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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1891.

LOW, BUT EQUAL TO IT.

After much more appeal than should have been needed from Mayor Gourley and the newspapers, Pittsburg business men yesterday rather tardily, but earnestly, took up the project of sending a committee to Washington to ask for the National Republican Convention. Though put off to the eleventh hour, there is still a chance Pittsburg may be selected. San Francisco is simply out of the question, and has been from the first. Neither its free transportation, its glorious climate, nor its famous wines would reconcile a majority of the delegates to put in three weeks upon the nomination of a ticket. Omaha and Minneapolis are likewise open to the objection of distance, and their hotel accommodations are none of the most extensive.

New York decidedly has a stronger claim than any of the places named, and Pittsburg is better situated than New York. Besides, the Republican party as an organization might reasonably wish to revisit the scene of its birth. We do not know of a spectacle which the delegates could view with more satisfaction than that of the vast and varied industries, started into being and fostered by the tariff policy, which is visible everywhere within a radius of 200 miles of Pittsburg.

But, inviting though the prospectus is which Pittsburg can lay before the National Committee, it must be confessed that the attitude of indifference shown by our manufacturers, bankers and other prominent men has been decidedly chilling. Nowhere are individual enterprise and resources exploited on a more impressive scale than in this great city of ours. But when it comes to co-operative effort in competition with other cities, or to pride of locality, such as has done so much for Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and other places, there is a strange want of motive spirit.

There must, however, be a beginning in such things. It is well, therefore, that Mayor Gourley and the newspapers did at last yesterday succeed in getting an earnest committee to go to Washington. If Pittsburg get the convention, that affair will be handled capably and well. For, if extreme reserve is a characteristic of the town, it must be admitted on the other hand that it never fails when the emergency arrives.

A SOUTHERN FICTION.

The remark of THE DISPATCH the other day about the tendency of some of the newspapers to speak of the Brazilians who are making a stand for constitutional government as "insurgents" and of their movements as a "revolt," moves the Charleston *News and Courier* to deliver itself as follows:

> It is not at all remarkable when you think about it a little, cotemporary. The papers in question have become so accustomed to speaking of the people in this country who made so strong a stand for constitutional government 30 years ago as "rebels" that they naturally apply the same or a similar term to every people that emulates their example.

This is introducing a new element into the discussion of constitutional government which, in the interest of historical accuracy, it may be worth while to examine. By those who "made so strong a stand for constitutional government 30 years ago" is evidently meant the people of the South in their secession movement. The assertion that the people of the South in that movement upheld the cause of constitutional government has been made before; but as it is this time addressed especially to THE DISPATCH, we take great pleasure in giving a critical examination to the claim.

Constitutional government is government according to fundamental law, which designates the methods by which the ruling powers shall be selected and defines the manner in which they shall exercise that power. Popular government is the form of constitutional government in which the rulers are selected by the people. Thirty years ago and more an election for President was held under the constitutional forms by the people of this country, and strictly according to the provisions of the Constitution a President was chosen whose political views were obnoxious to the South. Because he was elected the Southern States declared that they would no longer remain in the Union, and a four years' struggle ensued.

On this condensed statement of the dispute, we fail to find any support of constitutional government in the course of the South, or any resemblance to the people in South America who are resisting the usurpations of military dictators. The more we examine into the details the less we find to support the assertion of our Southern cotemporary. Without opening the question of the right of secession, for which there is not the slightest syllable of support in the Constitution, but even supposing that right to exist, it is not supporting constitutional government to disrupt a nation because the seceding section cannot have the President it prefers. As to any encroachments on constitutional rights by the Republican administration elected in 1860, the South cannot assert them, for the all-sufficient reason that the secession movement was declared before President Lincoln was inaugurated.

We are under obligations to the *News and Courier* for thus devolving upon us the duty of stating that the Southern claim that the secession movement was in support of constitutional government is an entire fiction. THE DISPATCH has been frank in recognizing the propriety of Southern honors to the memory of its soldiers, and in expressing its belief that the sentimental attachment to the memory of the Lost Cause does not argue disloyalty to the Union in the present generation. But when it comes to the assertion that in the struggle of the sixties the South stood for constitutional government, that transgresses the limits of historical truth. The South did not support constitutional government; it sought to tear the United States Constitution to pieces. So long as it considered slavery safe it was willing to remain in the Union; when it imagined that institution to be threatened by Republican supremacy it was ready to dissolve the Union and destroy the Constitution. More than that, the inconsistency of all the talk about the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party is strikingly illustrated in this connection by the fact that there was never a Republican measure which made so extreme and centralizing an assertion of Federal power as the fugitive slave law.

The esteemed *News and Courier* is right in one respect, though. When an American newspaper can claim that such a movement in our own country was "a stand for constitutional government" it is not at all remarkable that there should be an utter failure to understand what constitutional government means, either here or in South America. There was just as much constitutional justification for Pennsylvania to secede when Cleveland was elected in 1884 as there was for South Carolina to secede when Lincoln was elected in 1860. If a Democratic and free trade President should be elected next year, and this State should thereupon declare that because its interests were attacked it would resort to arms to break up the Union, the *News and Courier* would be justified in declaring it to be a rebellion, and a wanton and wicked one. *Mutato nomine*, the term describes the movement which our Southern cotemporary refers to as a stand for constitutional government.

ILLITERACY AND SUFFRAGE.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace struck the note of an important reform when in an interview in yesterday's DISPATCH he urged the establishment of an educational qualification which would exclude illiterate foreigners from citizenship. The position that the foreigner should be required to read and write sufficiently to gain some comprehension of our system before aiding to control its affairs needs little argument.

The tide of illerate immigration at present constitutes the great reinforcement to the mass of ignorance in our citizenship. The welfare of the country demands that some check be imposed on the growth of this element to protect politics from the demoralization resulting from the ease with which voters of that class succumb to the wiles of corrupt politicians. At the same time, we should offer an inducement to immigrants to secure education by holding out the prize of suffrage when they have qualified themselves to exercise it.

But does not the same argument apply to the smaller proportion of illiterate persons who are native born? Indeed, is not the illiterate American more undesirable than the illiterate foreigner, as one who has failed to utilize the educational opportunities which this country affords? Would it not be just and consistent to apply the same policy to both, and without disfranchising anyone, to enact, that after a given date, no one shall attain the right of suffrage unless he can demonstrate his ability to read, to write and to exercise his power of a voter intelligently.

A DEFEATED PROPOSITION.

The poor farm proposition which was lately submitted to Councils is now probably dead in fact, even if not nominally so. Under the circumstance of the property for which $350 per acre is asked from the city having been appraised in court by the parties in interest at only $200 an acre, it is out of the question that the recommendation for its purchase can be seriously persisted in.

But it is permissible to advise that when Councils do take up the poor-farm matter again they lay down the lines so that no more time need be wasted about it. Let them order a purchase not exceeding a hundred acres at a price not exceeding $200 per acre, and they will quickly get all the occasion demands.

If this cannot be done cut the knot by making arrangements with the County Home to take the inmates!

LORD SALISBURY'S CHANCE.

Lord Salisbury is only delaying the general election which must determine the government of England in a year or two until he can take full advantage of the mistakes of his opponents. It must also be said that some foundation has been given for this last hope of salvation from an otherwise inevitable defeat, although whether the mistakes on which the Tory leader must rely will offset the tendency in favor of the Liberals is doubtful.

The strongest indication of this waiting policy is in Lord Salisbury's prompt acceptance of the issue offered him by Gladstone's utterances in favor of the evacuation of Egypt. In this the Tory leader shows the keenest practical statesmanship. Mr. Gladstone was opposed to the occupation of Egypt, and the misfortunes which happened there under his administration have strengthened his distaste for English supremacy there. But there could be no measure more calculated to alienate British support than the surrender of the English hold there; and unprejudiced opinion will generally concede that feeling to be right. The English desire to remain in Egypt is mainly selfish, as keeping control of the route to India; but it is nevertheless, as a question of civilization, true that English rule in Egypt is infinitely preferable to the rule either of the Khedive, the dervishes or the Sultan. Mr. Gladstone might almost as well propose the surrender of India to the unregulated rule of the rajahs as the retirement from Egypt and the surrender of that land to the conflict between the partly civilized and weak government of the Khedive and the savage and strong tribes from the upper Nile.

It is evidently Lord Salisbury's purpose when he thinks the time is ripe to go to the people on this issue. He will try to get rid of the Irish question by utilizing another mistake of his opponents and claiming that the measure of self-government which he is prepared to give is all that can safely be conceded to people so prone to faction as the Irish party is now showing itself to be. The Irish question can hardly be put aside so easily. It is more than likely that the English people will put Mr. Gladstone in power on the distinct understanding that his party colleagues will not let him commit so great a political blunder as to give up Egypt.

But it must be recognized that the Tory Premier will play his strongest cards in this way. He has been waiting a year or more for an issue in England's external affairs on which he can appeal to the popular feeling; and in this respect Mr. Gladstone has given him as good a chance for his political life as he is likely to get in the next twelve months.

QUADRUMANOUS CONVERSATION.

The special article by Prof. Garner, which is published in this issue, giving an account of his experiments in testing and imitating the forms of speech used by monkeys is interesting and important. Critically it is possible to remark that Prof. Garner's assertion that animals have certain forms of speech with fixed values to the respective sounds, is announcing a discovery which the lovers of animals have known for ages. The dog and cat not only have sounds to communicate ideas among themselves, but they use them to convey their sentiments, at least, to man. While as to the simian race the studies of naturalists in the native haunts of the animals have long established the fact that they can discuss projects, issue orders and act in concert to accomplish desired purposes.

This, of course, does not detract from the value and importance of Prof. Garner's efforts to determine the exact sounds which express certain ideas, and to learn how to communicate them to the apes. In this respect he is developing a field of scientific investigation in which he is clearly the original leader. While he has not proceeded very much further than the ordinary lover of animals has with the sounds that express the sentiments of the domestic animals, each step opens up a vast field of possibility.

In one respect, however, Prof. Garner's theory of what may be accomplished by the study of the speech of monkeys suggests an earnest protest. That is the thought that by learning to communicate with the simian tribe mankind can aid the lower race along the slow path of development. There seem to be adequate objections to this from both points of view. In the first place, the position of tutor to a family of gorillas would be a very undesirable one, especially when discipline and correction might be necessary to enforce the instruction. But the obvious drawbacks which suggest themselves from the human side are not more important than the moral question that could be raised from the standpoint of the monkeys.

There is every reason to fear that if the human race should learn the simian language and undertake the task of instruction, the quadrumana would in time learn to use language after Talleyrand's fashion, to conceal thought. They might attain to the perversion which the Honhymhyms thought so incredible of "saying the thing which is not." At present we have every reason to believe that what there is of monkey talk is employed with sincerity and veracity; but the instruction of their human elder brothers would introduce them to lying, cozening, slander and false doctrine of all shades. If developing the gorillas would be a risky task for the human instructor, it must also be said that in the point of honesty and frankness the gain would be very questionable for the four-handed pupil.

We wish success to Prof. Garner in studying the monkey language; but he should be careful about rashly essaying the job of "developing" his pupils. He might turn the Barbary ape into a ward politician and the chimpanzee into the editor of a political organ, and if the monkeys could realize the real meaning of the change they would never forgive him.

CITY TAXES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The question of city taxes for next year is getting timely attention. The Mayor and Controller are out in an address supporting the bond issue, as the easiest way to meet the expense of street improvements until the Supreme Court decide upon the curative legislation; and there is no doubt of the correctness of their view.

With the bond issue approved, there should be no increase in the tax-rate for next year. As was shown in these columns, about one-fourth of last year's levy was devoted to extraordinary expenditures, such as purchase of park property, construction of roadways, repaving of streets, and building of station houses and other like items. These are now done with. This year also there is expected an increase of revenue from the higher licenses which should go to making up deficiencies. There will further be an increase of valuations for assessment purposes, legitimately arising from the improvements in various quarters upon real estate.

But, to secure retrenchment where it is possible without impairing the efficiency of the city government, and to confine the increase of valuations to cases of visible and tangible enhancement, in place of permitting the occasion to be used for a general increase, it is well that public interest is early aroused. Too many voters are oblivious at times to the fact that the burden of taxes is not confined to property holders, but that on the contrary it is quickly distributed by that class upon the people who pay rent and upon the general cost of living.

When all are awake to this important consideration there will be a keener interest in the election and acts of Councils. They will see that government is directly their own business, that it touches their pockets, and that they ought to be very sure of the probable course of the men who want to go to Councils before voting for them.

SUPERIOR TO PARTIZANSHIP.

There is a gratifying indication of public ability to lay aside political prejudices in the fact that a citizen of Ohio is now traveling through the South who has been the object of more virulent political abuse than any other living man; and yet in the stronghold of his political opponents he has been received with marked cordiality and public respect. We refer to Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States.

The South does itself honor in honoring ex-President Hayes. Since it is still the fashion among Democratic organs of the more rabid variety to indulge in abuse of Mr. Hayes, it is pertinent to remark that his personal qualities and public record entitle him to the esteem of the people and their public manifestations of respect. Succeeding to the Presidency under the most trying circumstances, his personal bearing both as President and, since his retirement, as a private citizen, has been dignified and irreproachable. His statesmanship as President was open to criticism, the most vital weakness of his policy being that his desire to conciliate the South led him to acts that could be construed as casting a doubt on the legitimacy of his own election. But in his administration he was personally beyond reproach. The breath of scandal never came near him. He was the one President of the United States who, having prior to his election declared against the re-election of Presidents to a second term, made that declaration his rule of action and abstained from efforts to secure a renomination. In private life he has been the typical American citizen who has held great office, and after his public career is over, leads a blameless and useful life, ready to aid in philanthropic and public organization. In all his various relations as soldier, Congressman, Governor and President, Rutherford B. Hayes has shown a good example of American citizenship.

It is a sign of intelligent and patriotic growth in the South, that they take the occasion to honor ex-President Hayes, which is all the more gratifying because he has been the especial target of Democratic abuse for the past fifteen years. The abuse was the merest partisan raving, and it is satisfactory to see that there is a respectable element in the South that rated it at its true worth.

A JURIST'S DEATH.

The past year has been a notable one in necrology. The list of men of prominence in public life and in professional and social life whom Death has removed is a long one, and includes many of the brightest and best names. The addition by the death of Judge Silas M. Clark Friday night is that of a man whose career had scarcely brought him into national prominence, but whose leadership in the legal profession and nine years' service on the Supreme Bench of the State gave him a prominence in the State of really higher standing than a position of the second magnitude in national matters. Judge Clark was, during a long career, one of the leaders at the bar of Western Pennsylvania, and his elevation to the Supreme Bench in the Democratic victory of 1882 gave that body a member whose integrity and ability were beyond question. His death at a comparatively early age is a public loss which the entire State may well join with his many friends in mourning.

AN afternoon cotemporary calls attention to the defect in the city ordinances by which property owners, instead of making their gas and water connections before new pavements are laid, are permitted to tear up the pavements and greatly depreciate their wearing qualities. The defect is one which would not exist in a well-planned municipal system. But the responsibility for the depreciation should not be placed on the property owners exclusively. Instances can be produced in which property owners have tried to get gas connections made in advance of paving, but have been informed by the gas companies that it was not worth while to bother about a little thing like saving the pavement. As the gas companies do not have to pay for the paving and oily enjoy free privileges in the streets it is clear that the inducement to them to aid in preserving the pavements is a very slight one.

DESPITE previous reports and contradictions, the Czar's ukase against the exportation of Russian wheat was issued yesterday. The needs of the Russian people may be strong in producing this result; but the needs of the Russian army are mightier. All the powers of heaven and Europe seem to be combined to give this country prosperity.

THE speculation about M. de Giers' visit to Paris is unnecessary in view of the statement that the French, who have streaks of practical sense in their composition, have decidedly cooled in their enthusiasm for the Russian alliance. The need of Russia for the negotiation of loans in France made it absolutely necessary for the Russian Minister to come to Paris for the purpose of arousing the French with another treaty.

THANKSGIVING preparations should include arrangements that the poor and destitute shall have especial reason to be thankful. The best sauce for the feast of thanks is the knowledge that you have helped someone else to join in the general gratitude.

IT is learned from the comments of the New York papers on the waste of water in that city that the consumption has risen to the average of one hundred gallons of water per diem for each inhabitant. As Pittsburg passed that average some years ago, and is now consuming in the neighborhood of 130 gallons per capita each day, it is an interesting question whether this city is more wasteful or more cleanly than New York.

COLONEL WATTERSON remarks that the next house is "dangerously Democratic." True, and it remains to be seen whether the immense preponderance of the Democracy will not in the next six months make the danger a vital one to that party.

THE German Government is supplying a large number of portable tents to its troops on the Russian frontier; the Russian Government is moving 40,000 more soldiers into the Polish border district; and the Austrian Government has reinforced its forces on the Gallician frontier. It is evident the intentions of the Powers are so sternly pacific that they are going to preserve the peace by the most urgent military measures.

THE fact that Morrison has stepped into Livsey's shoes warrants the expression of a mild hope that he will not find it necessary to follow the example of his predecessor in using them for traveling to unknown parts.

WE regret to learn that the International Arbitration Congress, which was fixed to meet in Chicago in 1893, has been postponed. At the rate things have been going in Chicago there will be need for international arbitration of the most authoritative description to reduce the World's Fair Commission and Board of Directors to a condition of harmony.

PEOPLE should be warned against overeating on Thanksgiving by the sad example of the turkey gobbler.

THE new corporation, under the title of the Consolidated Black Cat Company, which is going to occupy an island in Puget Sound with a stock of sable tabbies for the sake of their fur, can be wished no greater good fortune than that it will have as many lives as the stock in trade.

Wolves Between Two Cities.

Brooklyn Citizen.]

It sounds strange to hear of three children being killed and eaten by wolves near the Twin City Stock Yards, Minn., within call of hundreds of men employed in the yards. A wolf in this part of the country would be a curiosity. Yet, although France has been inhabited since the last glacial epoch, and by a civilized people for 2,000 years; though it has only four times the area of New York State, but seven times the population, there are districts in it where wolves roam at will, and even an armed man is liable to be pulled down and devoured by them. Still, it should not be either there or here, and the hunt should continue until the last beast of prey that menaces human life is on exhibition as a stuffed image.

Incandescent Lamp as a Seismograph.

In laboratories where stability is of consequence—such as photometric or physical laboratories—it is usual to test the state of the room as regards vibrations by a basin of mercury. A Belgian scientist points out that an incandescent lamp forms a far more delicate form of instrument for this purpose. It should be an unblackened lamp with the vacuum preserved; in fact, a new lamp, say of 100-volt 8 c. p. In his experiments he placed a lamp having a looped filament on the pillar to be tested, a candle behind, and a field glass in front to observe the vibrations. Steps and jolts on the floor were perfectly indicated by movements of the filament, when the basin of mercury remained perfectly unaffected.

BITS OF INDIAN LORE.

Indian Summer Is a Name of Local Origin—Nomenclature of Western Pennsylvania—Learned Discussions as to the Origin of Ohio and Allegheny.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

—"I wonder how this very regularly occurring and beautiful season ever came to be called Indian summer," I happened to hear a young lady exclaim in the Allegheny Carnegie Library the other day. She could have found out right in that institution had she known what book to ask for. "Doddridge's Notes" is undoubtedly there, though the collection of Americana is so far only a mere nucleus of what the library will ultimately have in that line, and I remember reading in Doddridge years ago an explanation of the term. The author, I may remark, is one of the most interesting who have written from actual experience of the life of the frontiersmen and pioneers of the period for 50 years following the founding of Pittsburg, when the Ohio river was the "away-out-west" region and Western Pennsylvania, the transmontane portion of old Virginia and a small fringe of territory in the Buckeye State along the river, were receiving the vanguard of the pioneers.

"Indian summer" to those pioneers, although the same hazy, dreamy-atmosphered, yet exhilarating season as at present, was not looked upon by the pioneers with anything of the spirit of welcome and satisfaction with which their descendants in this region contemplate its coming. To them it was the season of all the year most unwelcome, in fact, most productive of foreboding and fear. Just at this time, when the heavy storms of late autumn were over—the equinoctial and its boisterous successors—and nature put on her kindly mood as if in recompense for her past tempestuous one and as if to display her highest powers for good before confronting man with her freezing, pitiless winter power, the scattered frontier settlers along the Ohio were taught to look with most certainty for the foray of the savages into whose great forest realm they had dared to push their way. This was the redman's season of opportunity—his last for several months—of falling upon the invading vanguard of the hated white race, for when winter came the aborigines were forced to remain, as a rule, in their fastnesses until spring. At this season, too, the settlers' crops were usually all husbanded and gathered into his cabin or buried near it, his live stock was brought as close about him as circumstances would permit, and so the conditions necessary to gratify cupidity were all concentrated, and to them was added the fast coming on of winter, always the Indian's time of want. And so it was that the most beautiful season of the year, the season of the Indian's opportunity, came to be called the Indian summer.

Indian Names in Western Pennsylvania.

—Apropos of Indians it may be remarked that those who inhabited Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio were, with the exception of some wandering tribes of the Shawnees, fragments of tribes, or individuals as "Logan the Mingo," of the great *Lenni Lenape* nation, called by the English Delawares, and nearly all of the Indian names "left upon your waters" are of the language of that race; but the *Iroquois*, of the region between the upper Hudson and New York, frequently came into Pennsylvania on war expeditions or for other purposes and bestowed names from their entirely different language. It should be borne in mind that Indian names have often been given varying and even conflicting forms of pronunciation and different shades of meaning, sometimes almost contradictory ones, according as they were translated by French or English, and that wide variations have been made in sound and sense by translators who used the same language. Thus there have been great causes for contention and the raising of moot questions by students of Indian history.

A Conglomeration of Language.

—As to the origin and meaning of the name *Allegheny*, for instance, scores or perhaps hundreds of articles have been written, and speculation upon the derivation of *Ohio* has filled countless pages. In regard to the latter it is sufficient to say that the majority of investigators are satisfied after reading masses of contentious philological twaddle, that they have fixed upon the quite satisfactorily sustained statement that the name is of Iroquois origin and French spelling, with English pronunciation, and that the name meant "pleasant or beautiful water," which the French translated into the well-known poetical "*La Belle Riviere*." It was originally applied to the Allegheny, which it is proper enough to regard as the true Ohio headwater.

Allegheny was, on the other hand, according to commonly accepted authorities of *Algonquin* (or *Lenni Lenape*) origin (the former name being the one usually applied to the language of the Delawares and their kindred nations, including almost all the tribes of the North east of the Iroquois). The name Allegheny was originally applied, as was *Ohio*, to the *whole* stream from the headwaters in New York to the mouth upon the Mississippi, but came in time to be limited to what is really the north fork of the Ohio. Heckewelder and many other writers claim the Delawares called the stream the *Allegewi-sipu* or river of the *Allegewis*, whom they claim to have found ages ago upon the stream, and this mythical people are regarded by some as being identical with the wonderful lost race of Mound Builders. Possibly this may be so, and if so *Allegheny* is very likely the name of most ancient origin in the United States.

A Little Indian-English Dictionary.

—Erie, or *Irri*, as it was at first, is of Iroquois origin, and means the cat or wildcat. The Irri-ronon was the cat nation or tribe, the *totem* or badge of which, as we would call it now, was the cat. But all this is disputed—a cat-o'-nine tales, as it were, of which I haven't space to tell the remaining eight.

Mahoning means, in Delaware Indian, "*at the lick*." It is common to Pennsylvania and Ohio and in slightly varying forms applied to a dozen localities where there were "salt licks" or "deer licks."

Venango is said to be a French corruption from the Indian word *In-nun-gah*, said to refer to an obscure figure carved upon a tree at the fork of the river. So said the Rev. Timothy Alden, who had been a missionary among the Indians on the reservation in Warren county, and who, in 1816, was editor of the *Allegheny Magazine*.

Wheeling (W. Va.) preserves to the student of Indian philology a reminder of a ghastly occurrence there—the placing of an Indian prisoner's head upon a pole. The name is from "Wihlink"—"the place of the head."

Kiskiminitis, according to Heckewelder, is from *Gischga Manito* (the Great Spirit), who was invoked by a band of Indians on the banks of the stream to cause daylight to appear when they were attacked in the night.

Youghiogheny, which the pioneers found more formidable to pronounce than to ford, they "got over," in the former matter, by simply calling it "the Yoh," but the early writers, for a pleasant change, called it *Yoxiogani*, and the straight Indian term was *Juh-wiak-hanne*, which was their way of saying that it was "the stream running the crooked course."

Monongahela is taken mixed or straight—Oh, I forgot!—I mean it signifies "falling bank river"—the river banks, because of the rich nature of the soil, easily breaking and falling into the current. So said Albert Gallatin, who was an authority on the local Indian nomenclature.

There Were No Irish Indians.

—Strange as it may seem there were no Irish Indians or Indians of Irish descent. There are two reasons for believing there were. One is that John Brougham, in his burlesque "Pocahontas," an unquestionably broad study of Indian life and character, writes that when Captain John Smith was about to be beheaded, and the King's big two-handed tomahawk was brought for the purpose, Smith charged that the Indians were of Irish descent. To this the Indians said gently, but firmly, "Nay, not so: you err, Mr. Smith." Upon which Mr. Smith exclaimed exultantly, in a now-I've-got-you style, "Then why the *broad ax sent?*" underscoring the last three words with a wave of his hand.

Another reason for believing that there were Irish Indians is the finding of such an Indian word as *Conemaugh*. But the impartial German, Heckewelder, tells us this comes by legitimate descent from the fine old Indian word *Tangamochki*, which means "little canoe stream." This word Conemaugh and *Conoquenessing*, however, induces me to believe there were Irish translators, as well as French and English, who got tangled up with some of these Indian words. The latter name applied to a creek we are told means "a long, straight course," when everybody knows that the stream narrowly escaped crossing itself several times and is the crookedest thing in Butler county—which is saying a good deal. Probably the Irish translator was thinking of Monongahela rather than Conoquenessing, when he said "straight." This explanation is original with the writer, and seems to have altogether escaped such learned commentators on Indian bric-a-brac names as Heckewelder and Schoolcraft.

As a sober matter of fact, there is a little stream up in Indiana county called "Queen Mahon." It would suggest very naturally a queenly Irish woman named Mahon, but it was, in reality, formed by an endeavor to express in English the sound of the Indian name "*Cuwei-Mahoni*," signifying "the pine grove lick;" *mahoni* being simply a variant of *mehoning* heretofore mentioned, and *cuwei*, meaning "pine trees."

M. DERPLA.

FLORENCE AND THE DUKE.

The Actor's Hard Jokes on His Grace of Beaufort.

New York Sun.]

Through Sothern, Florence came to know the Duke of Beaufort, and they were excellent friends. Beaufort came to this country and was at the Gilsey House a good while. Florence enlivened his stay by several jokes, which were the talk of the town at the time. He told the Duke that he was not looking well. "You need violent exercise," said he. "Now, I was troubled as you are. I used to strip to my underclothing, and, taking a heavy chair in my hands, would run about my rooms, raising and lowering the chair 100 times without stopping. It had a grand effect."

Florence insisted upon this for several days, and got the Duke into a mind for trying it. One afternoon, when several eminent persons were going to call on the Duke, Florence persuaded him to try the great remedy. The Duke undressed, and, seizing a great chair, he elevated it above his head and began racing around the room. He was soon in a fine sweat, with his eyes bulging, his face red, and his veins standing out. Florence went to the office, and when the eminent and dignified persons arrived, he said to one of them he knew:

"Going up to see His Grace?"

"Yes," said the man.

"Well," said Florence, "I've been up to see him, and I'm afraid he's touched in his head. He is leaping about his room, making strange noises and breaking the furniture. Come up and see. I think he ought to be restrained. His family ought to be told."

The eminent and dignified personages accompanied Florence, and, peeping through a crack in the door, saw an apparent maniac dashing round and round, with staring eyes and flushed face. Then Florence took them away to tell what they had seen, beginning: "It's very sad about his Grace," until an impression was general that the Duke of Beaufort had gone mad. A few days later Florence hid the Duke's clothing, and poked his head in at the door and said: "Hurry out, the hotel is afire!" The Duke presently appeared in the hotel office in a nightgown, slippers and a tall hat, thus confirming the unfavorable impression of his intellectuals.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA returned to Windsor Castle yesterday from Balmoral.

PRESIDENT PELLIGRINI, of the Argentine Republic, was reported by a dispatch from Buenos Ayres yesterday as still seriously ill.

EX-GOVERNOR HOADLY, of Ohio, is reported to be confined to his room in New York by sickness resulting from a cold taken while on a visit to Ohio a fortnight ago. His sickness is severe, but not dangerous, as it at first threatened to be.

MRS. RUSSELL B. HARRISON, daughter-in-law of the President, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. C. Bowman, in Mt. Pleasant, Ia., by a telegram. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, an old-time resident of that city.

MRS. HARRIET LUCAS, wife of John Lucas, of Philadelphia, President of the Woman's Pennsylvania Committee of the World's Fair, is seriously ill, as a result of overwork. She will be compelled to retire from the committee for several months.

PROF. DRUMMOND'S famous essay, "The Greatest Thing in the World," was one of the successes of accident. It was originally a short address delivered to a small audience. The author did not know it had been reported until he found a copy of it while he was traveling in Switzerland.

THE late Donn Piatt left two unpublished books. One is a life of General George H. Thomas, which he wrote jointly with General H. M. Cist, of Cincinnati, the other a novel which touches indirectly on the Beecher scandal, and is also a tribute to Archbishop Purcell and his brother.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome yesterday reports that the Pope has appointed the Bishop of Chicontimi, province of Quebec, Canada, to be coadjutor of the Archbishop of Quebec with the right of succession to the archbishopric. The Vicar General of Quebec, it is expected, will succeed to the Bishopric of Chicontimi.

SOME anxiety is expressed, says a cable dispatch from London yesterday, regarding the condition of Prince George of Wales. The bulletins hitherto issued from Marlborough House have shown that there was a steady improvement in his condition, but in the evening it was announced that there is a slight increase in the fever from which he is suffering.

MR. JOHN MCLEAN, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, now residing in Washington, has greatly enlarged the dining room of his mansion there, and Senator Stanford's house has undergone a similar improvement within the last few months. The Washington *Star* notes this as "suggestive of the line along which hospitality is likely to spread this winter." Just so. Suggestive both of the line and lining which Washington society hopes to pursue.

Cities and Conventions.

New York Press.]

The National Conventions of both parties have been held in the past 35 years at the following places:

Year.	Party.	Where Held.	Nominee for President.
1856.	Rep.	Philadelphia.	Fremont.
	Dem.	Cincinnati.	Buchanan.
1860.	Rep.	Chicago.	Lincoln.
	Dem.	Charleston and Balto.	Douglas.
1864.	Rep.	Baltimore.	Lincoln.
	Dem.	Chicago.	McClellan.
1868.	Rep.	Philadelphia.	Grant.
	Dem.	New York.	Seymour.
1872.	Rep.	Philadelphia.	Grant.
	Dem.	Baltimore.	Greeley.
1876.	Rep.	Cincinnati.	Hayes.
	Dem.	St. Louis.	Tilden.
1880.	Rep.	Chicago.	Garfield.
	Dem.	Cincinnati.	Hancock.
1884.	Rep.	Chicago.	Blaine.
	Dem.	Chicago.	Cleveland.
1888.	Rep.	Chicago.	Harrison.
	Dem.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Hon. F. D. Collins.

Hon. F. D. Collins, a prominent lawyer, who represented the Eleventh Congressional district in Congress for two terms, died at his home in Scranton at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from nervous prostration and heart trouble. Deceased was also the opponent of Hon. Joseph A. Scranton, in the Twelfth district in 1888. He also served as District Attorney of the old Mayor's Court of Scranton and as State Senator, from the old Luzerne district. Mr. Collins was a native of Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., and was a son of Hon. Thomas Collins, of Dunmore, once Associate Judge of the courts of Luzerne county.

Senator G. A. Deane.

Senator Gilbert A. Deane died at his residence in Copake, N. Y., Friday morning at 4 o'clock, in his 41st year. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Senator Deane was never a robust man at any time during his service in the Assembly and Senate. He was sensitive to sudden changes of weather, and often he remained on duty in the Legislature when, if he had consulted his own comfort alone, he would have been at home. Mr. Deane was born on June 7, 1851, in Connecticut, of American-born and bred parents, and served eight years in the New York Senate.

Arch H. Rowand, Sr.

Friday night Arch H. Rowand, Sr., died at his home on Treemont street, Allegheny. In 1820 Mr. Rowand was born in Camden, N. J., and when yet quite young he learned the bookbinding trade. In 1853 he came to Pittsburg, and up till 1861 he was actively engaged in business here. He was the father of Arch H. Rowand, Jr., and Asa F. Rowand.

Obituary Notes.

REV. THOMAS HILL, ex-President of Harvard College, died in Waltham yesterday morning, aged 72.

MR. GEORGE MCQUEEN, the Cunard Steamship Company's agent at Queenstown, died yesterday in London of Bright's disease.

A. M. GREGG, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Johnstown, and timekeeper for the Cambria Iron Company, died yesterday.

HON. JOHN H. SMITH, one of the oldest citizens of Millersburg, O., died yesterday in his 86th year. He had served two terms as Representative of Hancock county.

HON. W. W. WHEATON, of Detroit, who die" there on November 11, was well known in Pittsburg, his wife having been Miss Frances J. Wilkins, of Pittsburg.

GEORGE BUTLER, who was Secretary to Anson Burlingame while the latter was American Minister to Pekin, and who was afterward agent of the American firm of Russell & Co., has died in a Hong Kong hospital.

THE Rev. Charles K. Imbrie d.ed yesterday at his residence, 203 Bergen avenue, in Jersey City. He was born in Philadelphia December 15, 1814, and he graduated in 1835 from the divinity class in Princeton College. On May 7, 1841, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of William K. Miller, of Philadelphia. He was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway. Then he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, where he remained 40 years, that is, up to the time of his death.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Getting Colored People's Rights as a Business—The Fat Oyster—The Weakness for Shoestring Peddlers—Running a Clipper Over a Horse—Gotham Gossip.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Fortune doesn't seem to be a very bad name, but no man can be considered fortunate who is born black, or even yellow. Mr. Thomas F. Fortune is neither black nor yellow; he is a genteel gingersnap. But he is a man of respectability and of brains, an editor and a writer of no mean ability. As a representative and champion of his race he has undertaken to not only vindicate the equal rights of his people before the bar of justice but before the bars and in the restaurants of New York. Mr. Fortune has cut out a very large contract. And yet his first attempt does not appear to have been wholly a failure. He was refused a glass of beer at a Tenderloin precinct all-night house and when he remonstrated he was "fired" out. When he appealed to the police he was locked up. For all this a New York jury has given him $850 damages.

This does not seem like a bad start. Armed with such a verdict and the money Mr. Fortune may now take a rest from pen and ink and devote himself to the sole task of destroying a popular prejudice against the whole colored race. The price—$850—is rather high for a glass of beer, and if that should come to be a ruling figure the thirst for drink will do much to off