STRAY STATE TOPICS.

He Had Pluck.

To walk three miles with both hands blown off, with his face burned and his legs

injured, requires a man of extraordinary nerve, yet such a man came to Chambersburg this morning for surgical treatment. John Bash, of Shippensburg, is his name, and his injury has excited the sympathy of

everybody, while his pluck has aroused everyone's admiration. John Rash has been

-The temperature of man is 98140, that

of fish 77°.

United Presbyterian Orphans' Home begins to-day in Old City Hail, which has been -The Teutonic steamship consumes 300 seems to have departed from it. Booths dressed in gay bunting surround the four sides of the hall and stand in the middle, ons of coal per day.

-Thirty-four pounds of raw sugar make pounds of reflued. -As a rule clouds are about a mile above

the surface of the earth.

-A Birmingham, England, man collected 540,000 pennies during his lifetime. -The cost of making a £1,000 Bank of

England note is less than a penny. -There are about four yards of very close sewing in a lady's ten-button glove. -An average acre of grass newly mown

veighs nearly two and one-half ton--Silver articles are called "plate" from he Spanish word plata, which means silver. -The pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 pins a year. -More than half a million dollars' worth

of gold is used every year for the purpose of filling teeth. -There are 5,000 vegetarians in Boston and 2,000 in Chicago, besides others in New York and elsewhere. -Aluminum ore is reported to have been

tiscovered in large quantities and unusua

richness in New Mexico. -The Grand Falls of Labrador are said to be more than twice as high as Nisgara Falls, being 360 feet in height. -A farmer in Delaware claims to be able to preserve watermelons for winter use by coating the rind thickly with varnish.

-The interesting fact has been developed in the case case of table glass that the much-admired iridescent film is slightly soluble in water. -The first thing a Japanese does in the

morning is to take down the entire front of his building, leaving the whole of the in-terior open to view. -Russia has been visited by eight national famines during the present century, n 1801, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1833, 1840, 1860 and 1801, In addition to these, there have been several provincial famines, as severe, if not as extensive, as those which affect the whole

population. -The famous Rutherford photographs of the moon, now in possession of Columbia College, were the earliest made, and they are esteemed as remarkable examples of lunar photography, even by those who have seen the photographs of the moon taken at the Lick Observatory in 1888.

-The light of the sun and the moon exercises a deleterious effect on edge tools. Knives, drills, soythes and sickles assume a blue color if they are exposed for some time to the light and heat of the sun; the sharp edge disappears and the tool is rendered absolutely useless unless it is retempered.

-Steam pipes have been made in England from the ramie fibre. The material is sublected to tremendous hydraulic pressure and, having the property of being unaffected by moisture, will neither shrink nor swell, beside being a non-conductor of heat. The pipes have twice the tensile strength of steel

-The first iron mined in this country is generally supposed to have been in Saugus, Mass., about 1843. Iron ore and smelted iron have just been found in North Beverly. This puzzles the "oldest inhabitant," as no person living ever knew that iron existed there. The smelting must have been done at an early date, very possibly before 1643, as there were settlements there as early as 1640.

-Rhode Island is the only State having two capitals. The State had two large towns, each claiming to be the political center, but each claiming to be the political center, but neither agreeing to surrender its alleged prestige. The result was the selection of each as a capital city, with sessions alter-nating, opening at Newport with an ad-journed session held at Providence. Con-necticut had two, New Haven being the sec-ond, but Hartford became the State capital in 1873.

-Rio de Janeiro, situated in the bay of the same name, has probably the finest harbor in the world. It is entered from the south through a passage not more than 1,700 yards wide, between steep hills rising more than 1,000 feet and extending inland about 15 miles, thus forming one of the most spacious and most beautiful harbors in the world. The entrance, girded on both sides be made without pilots, and the largest ves-sels can anchor immediately at the quava of the city, and enter its magnificent docks.

-In Thomas county, Ga., was Ismonia Lake, of large extent, which has, within a few months, almost entirely disappeared. As far as the vision can reach lie waste and bare the bottom of the lake, with nothing to

bare the bottom of the lake, with nothing to mar its barrenness but the countless num-bers of turtles, terrapins, fish and eels, which wriggle, squirm and crawi about in the mud in a vain search for water. There is supposed to be the mouth of a subter-ranean passage, through which the waters of the lake have escaped. Once before in 1850, it is said, the lake ran dry.

-Washington was called by many sobriquets. He was first of all "Father of his country." "Providence left him childless that his country might call him father." Sigourney calls him "Pater Patrie." Chief ustice Marshall, the "American Fabius." Lord Byron, in his "Ode to Napoleon," calls Lord Byron, in his "Ode to Napoleon," calls him "The Chicinnatus of the West." For laving a new world on his shoulders be was called the "Atlas of America." The English soldiery called him by the sarcastle nickname of "Lovely Georgius." Red Jacket, the Seneca Indian chief, called him the "Flower of the forest." The Italian poet 'Vittorio Affleri, called him "Deliverer of America." In the "Gazette of the United States" he was called the "Savior of his country." His bitter opponents sarcastically called him the "Step-father of his country," during his Presidency.

SUSPECTED OF BEING FUNNY.

UNANSWERABLE.

"Remember, James," said the sorrowing parent to the family scapegrace, "if you spend your money in drink you will never get ahead." "But, father," responded the unrepentant prod-igal, "I was out with the boys last night, and gee-whiz! but I've got a head to-day!"—Chicago

Bearded Stranger-Madam, you may not recognize me, but years ago, when but a child, I lived next door, and one day in my childish romps, I losts button from my coat; I had no mother, as you know, and shall I ever forger, madam, that

me. Ah, madam, (brushing away a tear) through all these years I have treasured that little button as a sacred relic, and here it is, Kind Lady-Well, my good man, what can I do

for you now?

Earded Stranger—All I need is another coat.— "Did you hear that Chauncey Winthrop

had broken off his engagement with Porkenti

"What caused the real estate agent to

commit suicide?"

"Well, you see, it was this way: A couple applied to him to rent a house which he had to let. Having satisfied himself that they had no children for he wouldn't have any children in his houseshe gave them a five years' lease of it."

"Well?"

Press. BOCK OF AGES. Rock of ages, time may roll Lethe waters o'er our way, But each world worn, weary s Dreaming still, will backward stray

Where ten thousand ages slept, Doubly sheltered, doubly blest, While safe guard a mother kept, Cradle of our infant race,

Parliament before it was finally got through.

But this did not end the struggle. The project was placed on the market and subscriptions were called for to the extent ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846. of \$30,000,000. But the subscriptions did not come. Capital looked coldly on a Vol. 46, No. 299, -Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice scheme that was expected to jeopardise its darling railway investments; and it is Business Office-Corner Smithfield no stretch of the imagination to suppose that the railway interest was profuse with demonstrations of its impracticability. So News Rooms and Publishing House after years of struggle the project was at dead halt until Manchester struck the idea of building her canal herself. A committee investigated the project and reported it sound. Upon this Manchester capital took the subscription. When this money was spent the city of Manchester raised a loan for the balance. The final result is seen in the fact that ocean vessels will unload

their cargoes in Manchester next year. The moral of this for Pittsburg is very impressive. If you want to be sure a thing is done take hold and do it yourself. While the Ohio River and Lake Erie canal is within the line of enterprises taken hold of by the Government, far more than the Nicaragua canal project, for which the moderate draft is proposed on the government credit of \$100,000,-000, if Western Pennsylvania wishes to promptly secure the inestimable benefits of cheap water transportation it must take hold of the matter itself. There is capital enough in Western Pennsylvania to build the canal. The cheapening of freights on two staples-iron and coal-will pay for it in six years. Why not realize this vast incentive to our prosperity as soon as the work can be done, and then when the Government gets ready to provide the country with a comprehensive system of free waterways turn over the canal to it

ERRORS ON THE BOND ISSUE. A communication elsewhere takes strong ground against the proposed bond issue, on the assumption that if the bonds are issued the result will be to relieve property owners who would be liable under the curative act from the payment of their assessments. We take this to be the argument from the assertions (1) that "an obligation is held by contractors against local parties," under laws which prove to be framed in the interest of contractors and minority property holders; (2) that no one doubts that the curative legislation will be the future fixed law of Pittsburg: and that "here those interested see an opportunity to saddle the taxpayer with bills that they ought and must pay themselves, if they wait until the courts pass upon the justice of the curative act."

THE DISPATCH is by no means set on the issue of the bonds. It has frequently stated that, if the majority prefer to have the money the city will have to pay, before it can collect the assess ments under the curative act, raised by a single levy in the year it falls due, it is The "point of view" is admirably illusright that such a course be taken. But in order that the decision of the people shall be intelligently rendered, it is well to have all the details of the matter clearly understood. For the purpose it is pertinent to say that each position quoted from our

correspondent is fundamentally erroneous. The obligation held by contractors is not against private parties but against the city. If the city can maintain the curative legislation it can on its part collect a claim which it holds in equity against the property holders benefited; but the contractors can only look to the city for payment both under the terms of their contracts and by the specific rulings of the Supreme Court. As to the question whether the curative legislation will be upheld or not, it is by no means so much of a foregone conclusion as our contributor thinks. That point need hardly be cussed at length. because it reall no bearing on the issue of the bonds. The assertion that by some means the issue will relieve property owners who would be liable under the curative act would b a very valid objection if there were an; truth in it: but it is wholly without foun-

dation in fact. It has been expressly stated that if the curative acts are sustained the city will proceed to collect the assessments under them, and apply the money to the redemption of bonds issued for the payment of the contracts. To suppose that the city officials will refuse to perform this duty when the bonds are issued is to accuse them of a monstrous and purposeless fraud, to be carried out by men of such standing as Mayor Gourley and Controller Morrow. Such an accusation should not be made without foundation: and that it is without foundation is shown by the fact that to-day, in advance of either the issue of bonds or the decision on the curative act, the city is proceeding with the levying of all the special assess ments and preparing for their collection as soon as their legal status is indisputa-

bly defined The whole question with regard to the issue of bonds is simply this: There are certain claims against the city which must be paid. If the curative act is sustained some of them-though not a majoritymust be paid before the assessments can be collected. If the act is overthrown the city must pay them all. Whether the bonds are issued or whether the city raises what must be paid by a general levy, the money will be collected to repay the city from the property benefited, pro vided the curative legislation is upheld. The question for the taxpavers to decide is, whether they prefer to have what the city must pay raised by an increase of the tax rate or an issue of bonds. The fact that the latter course will entail the payment of interest would be an objection it were not that, as the city can buy the bonds for its sinking fund, it will be paying interest to itself.

On this statement of the case the voter can make up their minds which course they consider preferable and decide the

question accordingly. THE PARAMOUNT OBLIGATION.

A very intricate question of casuistry is that which is to govern the action of Mr. D. T. Beales, the Kansas City millionaire, with regard to the prosecution of the people who kidnaped his three-year-old boy, and got \$5,000 ransom. Mr. Beales holds that by the agreement under which he ransomed his son he is in honor bound not to appear against the kidnapers or in

any way contribute to their punishment. This is placing an extreme construction on the obligation of a man's word. It is the highest estimate of the value of personal veracity; but unfortunately it runs counter to some other obligations of equal if not higher importance. Leaving them for a minute it is worth while to inquire whether there are not limits to the obligations of personal promise. It is to be remembered that Mr. Beales was dealing with individuals who had declared themselves by their acts, enemies to social safety, faithless to all obligations, and ready to prey upon him by the most outrageous acts. Is a man bound by a promise extorted by such means, or is he even compelled to keep faith with those who class themselves among the faithless? We do not hesitate to decoy

him with the false promise of food. If a raging maniac gets possession of a dangerous weapon, we are ready to delude him with soothing words until we can clap him in a straight-jacket. Why should the morality which permits us to deceive a wild beast who only follows the promptings of a savage nature, or the maniac who is led by the delusions of a disordered brain, bind us to keep faith with unmitigated rascals who prey upon us by the violation of all faith and the disregard of all

It is plain that whatever obligation rests on a man in Mr. Beales' position is founded not on any claim which the kidnapers of his boy have against him, but on hts claims against himself. In other words, his duty to himself may oblige him to respect his word. So far as securing any advantage to himself by breaking his word is concerned, we are inclined to think Mr. Beales is right. He could not honorably seek to recover back the \$5,000 paid for his child's ransom, because that would be seeking to obtain an advantage by wiolating his personal pledge. An nonorable man's self-respect would prevent that; but we do not think it can be carried to the degree of freeing the hon-

orable man from his duty to society. Here is where the limit to the personal obligation is very clearly defined. A man's faith to the public duty of protecting society from the ravages of outlaws and thieves is more binding than his personal words to those public enemies. There is good morality in the common law principle that a man cannot make a bind ing contract that is opposed to public policy; and nothing can be more opposed to public policy than an agreement that criminals shall be protected from punishment Strictly speaking, Mr. Beales has compounded a felony, and, while the public sympathy for the terrible straits of a parent seeking to redeem his child from the clutches of a criminal act will condone that fault, it is clear that the law cannot permit him to disobey its mandate to give

his testimony when he is called upon for it. It is certainly to be hoped that the Kansas City court will compel Mr. Beales to testify in the case of the persons arrested for kidnaping his child. The protection of society is of more importance than an extorted promise to a criminal gang.

CITY LIGHTS.

The electric light bidding yesterday, while not bringing any propositions from outside concerns such as were expected resulted in a less price than before. The charges for arc lamps are not above those generally prevalent for cities, and are in fact less by nearly forty per cent than to private consumers, but the charges for incandescent lamps are higher. With these latter, however, the city authorities say they will dispense wholly.

THE DISPATCH is of the opinion that the city should be able to supply its light cheaper by a plant of its own. But it is fair to recognize that the figures at yester day's bidding are by no means exorbitant

LIFE on the Chicago street railways ba its touches of excitement of which travel on our traction lines is destitute. The other day passengers on a West Chicago car refused to pay fares because the car was not heated. The conductor, in a spirit of mean revenge, left the door open and tried to freeze the passengers out; but this was met by a reversal of the usual procedure, and the passengers promptly put the conductor off the car. Then cries were raised for smashing the car and indulging in other riotous proceedings; but the excitement quieted down, and the passengers telt so cood over their self-assertion that they paid up their fares like little men. Thus does the long-suffering American street car pa occasionally break out and dem strate that the worm will turn.

THE trouble with the water supply in York, Brooklyn and Pittsburg moves the Baltimore American to refer exultingly to Baltimore's water supply, which, it asserts, "can never grow less." It might also add that owing to the nature of Baltimore there does not seem to be much danger of that city's doing what is the main trouble with Pittsburg, namely, growing perond its water supply.

THE reported organization of Democratic x-letter carriers and other ex-office-holder of that political complexion is regarded by the Buffalo Express as "a menace to good government." If the organization were important enough to be a menace to any thing it would be a menace to Democratic success, both as an advertisement of the e Democratic machine and as a warning that Democrats who are not explace-hunters will be in danger of as cold weather in the event of Democratic success s in that of Democratic failure.

It is stated by the Mexican Government hat Garza, the alleged revolutionist, make his raids as a cover to smuggling schemes This relieves Mr. Garza from the graver su picion that his raids were for the purpose o prosecuting the enterprise of surreptitiously accruing illicit horseflesh and such other inconsidered trifles as he could get his ands upon.

A NEW YORK paper asserts that Ameri cans are too big to care what Rudyard Kip ing or any other English writer says of them. That is, we ought to be, especially since Kipling was hardly more epigram matical and sarcastic at our expense than was to be expected of a writer of his moods But the fact that some of us do writhe and atlantic cousins proves that there is still an realizing sense of our bigness.

THE latest and most practical suggestion with regard to Arctic exploration is that the rescuing party should be sent into the region first in order to be on hand when its services are needed. This would be a very valuable suggestion if it did not leave open the puzzling question, who will rescue the

THE New York Press says that unless \$10,000 is promptly raised work on the Washington memorial arch must be stopped, which, the Press remarks, "would be a dis grace to New York," This condition is a common fate for New York's memorial enter prises; but it hardly seems that the disgrace will be any more emphatic than the one in with the Grant memorial. In view of that \$500,000 disgrace, what is the se getting worked up over a little \$10,000

SIXTEEN thousand lives lost in the Japanese earthquakes! This, if we could realize it, would make even the Johnstown seem commonplace. But the calamity swallowing up of human lives on the other side of the globe cannot become as real to us as the lesser calamity at our very doors.

ABOUT two-thirds of the liberated Tenessee convicts have been recaptured and the Governor of the State is quoted as say ing that "they shall be returned to the mines if it takes every able-bodied man in the State to do it." That is more emphatic than discreet. Some means should be found of asserting the supremacy of the law: but zation in the first place and will continue to e as long as they are kept there.

THE discovery of Dr. Scott, the President's father-in-law, that Mr. Blaine, "alperfectly healthy is not the mag netic and pushing-looking man" he used to be, is important. Is the work of den izing Blaine expected to polarize the HarChambersburg Valley Spirit.]

the Most Perfect People Yet Evolved. Scotsman at home in four minutes, in the union of the two varieties and place before you the ideal character of the world hrysanthemum, the Scotch-American. great chiefly because he is a conglomerate of all the races of Europe. For the improvement of a race we must have a cross. Taken by himself the Scotsman's qualities give him a high place; taken by himself the American is also in the front; but it is only through their union that the crowning mercy has been bestowed upon the world, and perfection at last attained in the new variety known as the Scotch-American, who in himself combines in one perfect whole the best qualities and all the virtues of both and stands before the world shining for all, the sole possessor of these united talents, traits, characteristics and virtues, rare in their several excellencies and wonderful in heir several excellencies and wonderful in

heir combination.
"The result of lack of fusion between the "The result of lack of fusion between the races is seen in the royal families of Europe, most of whom are diseased, many weak-minded and not a few imbecile, and none of them good for much. The nobilities of the continent show the operation of the same law, and the aristocracy of Britain has been preserved from equal degredation only by the wise fusion which is constantly going on between the different classes of our parent land. We must have these mixtures if we are to live and improve; but the tures if we are to live and improve; but the greatest and best of all these that ever was ade is the union between the Scot and the

The Scot's Love for Liberty. -"What are the elemental traits of the Scot? Two are prominent: An inextinguishable love of liberty, both civil and religious, and a passion for education. Before he was educated, away back before the days of Bannockburn, in the days of Wallace and Bruce, imbedded in the Scotsman lay the instine of freedom and independence; he was born or freedom and independence; ne was born to be neither slave nor sycophant; he would have liberty if he had to fight for it, and independence if he had to die for it. Let it never be forgotten that these sentiments have been powerfully moulded by his religion, for while the church in other lands in Europe, when connected with and supported by the State, has always been the tool of power in England, the Church of Scotland has sprung from the people, and has remained true to its origin, the Church of the people. In all the crises of Scottish history, among the most powerful advocates of the cause of the people have been men in the pulpit, and this from the days of Knox and Meilville to the present.

"His mountains and his glens, his moors and his heather, his babbling burns, his religion, climate, everything surrounding him has inculcated in the core of the heart of the Scotchman this intense and all-consuming love of liberty and independence. What gentlemen, is the greatest glory of a State? The universal education of its people. In this Scotland stands pre-eminent.

An Educated People.

An Educated People, -"Education has done its work with the cotch. One might be challenged to produce a Scotchman who cannot read, write and cipher, and cipher well, too, and who knows just where the balance lies and to whom it belongs. For the education of their chil the poorest Scotch family will suffer privation. They may starve, but rear their children in ignorance they will not. Frugal, shrewd, prudent, peaceable, conscientious

shrewd, prudent, peaceable, conscientious in the discharge of duty to a degree, and above all other races gifted with the power of concentration, the Scottish race of 4,000.000, as is acknowledged by all, has produced an effect upon the world which no other four millions of human beings, or double that number, can pretend to lay claim to.

"Every Scotchman is two Scotchmen; as his land has the wild, barren, stern crags and mountain peaks, around which tempests blow, and also the smiling valleys below, where the wildrose, the foxglove and the bluebell blossom, so the Scotsman, with his rugged force and hard intellect in his head above, has a heart below capable of being touched to the finest issues. Sentimental, enthusiastic, the traces of a harebrained race floating about him from his Celtic blood, which gives him fire, he is the most poetic being alive. Poetry and song are part of his very nature. He is born to most poetic being alive. Poetry and song are part of his very nature. He is born to such a heritage of poetry and song and romance as the child of no other land en joys. Touch his head, and he will bargain and argue with you to the last; touch his heart, and he falls upon your breast. Such is the Scot as we find him at home.

Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New York or the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch Presbyterians of North Carolina.'
"The great claims of the Puritans, of the Virginia planters, are gladly admitted; and to the Dutch of New York every one is willing to express our gratitude for the part they played, but these races only followed the first voice crying aloud to the poor, degrated colonists to rise and be mentilated. graded colonists to rise and be men; tha voice was the echo from the heather hills, and rightly so, for ours is the race of whose main work for centuries was the maintenance of the independence of our country at home, against England. The same great task devolved upon the Scot here. It is the mission of the true Scot ever to lead the people wherever he goes, in the cause of liberty and independence, and in any struggle for liberty our place is ever in the van. And when this Scotch idea had electrified the land, and the second declaration when this Scotch idea had electrified the land, and the second declaration was signed, no less than six of these great Scotch-American leaders attached their names and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. The part that our race played in the Revolutionary struggle, taken in comparison with our numbers, both in council and in the field, is one worthy of a race of heroes. Wherever the Scot goes he cannot live without a country. The development of the Australian Commonwealth to-day is another proof of his ineradicable yearning for a country of his own. If there be no country, he calls upon his less alert, less independent fellow upon his less alert, less independent fellow citizens to follow him and create one. He found this a colony, and he summoned rise and become a nation." [Applause.]

### PURELY PERSONAL

artist, arrived in New York from England

MR. ALBERT BIERSTADT has sold hi great painting, "The Last of the Buffaloes, MAYOR GRANT, of New York, will sail

for that city from England Thursday, in the MR. BLAINE's grandchildren, the Cop-

SIR EDWARD ARNOLD says that the late Lord Lytton was the best after-dinner speaker he ever heard, and superior to our wn Dr. Depew at his best.

sents a lonely Indian standing over a p trate and dying buffalo. A LONDON cable dispatch says Her

Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria has given her consent to be Presi deat of the English Committee on Women Work for the Columbian Fair. SECRETARY FOSTER continues to improve

next week for a few nays' recuperation be-fore resuming his 'official duties at the Treasury Department. THE condition of Dom Pedro, ex-En

a railroader for years. Recently he joine the civil engineer's corps employed in build thus permitting an aisle on either side. Dinner and supper will be served at the left side and up toward the door, where tables have been temptingly arranged. The entire list of committees is as follows:

a railroader for years. Recently he joined the civil engineer's corps employed in building the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Railroad. Tuesday morning he was working on the extension from Caledonia station to the Wolf Hill tunnel, and was about to throw a dynamite cartridge into a crevice on an isdegree bank when the powerful substance exploded with terrific force. He was hurled 40 feet away from where he stood. Both his hands were blown off, his face was burned and his eyes were injured, although it is not yet known whether he will lose their sight; and he was injured about the legs. The pain he suffered must have been intense, yet he undertook what no man of less nerve could have accomplished. He started to walk the entire distance to Caledonia station and he made the three miles without a grean. Blood was dripping from the strips of fiesh hanging from his wrists and was pushing its way down his throat. His sufferings cannot be described, yet ne said no word except that he wished to reach a physician's office in Chambersburg quickly. list of committees is as follows:

Treasurer—Mrs. M. F. Reed.

Printing Committee—Mrs. H. C. Campbell.

Purchasing Committee—Mrs. H. C. Campbell,
Mrs. M. F. Reed and Mrs. Wm. Campbell.

Fruit and Flowers—Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Chairman: Mrs. B. A. Elliott, Mrs. H. C. Bair, Mrs. E.

W. Hill, Mrs. D. D. Bruce, Mrs. D. K. Bryce,
Miss Saille Armstrong. Miss Mary Armstrong,
Miss Margaret Mitchell. Miss Margaret Lockhart,
Miss Belle McCrea and Miss Bessie Ritchle.

Scales Committer—Miss Bessie Ritchle.

Scales Committer—Miss Bessie McMillan, Chairman;
Miss Annie Robinson, Mr. William Jamison
and Mr. Walter Witherspoon.

Common Sense—Mrs. R. S. Smith, Chairman;
Mrs. George Sands, Mrs. M. F. Reed, Mrs. Joseph
Michell, Mrs. J. A. Bowwell, Mrs. S. E. Long, of
Beaver Falls; Mrs. W. C. Hauneh, Mrs. Esbelman,
Mrs. D. M. B. McClain, Mrs. J. C. Atcheson, Mrs.

Edward Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Long, Mrs. D.

W. Drape, Mrs. A. M. Cambbell, Mrs. M. J.

Stevenson, Mrs. E. S. McKlitrick, Mrs. J. A.

Evans, Mrs. W. C. Holge, Mrs. Mrs. Lockhart,
Miss Margaret Hodge, Dr. C. Jane Vincent, Miss
Lly Long, Miss Jennie Brown, Miss Lizzie Dver,
Miss Clara Henning, Miss Isabel Cummings, Miss
May Munroe and Miss Jennie Darlington.

1ec Cream Committee—Mrs. A. K. Duff, Chairman;
Mrs. D. A. Duff, Mrs. A. Albert Roenigk, Mrs. D. A. Duff, Mrs. Andrew Miller, Mrs.
J. F. Neely, Mrs. Samuel Mahood, Miss Margaret
McMillen, Miss Burchfield, Miss Mary Dickey,
Miss Anna Dyer and Miss Mary McCance.

Doil Committee—Miss Jennie Leith, Chairman;
Miss Rirdle H. Brown, Miss Agnes Young, Miss
Nannie Watson.

Lemonade (o-mmittee—Miss Mary Echols, Chairman; Miss Nannie Clark, Miss Nona Hill and Miss
Nannie Watson.

Lemonade (o-mmittee—Miss Mary Echols, Chairman; Miss Nannie Clark, Miss Nona Hill and Miss
Nannie Watson.

in Chambersburg quickly.

He was taken in a box car from Caledonia to Fayetteville, and then was driven to Chambersburg, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to his home in Shippensburg, where both his hands were amputated above the wrist.

Foolish Farmers in Two Counties. [rwin Standard.]

We remember a couple of years ago when a number of our farmers were taken in by some fruit tree swindlers, that some of the Allegheny county papers made considera-ble fun about it and advised the Westmoreland county farmers to hire somebody to pen them up, etc. Well, just now there are a lot of farmers in Allegheny county that had better have guardians appointed a bright green so that their outward appearance may correspond with their mental capacity. They have been caught by some sharpers on a fake so thin that a Chestmut Ridge sheep would not have bitten at. Some slick-tongued fruit tree agents persuaded a number of them residing in the southwestern part of the county to purchase a lot of fruit trees on long time. The farmers gave their notes payable in one year, but the wily agents told them they would not have to pay the notes for three years, and if they so desired the time could be extended longer, and, though they only had the agents word for this, the silly coots gave their notes payable in one year with legal interest. The year is now up and they find their notes have all been discounted at different banks. They are offering big wages for strong men to kick them. pen them up, etc. Well, just now there are

First Iron Tipple in the Coke Region. Uniontown Standard. 1

A company of 14 machinists from the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, passed through town Tuesday morning from Leithrough town Tuesday morning from Leisenring No. 2 to Pittsburg. The Keystone Bridge Company has been constructing an iron tipple at Leisenring No. 2 Coke Works. This is the first iron tipple to be constructed in the coke region. About five months ago the H. C. Frick Coke Company gave the contract to this company. Three months ago the old tipple was torn down and the work of erecting the new one begun. The new tipple was completed yesterday all except the roof. It stands 87 feet high and is a unique structure. Another is to be built soon at Another is to be built so

Want the Crawford County System. Meadville Republican.]

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Con The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties, are thinking seriously of adopting the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for Congress—thus abolishing the conferee system with its annoyances and delays. If the Crawford county plan had been in vogue in the counties named, last year, a Democrat would not to-day be representing that district on the floor of Congress.

#### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

One of the best war plays ever written, Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," will be played by Mr. Charles Frohman's company which includes many old favorites in the important roles, at the Bijou Theater next week.

On Friday night Mr. Mantell will put on "The Louisianians," a romantic drama by E. M. Allfriend. As a curtain-raiser at the Bijou to-morrow night John Ernest Mc-Cann's "A Lesson in Acting," which has been praised generally, will be done also. AT Harry Davis' Fifth Avenue Museum next week. Linus, the \$100,000 Oregon horse animal. His tail is 12 feet 3 inches in length and his mane nearly 10 feet. He has created

a furore in nearly every city in the country REILLY & Woods have some big features in Academy. One of them is Peggy Pryde, the daughter of Jennie Hill, about who York raved last summer; and another is the spectacular farce comedy, "Hades and the

THE World's Museum-Theater will have a special treat for women's eyes next week, in the shape of one of Mrs. William Astor's hall dresses, that was seized by the New York customs officials a few months ago for indervaluation. The costume is by Felix; of Paris. MISS PROLLIOTT PAGET, who will be remem

bered as the jolly impersonator of Aunt Jack last season, will play at the Grand Opera House next week in "The Last Word," comedy of Daly's, and a pretty funny one if reports are to be believed. Miss Paget has been amusing people successfully elsewhere. THE sensational fall of Varney through the trapdoor in the bridge, in the last act of "Amy Robsart," makes some woman in the audience scream every night. Mr. Barton Hill, it may be remarked for the benefit of a correspondent who inquires, does not risk his life nightly. The dummy is very human. Ir there is such a thing as novelty on the stage the pantomimic absurdity "Eight Bells," which comes to the Duques week, seems to come under that head. It is said to be something like the Hanlons' 'Voyage en Suisse," in that its fun is acro batic, but it is laid in a different scene alto gether, on ship-board, hence its title "Eight SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, the poet-editor and

distinguished Englishman, will have a brilliant audience no doubt in Carnegie Hall to-night. There is one comfortable thought for those who have not bought their tickets yet, namely, that all the seats in Carnegie Hall are good. The Rev. Dr. Holland's introductory address will be to many almost as interesting as the poet's readings from his own works.

THE matinee at the Alvin yesterday was largely attended by actors of the Wain-wright and the Crane companies, who had an afternoon off. Professional audiences have the reputation of being awfully chilly, but Messrs. Hoey and Evans and the other clever people in "A Parlor Match" had no reason to complain of the audience's atti-tude. Beautiful Marie Mainwright, in black, sat in one of the boxes, and in another was Joe Howard, the New York newspaper man, with his ward, Miss O'Neill, of the company.

"THE Dancing Girl," in which E. H. Sothern will be seen next week at the Alvin Theater, is a more serious and ambitious vehicle than he has hitherto tried. It is a drama of English life by Henry Arthur who wrote "The Middleman," in which Willard played here recently. Dancing Girl" excited a good deal of attenleast a play that deserves a respectful hear-ing. Mr. Sothern's Duke of Guisebury is said ing. Mr. Sothern's Duke of Gu to be a powerful study of character. It is promised that the play will be produced exactly as it was in New York.

Good People and Good Country. New York World. 1

New England and the northeastern por tions of Pennsylvania seem to be remark-ably productive of people who live to a great age. The "oldest inhabitant," if he or she attains to the age of 163 or 104, immediately becomes at least a local celebrity. In the early part of the century Scotland seems to attains to the age of 168 or 168, inimediately becomes at least a local celebrity. In the early part of the century Scotland seems to have been famous for her centenaria as. The "Laird of Berullion" lived to be 120 years old, and "was married 17 times." Dr. Beaton wrote in 1831 some of his experiences at the battle of Drumossie in 1746.

train, beginning her married life via the orthodox honeymoon. She had heard that young married people never could preserve the incognito of their newfound happiness, and the the public in general nailed a bride and bridegroom quicker than a wink. In her way she had prided herself in the possession of this same intuition, which she now so dreated in others. She caught is sight of a small boy sitting near her and at the same moment a thought was caught in her brain. She leaned over to him and expaniated at his beauty, which, she said, audibly, reminded her of her own small son. To her chagrin she observed symptoms of hilarity among her fellow passengers. The rhapsody over the counterpart of her supposed darling continued in a louder tone until interrupted by an explosion of guffaws. The people had measured her, and besides, some chattering friend had told the story just before the car left Pittsburg and it had quickly spread. The young lady found there was something still more embarrassing than being a bride. She never looked in the direction of the small boy again, nor said a word regarding a son and heir to the end of the journey.

Social Chatter. Social Chatter

Clara Eckert, Miss Agnes J. Mitcheil and Miss Nannie Watson.

Lemonade (ormittee-Miss Mary Echols, Chairman; Miss Nannie Clark, Miss Nona Hill and Miss Josle McHenry.

Candy Committee-Mrs. George B. Hill, Chairman; Mrs. Albert Stevenson, Mrs. W. G. Stewart, Miss Clara Wilson, Miss Anna Murdoch, Miss Neille Schore, Miss Minnie McClain, Miss McNeill, Miss Bessle Lambic, Miss Hallie McKeown, Miss Neille Schore, Miss Hallie McKeown, Miss Anna Trimble, Miss Anna Vincent, Miss Eula Stewart, Miss Emma Fetterman, MissBlanche Calhoun, Miss Cora Thompson and Miss Florence Davis,

Literature Committee-Mrs. W. A. Greer, Chairman; Mrs. J. J. Porter, Miss Margaret Doty and Miss Margaret Swartwood.

House Committee-Mrs. M. Patterson, Chairman; Mrs. J. F. Needr.

House Committee—Mrs. M. Patterson, Chairman; Mrs. J. F. Neely. Check Committee—Master "Ki" Duff, Master Ralph Hill, Master Willie Reed and Master Samuel Stewart.

Stewart, Supply Committee—Mrs. D. H. Stoner, Mrs. Lot-de Brown, Mrs. George Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Joseph McNaugher, Mrs. Emma Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Anderson and Mrs. Robert

Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Abderson and Srs. Kewart,
Fancy Table—Mrs. Edwin Hill, Mrs. Robert McCague, Mrs. M. W. Stevenson, Mrs. J. B. Herron,
Miss Emma Mahon, Miss Etta Clark, Miss Zos
McClure, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. John E.
Shaw, Mrs. Joseph Reed Vincent, Mrs. E. E. Heck,
Mrs. W. R. Ford, Mrs. Young, Miss Agnes
Mitchell and Mrs. J. R. J. Milligan,
Glass Table—Mrs. M. Paiterson, Chairman; Mrs.
Percy F. Smith, Mrs. Mary W. Porter, Mrs. Mary
Aidred, Mrs. R. R. Wallace, Mrs. Bide Shaw, Miss
Jeannette Lockhart and Mrs. Andrew Easton.

THE presence in the city of a former Pitts-

burger, now of Cincinnati, for whom an afternoon tea was given this week, recalls a

story told about her wedding tour. If there

could be any distinction, this lady was the

ters-all belies in Pittsburg some years ago. After the wedding, and when the rice had

been thrown and all the addies spoken, the

newly made bride found herself, with her

husband, among a host of strangers on the

train, beginning her married life via the

A SMALL girl, Miss Maidie Schildecker, of Federal street, Allegheny, issues invitations to-day for a party on Saturday afternoon, December 12. The invitations in every instance includes the doll family of the in-vited young lady. Little Miss Maidle is a most agreeable hostess, to whose parties her friends always enjoy being invited. Mrs. ALRERT H. CHILDS, of Bidwell street

gave an afternoon tea yesterday for Seecher, wife of the Rev. Mr. Beech

A TELEGRAM last night announces that the Harvard Musical Club will give a concert in the Pittsburg Club Theater on Thursday evening, December 24. Miss Jane Pankes, of Parker City, is staying with her sister, Mrs. D. Reynolds Kerr, at the Park Place Hotel, Sewickley.

Mrs. Thomas J. Grapp and her daughter, Miss Agnes, of Highland avenue, are in New York for a brief visit. THE first of the poverty germans will be given at Mrs. Henry Davis' house this even-

## OUR MAIL POUCH.

Further on the Bond Issue Question. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Some phases of the bond issue are: Does the taxpayer desire to foolishly and unnecessarily precede the action of the courts, which everyone believes will pass favorably upon the curative act of the Leg-islature within three months from now? By such hasty action he will saddle the city with an additional \$2,000,000 debt which properly belongs to local properties, the owners of which are with scarcely an exception willing and ready to pay these assess-ments as soon as the Court decides the curative act Constitutional. The courts will do this undoubtedly. No other valid reason can be given for this bond issue than that the street contractors want money that is not now due, nor will any part of it be due until next year, and then only about one-fourth of it. The remainder will not be due for two The case is like this: An obligation is held

by contractors against local parties who are ready and willing to pay, but the laws under framed chiefly in the interest of contractors and minorities of property holders. These take alarm and hasten to get curative legislation that will prove to be found Con-stitutional. They do so, but in order to be sure, they submit test cases to the courts, that a precedent may be made that all is right, based upon a proper regard for a majority of property in a given local-ity. No one for a moment doubts that this curative act will be the future fixed law of Pittsburg, and no one for a moment wants anything better or more just. But here those interested see an opportunity to to the courts, that a precedent may be made those interested see an opportunity to sad-dle the taxpayer with bills that they ought

those interested see an opportunity to saddle the taxpayer with bills that they ought and must pay themselves if they wait until the courts pass upon the justice of the curative act.

But if they wait, what then? They must put their hands into their own pockets and nay for their own streets that they have so liberally opened and paved, and upon which we will venture to snapect there has not been any assessment paid yet. It will be very convenient for them, indeed for all of us, to pay for these, you know, by voting for this bond issue, hence the "Hurry up, boys," or we'll get left.

Does the taxpayer see the situation? If not, he had better sit down and make himself a diagram before he goes to the polls on December? to cast his vote.

There was a time, just before the decay of the Roman Empire, when private interest was so monstrous and indifferent to public weal and safety that the unscrupulous and nowerful suburban aristocrats secretiy attached and emptied their sewage pipes into the public aqueduct which supplied their fellow eitizens with drinking water. They, the citizens, were poisoned in their physical constitutions. Our political and financial constitutions.

the citizens, were poisoned in their physical constitutions. Our political and physical constitutions. Our political and financial constitutions are poisoned by those who are loading us with debt that they may reap more personal gain and convenience and for our comfort we are told our children will also suffer after us. Let us vote agains the bond issue.

Pittsburg, December 2.

n took me in and sewed another button on for

Bacon!"

"Yes, but he couldn't help it. He was from Boston and she from Cincinnati, but he didn't mind that until she asked him one day whether it was John Greenleaf Emerson or Ralph Waldo Whitter that wrote the "Scarlet Letter."—Brooklyn

"Sue got on her high horse again this afternoon," said Miss Bieecker to her Boston 'What was the present occasion of her mounting her altitudinous equine?"

"Well, the couple had hardly moved in and got

To that early coign of rest Where ten thousand ages

Mother Earth was there beside, Never yielding watch or place, Weal be shown or wee betide; Of an art than none forget;

Happy are the sons of men,

# 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM IL, TRIBUNE BUILDING. NEW YORK, where com-plete flies of THE DIEPATCH can always be found, Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while is New York, are also made welcome.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. 

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES

TIME TO DECLARE HIMSELF. A special telegram to a New York paper declares positively that Secretary Blaine will accept the Republican nomination if tendered. While it is easy for correspondents to affect certainty as to a matter which is probable-and the temptation grows so long as the country continues to

call for Mr. Blaine and he shows no sign of

declining-it is still well to recognize that

something direct and positive from the Secretary himself is now about due. Very soon-within a few weeks-Republicans all through the country will begin to pick upon men to represent them at the national convention. Enough has already reached Mr. Blaine to assure him that, if he will accept, the great majority of the delegates will be chosen with special reference to his nomination. If he means to decline the party is fairly entitled to know

it in time to consider the situation. Everything points to the Secretary's willingness to accept a nomination which will be tendered with enthusiasm. But the circumstances are such as to make it reasonable to have some direct acknowledgment from him by at least the opening

LOW POLITICAL MORALS.

trated by the comments of some Democratic organs on the proposal in Ohio to raise the question of Senator-elect Brice's elegibility. The Baltimore Sun regards it as "perhaps the strongest evidence of the low standard of political morals in the Buckeye State that has yet been afforded." Considering that this is predicted not upon an expressed intention to turn out Senator Brice anyhow, but upon a very doubtful and cautions expression of desire to investigate and see if the charge of ineligibility is well-founded, such a statement is a remarkable illustration of the fact that

the lightest offenses of political opponents are worse than the blackest ones of their Indeed, the expressions of belief at the Ohio meeting that Senator Brice is eligible were such that the Buffalo Courier refers to them as "evidences of squeamish-" According to the New York Democratic plan of turning out duly elected representatives it is quite possible that a set of men who recognize that an opponent is eligible, and confine themselves to an investigation of his eligibility before taking further steps, would be regarded

by New York Democrats as "squeamish." Nothing can be plainer that if a man has been elected to a position for which he is ineligible under the Constitution, it is within the limits of right to exclude him. The general opinion with regard to Brice's case is that he can prove his elegibility; but so long as Ohie Republicans confine themselves to an inquiry into his legal ctegibility, and to presenting evidence against it to the Senate they are acting strictly within their rights. If no other evidences of a low standard of political

morals were to be found than this we could rejoice in a very pure status of our popular Government. But unfortunately the esteemed Sun need not go outside its own party lines to find evidences of much lower political morals. If the Democratic machine of its own city does not afford it such evidence suppose that it casts his eves upon the means adopted to count out the repre-

# sentatives chosen by the people in New

AN EXAMPLE FOR PITTSBURG The history of the Manchester Ship Canal, nearing completion, affords interesting instruction for cities in similar circumstances. Pittsburg only differs from Manchester, with regard to such a work, mainly in having a greater benefit to gain from the canal project, in proportion to its present prosperity, by having a traffic in which the cost of transportation is more

vital. It is interesting to Pittsburg, therefore, to learn that the canal project for Manchester is not a novel one. Seventy years ago Manchester, to escape the exactions of the barge canal which then held a monopoly, projected a rival canal by the river Dee. But the railway system sprang up which was expected to bring relief. Manchester accepted the railway regime and waited for relief with the patience that we in Pennsylvania can find parallels for. But the net result of this waiting was expressed in 1877 by a resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that a

ship canal was imperative to the prosper-

tty of that city. The effect of this resolution alone was not satisfactory. The Liverpool Docks and Railway Company declined to reform its charges on the strength of a resolution, and Manchester, after waiting five years longer with exemplary patience, got a survey for her ship canal and went up to Parliament with her project. But here another obstacle was encountered. Immense corporate interests were opposed. A traffic of twenty millions a year was at stake. The canal would reduce charges on cotton, wool and petroleum to less than one-twelfth the railway rates; and railway interests of a magnitude fully equal to those which control the transporiation of Western Pennsylvania threw cold water on any such plan to lessen their profits. We do not know certainly that any theory of "vested rights" and charges of "confiscation" of railway capital were aired; but it may be persumed that no such arguments were lacking. This powerful opposition delayed the bill for years in

#### a wild beast to his slaughter by deceiving

THE SCOTCH-AMERICAN. for Him Andrew Carnegie Claims the Credit of Our Independent Nationality

-The Union of the Two Races Forms -In responding to the toast of "The otch-American" at the annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in New York, Andrew Carnegie, among other things, said: This is indeed the age of instantaneous phonography. I appear before you to-night commissioned to kodak, develop and finish four minutes more to picture him in Amer-ica, and in two minutes more to celebrate the best flower in the garden, the first prize tlemen, no race pure in blood has ever amounted to anything, either in the human or in the lower varieties of the animal kingdom. The Briton sings 'Saxon and Dane, Norman and Celt are we.' The American is great chiefly because he is a conglomerate

Founders of the Nation. -"Who made the American nation? A little more than a century ago what was the American? A puny, miserable colonist, a dependent of another nation. Who gave the American a country? Bancroft tells: 'The first voice for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans

THE Emperor of Japan celebrated the 39th anniversary of his birth on November 3. F. D. MILLET, the famous American

last week.

Tentonic. pinger boys, are named respectively Blaine

A son of the sculptor, Powers, has studio in Denver, where he is engaged on a work entitled "A Closing Era." It repre-

slowly, but does not gain strength as rapidly as his friends expected. He will go to some point South, possibly Asheville, N. C., early

peror of Brazil, is exciting the gravest ap prehension. He was attacked by a chil fonday, and despite the attentions of his physicians he has since continued to grow worse. His daughter, the Countess d'Eu, is constantly at his bedside. Drs. Charcot and Boachard have called Dr. Mattamaia in for