THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

NOT NEAR SO BLACK

Is the General Cholera Situation in Europe, as It Was a Week or So Ago.

200,000 VICTIMS TO DATE,

According to Best Figures Obtains ble From the Czar's Dominion.

PARIS MOST FEARED BY ENGLAND.

So Far the Scourge Has Preved a Great Penefit to the Briton.

LAX INVESTIGATION ON THE FRONTIER

LONDON, Sept. 10 .- [Copyright]-While still alarmingly serious the general cholera situation is by no means as black as a week ago. The deaths by the scourge according to the figures furnished by the press in the last seven days number more than 15,000 for Russia and Western Europe. Revised official figures have come from Russia, which number the death roll in the kingdom from the outbreak of the epidemic to September about 160,000. Beyond the Czar's dominion we have heard of 30,000 victims. Adding Hamburg's 5,000 and several hundred more in France and the grim total of human lives sacrificed to the insatiable plague monster amounts to about 200,000. A quarter of a million would be much nearer the truth, but the crisis for

this season at least has passed. At every point where the epidemic has been raging save one it is on the decline. The exception is Paris. That is where anxiety and danger now center. It is Paris, not Hamburg, that England fears. It is because the truth has been long concealed in the French capital that fear is probably exaggerated.

Cholerine Nothing but Cholera. The authorities still keep up the criminal folly of describing as "cholerine" the disease which kills in a few hours 40 per cent of those whom it attacks. The doctors in the hospitals long ago abandoned the base subterfuge. At the hospitals it is readily admitted that they have many cholera patients in their wards. At the Bureau of Vital Statistics the presence of the pestilence under that name is denied with fine scorn.

If the epidemic can be confined to its present scope, Paris will be able to congratulate herself on a practical escape from the scourge, for 500 deaths-which is about the number up to date-is a very small mortality in a population of 2,000,000.

But the only encouraging feature of the situation is the approach of cooler weather. The disease is of a very virulent type. The mortality in the number of cases returned is terrific. Thus, on Thursday the number of new cases was 47 and the deaths 30. Yesterday their were 65 and 49 respectively. This proportion is hardly credible. We have probably been deceived about the number of new cases and we may be sur-

pure water supply from the filthy Seine s the greatett menace of all.

Many strange stories come across the channel about the progress of the disease in the gay French capital. Some of them are so alarming as to be incredible. Some of them are full of pathos and heroism. There is one which may be relied upon. When it became necessary, more than a mouth ago, to create special cholera wards in the hospitals, volunteer nurses were called for.
One of the first to respond was Madame
Miederlander. "Let me have the hardest
position," was her requese. She was assigned to night duty, and she often had as many as 60 patients in her charge.

She was a small active woman, delicate in appearance, but tireless and wonderfully

efficient in her work. The strain told upon her, and she seemed about to break down. The house physician noticed how feeble she seemed, and sent for her one morning. He begged her to take a few days rest, and insisted that at least she should leave the cholera ward.

A Faithful Nurse Falls a Victim. She thought the doctor had taken a po-lite way of telling that she was not efficient, and she burst into tears. Dr. Lesage, in immediate charge of the cholera patients, declared that he could not spare her, and she insisted on returning to her post. She went on working wonders amid the agonies of the cholera until last Tuesday. Then, as she was following the doctor on his rounds, book in hand, was suddenly taken by the dreadful pains of the plague, and collapse came quickly and it was proposed to revive her by a transfusion of blood.

A hospital attendant offered himself for the purpose, and more than a pint of his blood was transfused into her arm. She revived temporarily, but the next day death came in earnest. Her tuneral yesterday was as quiet and simple as possible, but many of the hospital staff followed her to be the within and without. revived temporarily, but the next day death came in earnest. Her funeral yesterday was as quiet and simple as possible, but many of the hospital staff followed her to Board wrote to her husband, saying that the martyred woman would be buried at the expense of the city, that she would have a perpetual grave, and that her name would be written in what is known as the "golden book" at the Hotel de Ville. "golden book" at the Hotel de Ville.

England's Caus- for Congratulation, All England has been congratulating herself, this week, over the escape from the plague which is now popularly re-garded as assured. London has even been talking for a day or two about "our friend, the cholera," in a cold commercial sense. The epidemic has indeed been a friend to England, thus far, as it will be be even more so in the future, if the present immunity continues. The financial ent immunity continues. The financial loss to Hamburg, Paris, Antwerp, Berlin and other continental points, on account of the epidemic, can hardly be estimated. Hundreds of American tourists alone who had planned to spend September on the continent, have fied precipitately to England. The capacity of the Channel boats have described and Britainward has been severely bound Britainward has been severely taxed for more than a week, except, of course, the routes via Dieppe or points under cholera suspicion.

England's escape from an invasion of the lague up to date is a matter for wonder. Not even the boasted policy of inspection and registration as a substitute for quaran-tine has been strictly followed. Some doors have been guarded, others—and those the widest and most used—have been left wide open. Within my personal knowledge three men have come from Hamburg to London this week by the more frequented and direct route via Flushing and Queensboro, and not a ques-tion was asked them on the English side of the channel. Neither was there any repre-sentative of the British Government at the embarking point in Holland. They traveled on through tickets from Hamburg to London. They carried considerable hand luggage, and they neither saw nor heard of

tioned their right to land and go where they

Why England Has Been So Lucky.

The fact is that England, who only in a last great extremity would allow anything to interfere with her trade with the continent, has relied for protection solely on her internal sanitary arrangements and the safeguards adopted by other countries on their frontiers. The only reason why cholers has not come to England from Hamburg—it has come in about a score of isolated cases—is because the precautions of France and Belgium and Holland on their frontiers have proved efficient. It is true, probably, that boats coming directly from Hamburg to English ports are sharply looked after by the sanitary inspectors, but by any other door the cholers is free to enter England and to distribute itself whither it will. As for the internal preparations, probably a great deal has been said; certainly there has been plenty of talk about it, but right here in London the hospitals for contaglous diseases are so overcrowded by scarlet fever patients—more than 3,000 being cared for this week—that it has been necessary to close their doors against further admissions.

It is significant that the newspapers say nothing about this lack of precaution and preparation. The papers laud the authorities for their activity and efficiency, congratulate the country upon its escape from the invader, and criticise President Harrison and the Americans for their absurd quarantine regulations.

Easy Enough to Travel te London. Why England Has Been So Lucky.

quarantine regulations. A DISPATCH reporter who left Hamburg a Disparch reporter who left Hamburg on Thursday night traveled right through to Flushing and thence by boat to Queens-boro and on to London without the slight-est delay en route. At Haltern, where we changed for Boxtel, a medical inspector entered our car-riage before we alighted from it and inquired if we had been troubled with vomiting or diarrhoea, and, upon being in-formed that we were well, troubled us no formed that we were well, troubled us no more. At Boxtel, on the Dutch frontier, the customs officer seized soiled linen in the baggage of Hamburg passengers, took their names and addresses and promised to send their property on after disinfecting.

This was the only precaution taken. At Queensboro nobody seemed to care whether

we came from Hamburg or not, and we trav-eled on to London without a question being

A great deal is heard in these times about new weapons for fighting the great enemy. Pasteur insists that his newly discovered cholers virus by inoculation provides absolute protection for two months to those who resort to it. He has tried it upon everything but human beings, and two of them, Russian physicians, have submitted to inoculation without unpleasant results so far. M. Pasteur has written to Prince Damrong, brother of the King of Siam, who is interested in his experiments, asking him to permit one of his assistants to go to that country and try the virus upon the inhabitants of a Siamese village where cholers is epidemic.

Agitation in Favor of Cremation, A great deal is heard in these times about

Agitation in Favor of Cremation The agitation in favor of cremation in the case of all cholers victims is increasing Sir Spencer Wells, one of the greatest English experts in germ diseases, sends to the Graphic this afternoon the results of some experiments which have a startling bearing upon this branch of the subject. He says: "Some persons doubt whether poison can be carried through the earth for any considerable distance, but the fact has been experi-mentally proved as to saline solutions. A salt of lithium was sown over a plot of land more than 150 yards distant from a well, the water of which contained no lithium. Reonly on the eighteenth day it was proved that the solution had percolated through the soil fato the well.

have probably been deceived about the number of new cases, and we may be sure the deaths have not been eraggerated.

The Disease Not Kept in Limits.

It is known also that the disease is not confined to one locality. Some of the patients have come from the best quarters of the six some way. Quite lately what is known as to typhoid and cholers has been proved as to consumption and the bacillus of phthisis. In the Botanie Gardens of Lyon pots were filled with earth on June 16, 1891, and some earth worms were added in each pot, with some of the sputum of tuberculous patients and fragments of lung from their dead bodies. A month afterward it was found that the earth worms contained tubercle bacilli in large numbers, and that guinea pigs inoculated with them soon died with general tuberculosis. Whatever the bacilli may be whether tuberculor to the bacilli may be, whether tubercular, ty-phoid or choleraic in bodies buried in the earth, it is incontestable that earth worms, everywhere so numerous and active, may preserve the bacilli in their bodies during many months, still living and losing none of their virulent properties and power of rapid germination or reproduction. These are the grounds on which we assert that bodies after death from cholera ought to be cremated, not buried."

These are the grounds on which we assert that bodies after death from cholera ought to be cremated, not buried."

COERCION AT AN END.

That's What John Morley's Visit to the Green Isle Means—A Most Trying Problem on Bis Hands—Mr. Morley Fortifying Himself.

[BY CABLE TO THE BISPATCE.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—John Morley went to Dublin this week and undertook his task of introducing a new way to rule Ireland. This means that the reign of coercion in the Green Isle is ended. Coercion laws, of course, still hang over the Irish people, and Mr. Morley cannot repead them, but he can and will refuse to enforce them. His task is delicate and difficult. Home rule has not come yet. It will not come to-morrow or next day. Its coming will be contested and delayed at every pessible point. In the meantime the Irish people will be slandered and villified as they never were maligned before and by toes both within and without.

With a large proportion of his people evicted from their homes and destitute, and with no adequate legal measures at his command for dealing with the situation.

A Narrative That Covers Everything.

toes both within and without.

With a large proportion of his people evicted from their homes and destitute, and with no adequate legal measures at his command for dealing with the situation, Mr. Morley has upon his hands a most trying problem. Fortunately with relief in sight, he can rely upon the patience and forbearance of the long-suffering Celt. The attempts to provoke a revolt against the Gladstonian Government will not succeed. The manifesto of Redmond's National League and Parnellite party this week fell flat. It has provoked scarcely a word of comment, either way. Mr. Morley will at once fortify himself with facts about the destitution in the eviction districts, and public opinion will unquestionably uphold destitution in the eviction districts, and public opinion will unquestionably uphold his bands in any plan for dealing with the situation which his judgment shall dictate. By the death of Mr. Winterbotham, a member of the Circencester division of Gioucestershire, the Tories have a capital chance of winning the first of the bye elections caused by a death in the new Parliament. The Liberal majority at the general election was only 153 on a poll of over 10,000 and the Tories at the time declared Winterbotham's retention of the seat was due mainly to his personal popularity and great cloal influence. The contest will be watched with great interest and some anxiety, for Mr. Gladstone with a majority of only forty, cannot afford to begin losing seats before the great battle has commenced.

COMING WITH HIS MIND MADE UP

To Investigate Canadian and United State Matters as They Are Not.

[BT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Sept. 10.-George Parkin, a very able gentleman, who for some time past seems to have been the real leader of the Imperial Federation League, sailed for New, York to-day. He has been commissioned by the London Times to write a series of articles on Canada and the relations of the Dominion with the

United States, but it is well understood here that his mission is to collect facts designed to overwhelm writers in American newspapers and magazines who have dared to argue that Canada is destined to be absorbed into its big neighbor.

There is really no reason why Mr. Parkin should proceed to Canada, because he has already made up his mind on the subject which he is to "investigate." In truth, he has been lecturing and writing at the expense of the Imperial Federation for years past upon this very Canadian question, and has over and over again demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Canada must and will remain "the brightest jewel in the British crown." If there is any doubt at all in Mr. Parkin's mind, it is as to whether the United States is not destined by Providence to be absorbed into the Dominion. Obviously, Mr. Parkin belongs to the order of independent observers and unbiased critics, beloved by the Times in particular and Tory Imperial Federationists in general.

A STRIKE IN POLITICS.

Trouble-Opponents of the Governmen Making Use of It.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] moux is something unique among modern labor troubles, and it has suddenly sprung into an affair of national interest and in portance to France. Great strikes in America sometimes grow out of trifling causes, but never one had so absurd an origin as

this.

Carmaux is the headquarters of the Tarn Mining Company, which employs 2,000 men. The majority of the municipal council holds Socialistic views, and they have this year elected a Socialistic Mayor, M. Calvignac, who is, or was, an employe of the mining company. Since his election his employers have granted him long leaves of absence to visit Socialist conventions and to attend to his official duties. Finally, M. Calvignac aspired to the additional political post of District Councillor, and he absented himself from his work for a long time to attend to his annwass. He condescended to explain his absence. He had been ill of bronchitla. The disease had been of an intermittent character, which enabled him to deliver Socialistic speeches to his constituents at certain hours speeches to his constituents at certain hour daily.

Real Cause of the Carmoux Strike, Real Cause of the Carmoux Strike.

When he proposed to return to his post with the mining company his employers called his attention to the fact that he had given them only 17 days' service in the past three months, and they mildly suggested that he should give assurance of regular service in future. This M. Le Maire indignantly refused to do, and a week's notice of dismissal was given him.

France today is ringing with the griever. France to-day is ringing with the griev-ance of Monsieur Calvignac. His fellow workmen struck, looted the company's premises, and forced the offending manager to sign a paper resigning his post.
This was more than two weeks ago, and
ever since the strikers have been receiving
the thanks of their fellows throughout

ters of the situation in Carmoux. Their well-organized patrols prevent non-union men from taking their places.

Cowardice of the Government Cowardice of the Government.

The Government is very prompt and very severe in dealing with enemies of public order when they are unpopular, but there has been a shameful cowardice in the treatment of this manifestation of anarchy. The prefect of the district has visited Carmoux and notified M. Le Maire that the Government would be compelled to arrest him and his confederates if they did not draw the unlawful patrols. Loud defiance has been the answer to the threats.

the answer to the threats.

The Paris labor exchange voted its sympathy and support on the side of the strikers, and the Carmoux mob responded yesterday wit a resolution declaring that if the government of the Republic, misunder-standing as it does its primary duties, means

to use force against them, they will defend themselves with force.

This embarrassing situation still exists, and the opponents of the Government are making all they can of the incident fo political effect.

A WONDERFUL OLD MAN

Mr. Gladstone, if Judged Only From His Homeric Studies - Valuable Aids to History in the Oriental Congress-Some of the Dark Places Made Light. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Sept. 10-The Oriental Conress which has been in session in London this week has put on record a series of recent uncovered signs of a dead past which cannot

A Narrative That Covers Everything.

The student of ancient history will find more interesting and important items in the overwhelming category of recent discoveries than those I have named. The narrative covers every nook and corner of the old world. The promises which are held out of stupendous revelations almost within reach will undoubtedly stimulate Oriental 'exploration and inquiry almost into a craze.

Not the least interesting and important of the papers presented to this Congress of savants was that of Mr. Gladstone, upon "Archaic Greege and the East." It is an achievement which may well challenge the wonder of the world. A man well advanced in his ninth decade of life, burdened with the government of one of the greatest nations of the earth, finds time to prepare a thesis requiring a depth of thought and investigation such as only the best scholars of the age have been able to give to the subject. A Narrative That Covers Everything.

Gladstone on His Hobby.

It is well known that Mr. Gladstone is one of the best Homeric scholars of the day. He is an ardent admirer of the great master of ancient Greek, and his enthusiasm finds expression in his remarkable essay which it would require a full page of THE DISPATCH to reproduce.

In the face of such a spectacle of statesmanship, scholarship and virility, how puny, how contemptible appears the attitude taken by the journals which long ranked as the greatest of English newspapers? The Times, which never sees anything good in Mr. Gladstone, greets his essay with ill-concealed ridicule. Its leader reviewing the address opens by saying that Mr. Gladstone "begins with an apology, of course." It declares that Mr. Gladstone has had to do with Homer, not for his art, but for the archmological matter that can be extracted from him, and that the address is a descent from heaven to earth, from the bright fairyland of poetry to a region of mists and shadows.

BREEN ON THE ISSUES

A Racy Letter Accepting the Nomination to Run Against Dalzell.

HIS PICTURE OF THE TARIFF

And the Democratic View of the Relations of Labor and Capital.

WEAK CASE FORCIBLY PRESENTED

gress against John Dalzell, yesterday gave out his letter accepting the nomination. It is as follows: To Messrs, Walls, Howley and Mullen:

PITABLES, September 9, 1892.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of yours of the 9th inst. notifying me of my unanimous nomination for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Twenty-second district. For the nomination thus tendered and the For the nomination thus tendered and the too flattering terms of your notification, please accept my grateful acknowledgements. Whether the nomination shall be an "empty honor" or a further vindication of the tariff principles endorsed by the "people" of the United States in three recent Presidental elections, it is for you to say by your suffrages after a fair discussion of the one parament issue. of the one paramount issue, It is a matter of congratulation in this

contest that at least one great political party in this country has the courage of its con-victions and is consistent enough to nomi-nate a candidate—Grover Cleveland—who on such an issue is a platform in himself. sues. I may say by way of inaugural that as indulge the hope that parties intere-ted will "attend school" and at the proper time stand up and be counted on issues on which American citizens, having a common interest, may honestly differ. Not only is the majority of the American people in favor of tariff revision, but the "law and the prophets"

The Claim of Unconstitutionality. The tariff under Republican auspices is not only an economic misfit, but it is with-out constitutional warrant. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States,

of the Supreme Court of the United States, says:

"To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms."

The Democratic doctrine to "revise and amend" is not only in the line of true progress, but it is the creed of the intelligent masses everywhere, and it has the distinct merit of having compelled the Republican party in its platforms. Presidental utterances and Tariff Commissions to recognize the necessity of "revision."

As an abstract proposition ultra protection is not only an economic fallacy, but it is at war with experience, and in less than 50 years the believers in a high tariff will be classed with the believers in witchcraft, or the filliterate artisans of London who in 1818 inaugurated riots in order to keep out "foreign competing goods."

A high tariff is essentially discriminating and to that extent unjust, and the Historian Livy points with pride to the feet that

A high tariff is essentially discriminating and to that extent unjust, and the Historian Livy points with pride to the fact that even Nero proposed to abolish "discriminating" taxes. On the other hand, Wendell Phillips, the Republican idol of the antislavery period, well said: "Protection does not protect. If it did we would all be protectionists." If a high tariff were the unmixed blessing that protectionists claim, if labor got an equitable share of that tariff, there would be no tariff issue, as such, as the American people are not willing to vote themselves poor if they know it, and the average elector is intelligent enough to know a good thing when he sees it. But the "wiedom of the ages" bids us judge a tree by its fruits, Thus tested, either as a property maker or wage protector high tariff is a conspicuous failure.

A Few Questions Propounded.

is a conspicuous failure.

A Few Questions Propounded.

If protection could make higher wages how is it that the highest wages in the civilized world are paid in a dependency of the British crown? If protection is a good thing in the United States, why is it not equally as good in France, Spain, Germany, Mexico and other protected countries? Austria has the highest tariff in Europe and nays the lowest wages. Mexico has the highest tariff in America and pays the lowest wages. The wage rate in England has increased 60 per cent under free trade. There is more tonnage on the Tyne under free trade than in all protected France. The most destructive panic in American history was during a period of the highest tariff. Fifty years ago when England had a protective tariff her laborers did not receive two-thirds of the wages that are paid to-day. Are these statements disputable? And if not, what is the inference?

The most extraordinary fact about this is that men of sense who have lived through the fearful period of depression from '23 to '79, when, for the first time, legislation against tramps was needed, should gravely listen to the assertion that nothing is needed to secure prosperity but just such a high tariff as we had then and have now. On this issue the Democratic party and the People's party stand on unmistakable ground, while the Republican party has shirted and shifted its position until it may be characterized as the Artful Dodger of American politics

We do not have to go cutside of Pennsylvania to-day for wage statistics to show that protection does not protect. We have in our midst to-day '72 tariff made millionaires and multi-millionaires and 35,000 idle men in this district, and the why and the wherefore of this is a pertinent inquiry that must be answered. Has pot the fection that the tariff is a protection of isbor fooled the American people long enough?

Governor M Kinley declared at the Republican ratification meeting in Middison Square, New York. June 21, 1892, that everything had fallen in this co A Few Questions Propounded.

only have taken the Hemestead mills' sworn payroll, as presented by Carnegie & Co. tog the Congressional Committee, to show to the world the utter fallacy of any such statements. I appeal from the Governor of Onio to Henry Cigay Frick's payroll, and ask if the dellar of Jüne, 1892, of the Homestead billet makres was not spilt in twain in July, 1892; Have not hundreds of men at Homestead had their wages reduced, not an ordinary 10 per cent, but 50 to 75 per cent, while many others were reduced over 100 per cent—all under a McKinley tariff, with an unpatented wage protector attachment?

Harrison's Eight Thousand Word Letter. Harrison's Eight Thousand Word Letter.

If this be true, what is the propriety of a President of the United States writing an

If this be true, what is the propriety of a President of the United States writing an 8,000 word letter to defend a system which is at war with facts and is indefensible in the forum of reason? I can take a ton of ore or of billets and trace the gigantic tariff profits directly from the schedule to the pockets of the protected millionaires of this district, but I ask in a community where, in a broad sense, all are laborers if any laborer here can trace even a moderate competence to the tariff schedule? Lifelong Republicans freely admit that protection in the vicinity of Pittsburg is found chiefly in the party platforms and on the campaign banners, but it is emphatically not found on the payrolls of our millionaire manufacturers. How long would the tariff last if workingmen properly understood it? If every woman in Pittsburg knew that there was enough tariff in her last dress to buy her a new bonnet, how long would she permit her husband to shout himself boarse about a tariff he did not understand? If every man knew there was enough tariff in one suit of clothes to buy him a nice pair of shoes, how long would he vote to keep up that jiggle? How long would he swell a "itin plate" chorus if he knew that for every man who gets employment in that industry lighter chorus if he knew that for every man who gets employment in that industry by all odds to-day in the royally protected State of Pennsylvania is that of "reducing American wages to a panper basis."

What is the situation right here in the center of this highly protected district Nearly all the tariff millionaires are banded together to destroy labor "organizations" which alone maintain wages, and men are discharged for joining labor organizations. Is not this a free country, or is it free only for certain people! Under the specious plea of "running" our own business, most of these tariff-made millionaires are introducing cheaper labor, and the best skilled labor in the world is now compelled before it can get employment to surrender the "organization" which J

us that the Boman augurs could not look each other in the face without laughing, and I marvel much if these political tariff fakirs can look each other in the face without indulging in the broadest of grins at the oredulity of the American "sovereign."

The People Are Asking Questions.

dulging in the broadest of grins at the credulity of the American "sovereign."

The People' Are Asking Questions.

Our home people know these things and are now more than ever in an interrogative mood. They want to know why labor is forced to protect itself, if it is already protected by the tariff; Have the wages of labor advanced as the profits of manufacturers increased? If not, what becomes, of the theory that the tariff in glass has increased from 40 to 50 per cent; have the wages of the glassworkers increased? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Whom does protection protect? The few or the many, and is this a Government of the few or the many? Is not labor treated by protected capital as a commodity, while politically it is alsely claimed to be a beneficiary of the tariff? Is it not home competition rather than free trade that causes most of our labor troubles, and does not the tariff make the home competition keener every day? Is not the cost of living one-third higher than a generation ago, and has the wage rate under the Republican tariff increased 33 per cent? Has not the wage rate in all new countries naturally increased without reference to tariffs? Are not the most highly protected common wealths and communities in the United States the yearly battle ground for wages? Are not the best wages paid in the non-protected industries and have not wages really decreased in the protected industries? Does not monopoly get the cream of the tariff, while labor hardly gets a chance to lick the plate? Does not a tariff of "special interests" breed strikes and lock-outs and disorder as naturally as green pond breeds malaria? Have not Carnegie & Co. been reducing wages for 15 years past under the highest tariff in the world? Has not the list of bankruptetes in this district and in the United States shown how under high tariff, insolvency and so-called protection may go jauntily hand in hand? Even the humblest toller knows that under an ultra tariff it is alternately as as the reat of depression. He knows also

Attitude of the Presidental Candidates. With a Republican Presidental Candidates, who practically dictated his renomination through officials of his own appointment, and with a Vice President whose death-the repentance is poor atonement for his bitter opposition to labor in the past, the well-worn tariff cry. "Help Cassins or we sink," is again heard in the land. What would the Republican party do without that convenient raft—the tariff—to cling to in every storm? In 1872 the Republican party cried, "Never mind frant's blunders, vote for his re-election and save the tariff." Grant was re-elected, the tariff was saved: "3 came, and wages went down. In 1875 they cried, "Never mind the whisky frauds, the post tradership sales, the growth of monopolies; vote for Hayes and save the tariff." Hayes was elected, or at least drew the salary of the office, tariff was saved and wages again went down. In 1880 they cried, "Never mind the growth of trusts and millionaires and tramps; vote for Cobden Club Garfield and save the tariff." The tariff was again saved and immediately strikes and industrial depressions set in all over the country. Labor was fooled again. Wages in 1870 averaged \$45 per cent in favor of the period preceding the three successful "savings of the tariff."

In 1888 I was told that the Republican party would now at last look after the interests of the workingman. But labor was With a Republican Presidental candidate,

party would now at last look after the in-terests of the workingman. But labor was again ensnared. The tariff was raised on glass and iron and steel products, but lask any manufacturer in Pennsylvania to pro-duce a pay roll showing an average increase of wages proportionate to the increase in the tariff.

tariff.

If the tariff was lower the cost of rails and railway transportation would be lower. The farmer and the business man would get cheaper transportation, and if Carnegie sould get his ore here cheaper from the lakes he could afford to pay the "difference" in wages instead of investing it in gunboats and barricades.

Eighty years ago the tariff on iron was 7% per cent, and we had "happy homes and alters free." Now we have a sariff nigh 10 times higher and still we are not happy.
Instead of the prosperity and content of the
"elder day" what have we now? Colossal
fortunes, strikes,the"red spectra," and communities and whole commonwealths disturbed by the roar of mobs and the tramp He le Probably Fatally Stabbed in a Ch

of armies, and peace is only maintained by the kind of "order which reigned in Warsaw." It is very true that the wealth of the country has grown enormously, but who has got it? I do not mean in a socialistic sense. If we estimate the prosperity of the country only by the overgrown fortunes of individuals specially favored by law, then indeed Ireland is prosperous as well as America, for there, as here, the legal machinery is in perfect order which makes the rich richer, while is grinds the poor down into deeper poverty.

while its grinds the poor down into deeper while its grinds the poor down into deeper poverty.

The mass of the people realize the tariff shams but have been tardy to avail themselves of the remedy. Let American fair play assert itself and let people say with their suffrages what they say with bated breath and these problems will be so much nearer solution.

The phrase "We the People," which is used in our national and nearly all our State constitutions, has almost lost its meaning, Stop and think! Instead of 60,000,000 of self-governing people making their own laws, here are the distinguished, very able, but highly interested citizens who kindly make your tariff schedules for "revenue only"—the iron schedule, Oliver; wool, Garland; sugar, Dymond; blankets, Hays and Whitman; drugs, Pswers and Wrightman; Russia iron. Woods; nickel, Wharton; copper, Hussey; salt, Folger. Every one of these interests is highly protected. Nearly every one is making war on "organized labor"—which alone maintains wages, and when the toiler asks for a small share of that protection which is guaranteed by the Republican national platform, he is told that labor is a commodity, and, like the negro on the auction block in the South before the war, he is "worth what he will bring." And if he unwisely becomes unruly, Winchester rides are brought in by capital as arbinie is "worth what he will bring." And if he unwisely becomes unruly, Windhester rifles are brought in by capital as arbitrators. The military and the strong arm of the law is invoked, the jails are filled, and he is tried under laws enacted mostly by "boodle" Legislatures in the interest of corporate chicane. The Abuse of Corporate Rights,

A word as to corporations. Under modern usiness conditions they serve many useful purposes, asaggregate capital may often-times do what individual capital cannot do. times do what individual capital cannot do.
But corporations are abused. The transportation business of this country and the vast coal and oil producing interests of our State are at the mercy of gigantic corporations. Congress should be able to afford a legislative remedy that would give the individual producer, at least, some portion of that "equality" which the law seems to bontemplate. Corporate capital rules as absolutely here as does the Car in Russia, and unless the people restrain corporate rapacity that is eating out the substance of the people at the rate of 50 to 100 per cent dividends yearly, there will soon be no Republic to preserve.

Since the "morning stars sang together" no country has ever prospered or will long endure under such a system of legalized

Since the "morning stars sang together" no country has ever prospered or will long endure under such a system of legalized wrong. The remedy for this is not violence, not the denial of individual or corporate rights as such, not the violation of even oppressive laws, but by the ballot, which alone can unmake vicious legislation and sham tariffs. It is for you to say whether the people are still "sovereigns," and whether or not—

And now a word as to the Force bill: A "blocks of five" party is truly a nice party to chatter about pure elections. So far as it is an issue, the policy of the tariff party is best described by the remark of the Hon. Stephen Elkins, that "the protective tariff party pays more for votes than for laborers." His Statement of His Position,

the Best Tailors—P. C. C. C. Clothlers.

For Monday we offer an elegant assortment of men's fine tailor made suits in all the newest fail fashions at \$10 each—tailors charge \$25 and \$30 for their equal. This is what \$10 will buy at our store while this sale lasts: Men's stylish cassimere and slik mixed suits at \$10, the newest patterns. Men's plain blook cheviot suits and dressy corkscrew suits at \$10. Men's rough-faced double-breasted Shannon tweeds at \$10. Men's fashionable checks and wales at \$10 falso fancy worsted suits, fancy cassimeres, rough Bannockburns and ribbed cheviots which are all the rage at \$10. Any style you want, single-breasted, straight cut, double-breasted, and cutaways. We want fashionable dressers and people who usually have their clothing made to order to attend this sale and see how much they can save Monday.

P. C. C. C. Clothiers,

Cor. Grant and Diamond streets. I am not in this contest to indulge in any tudes for men without beliefs. I am not tudes for men without beliefs. I am not laying down a platform to exclude anything to which anybody may object. I am not seeking to make converts by concealments or evasions. I entertain opinions on economic issues not formed yesterday and not to be abandoned to-morrow, and I am not going to trade them now for votes. If the opinion of the ma ority of the district is against the issue I represent I will labor with some fidelity to convince them of their error, and if the majority is with me I want the will of that majority to find constitutional expression. want the will of that majority to had said the want the will of that majority to had said the word of the wishes of his convictions not his prejudices or the wishes of his employer. If he favors a system which multiplies millionaires and strikes and brings about lower wages let him so say by his ballot. I want no votes on laise pretences or on misleading issues. I storply ask for a verdict on the evidence. With the electors is the remedy and the responsibility.

Yery respectfully,

JAMES W. BREEN.

cago Jail by a Negro.

of the best-known merchants in the city Joseph Fish. The prize fighter maintained

that the attack on Fish was because the merchant pushed against him on the side-

merchant pushed against him on the side-walk, but there has been a suspicion that Trumbley was hired by a jealous woman to disfigure Fish.

Prince, the negro, professes to have been avenging an insult to his race by Trumbley when he stabbed the pugilist. The weapon was only a pocket knife, but the blade made a cut tour inches long in the pugilist's neck.

CARTER HARRISON UNHORSED.

His Horse Silps During His Morning Rid

and the Ex-Mayor Is Injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.-Carter H. Harrison

ditor of the Times, had a narrow escape

from fatal injury this morning. As it is,

ne is laid up in bed with a broken arm and

The ex-Mayor was out on his thorough-

bred Kentucky mare taking his regular be-

fore breakfast ride. He came at a sharp center and turned his horse into Ashland

ust returned from La Have from the Grand

Banks, brings the report of the loss of the

schooner Cashier, of the same place. The vessels were fishing close together on the evening before the heavy gale of

Next morning after the storm had abated.

nothing was to be seen of the schooner but pieces of wreckage floating about. With-out doubt the Cashier went down and her entire crew of 19 persons perished.

THOMAS E. CRAIG, editor and publisher of the New Haven, Mo., Notes, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy with great satisfaction

for the ailments of my children." For sale

MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

Men's Fine Custom Made Suits at \$10 Equal

to Any \$35 Garments Ever Produced by

by druggists.

some severe bruises.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Jerry Trumbley, the prize fighter, was probably fatally stabbed in jail to-day by a negro prisoner, Michael Prince. Trumbley has been in confinement Pittsburg Delegates to National Board - of Steam Navigation

WILL PUSH THE SHIP CANAL for an assault with brass knuckles upon one

WANT A FREE RIVER.

They Will Also Recommend the Purchase of Locks and Dams.

PROPOSED PETITION TO CONGRESS

The twenty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation will be held in New York on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The meeting will attract all the prominent river and steamboat men in the United States, and it is contemplated that important action will be taken regarding the Improving of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Ohio. Among the Pittsburg steamboat men who will attend will be W. W. O'Niell, Addison Lysle, who is now Treasurer of the board, W. J. Wood, John Moran, Harry McDonald, Harry Brown and James A. Hender

The Pittsburg delegation will advocate the purchase by the Government of the

canter and turned his horse into Ashland avenue without drawing rein. Her feet no sooner struck the asphalt pavement of the Monongahela Company's locks and dams. This subject has been considerably agitated in the organization within the past year, and it is highly probable that the entire board will unite in a petition asking Congress to purchase the locks and dams. The proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Onio river will also be considered, and the Pittsburg delegates are confident that the board will unite in recommending the canal's construction. The construction of two new dams on the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Cincinnati will also be recommended.

Pittsburg and Cincinnati will also be recommended.

James A. Henderson who returned yesterday from an extended Western tour with his family is spoken of as President of the National Board. Mr. Henderson said yesterday that he was not a candidate for any office on the board, but he was anxious to have the Ohio river improvement recommended. He believed that if the board would unite in their petition to Congress the Eric Canal scheme would be assisted very materially.

WON'T TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY. urer Denniston Will Let the Con

Pass Upon Exonerations. No claims for tax exonerations were presented to City Treasurer Denniston Friday, and he expressed satisfaction that the assessors have finally decided to grant no

more until the cases now in court are dis-

The Treasurer has departed for Berek-ley Springs, W. Va., for a short rest and to secure relief in the springs' healing waters from the pain he has been suffering lately in his crippled leg. During his absence no exonerations will be allowed. His sence no exonerations will be allowed. His attorneys have advised him in the matter, and he says he would be individually re-sponsible for every dollar exonerated if the court should sustain the claims made in the tax suits against the city.

Hezekiah Shepherd, an eccentric and wealthy old farmer who died in Drakeville, In, last week, had requested that he should not be buried in an ordinary coffin, but in one made in the shape of a chair. The curious casket was built of white oak, with wainut trimmings, and a glass panel in front that exposed the face. The body was placed in the chair in a sitting posture, the wrists were strapped to the arms of the chair, and the legs fastened to the rungs.

Household Credit Co.

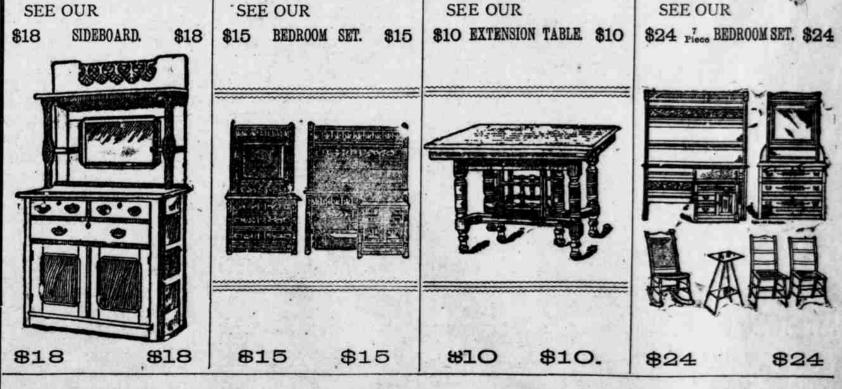
414—WOOD STREET—414

UR PRICES AND TERMS SUIT THE PEOPLE, ONE AND

all. As evidence of this, our immense and constantly increasing trade is certainly conclusive. Our stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS and HOUSE-

FURNISHINGS of all kinds was never as complete as now, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious buyer. Having the goods to please, our prices and terms do the rest.

COURTEOUS SALESMEN FOR BOTH LOOKERS AND BUYERS



REMEMBER, OUR PRICES AND TERMS SUIT THE PEOPLE, ONE AND ALL.

HOUSEHOLD CREDIT CO.

414—WOOD STREET—414

* PITTSBURG'S MOST RELIABLE AND LEADING CREDIT HOUSE *