The Dispatch.

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THE GOVERNOR SHOULD ACT.

The disposition of the Governor to rely on the means prepared for fighting the cholera, as indicated in his reply to an inquiry whether he would take action for raising a temporary loan, is disappointing. It shows that Governor Pattison hardly appreciates the gravity of the situation and the importance of having everything in readiness to fight the disease if it makes an appearance. We have the testimony of the State

Board of Health that it is unsupplied with the funds necessary to make a vigorous campaign, if it should become necessary. The great and wealthy State of Pennsylvania has so stinted its sanitary organization that in the time of need it is unable to provide the means of isolation and protection that Ohio and West Virginia have in readiness. Any care for the protection of the people will take urgent measures to supply this need. It is true that it is necess ry to go outside the regular routine to raise the money; but the precedent set in the Johnstown case fully covers the present emergency. The need is not less imperative, as it involves the health of 5,000 people, and the requirement for prompt action is equally urgent. It is bevond question that if the Governor will take action the sum of \$50,000 necessary to put the sanitary authorities in fighting trim can be raised in a few hours. There should not be another day's delay in doing so.

At this writing it is reported that a case of cholera has been discovered at Jeannette. It is to be hoped that the report will prove unfounded; but the possibility illustrates the need of action. With the State Board in funds it can take such prompt measures of isolation and disinfection that a single case need not give any ground for alarm. With its action hampered for lack of funds a single case may be the starting point of a disastrous epidemic.

The Governor should act to raise the money needed for a vigorous fight against cholera wherever it appears without another hour's delay.

UNATTRACTIVE FUNDS.

The political project of the New York World to raise a fund which shall captivate the doubtful voters of the Northwest, and thus give the World a first mortgage on the expected Democratic administration, has struck a new obstacle, It fell early into the sere and yellow leaf of half-dollar and dime contributions; but the new trouble is such as bids fair to make the doubtful voter refuse to deal with the World fund at any price.

Contemporaneously with the raising of this fund, the World's enterprise has undertaken the function of sending reporters to violate the quarantine and to open communications with the people on the quarantined steamers. The notes which come from the infected vessels lie cheek by jowl as it were with the drafts, checks or other negotiable papers which are to charm the voters of doubtful States. This is strictly calculated to give the World no pleasing reputation with the expected recipients.

"Non olet" is an old proverb as applied to money; but when the currency may carry a cholera germ it is justifiably in bad odor. A draft of cold air is bad for some people, but a monetary draft that comes from the same drawers as the missives from the Normannia has much more fatal possibilities.

No doubt people in the Northwest might be found to accept the World's funds under ordinary conditions; but it would be a decidedly appropriate ending of its pending projects if everyone should develop the instincts of virtue and self-preservation to the extent of declining to touch the currency which carries such possibilities as the comma bacillus.

AN ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

The recent failure of some large building and loan associations in England. which are the counterpart of the national organizations in this country, calls attention to what THE DISPATCH pointed out as the danger in such organizations, early in the history of their formation. The same danger has been demonstrated in this country, though fortunately to a less extent than seems to be the case in England.

The national associations find their raison d' stre in the ability to collect subscriptions and lend money all over the country. This widened scope permits money to be taken from where it is plenty and loaned where it is scarce. But against this advantage is the fact that the success of local building and loan associations lies in the thorough knowledge of the security on which money is lent, and the strict supervision over all the operations. These safeguards it is impossible to establish to the same degree in the national associations. Every holder of a single share in a local organization has data on which he can determine the value of the property loaned on, the disposition of the association's money and the care of its managements. Not even the officers of an organization whose operations are scattered over a dozen States can know its

condition with the same thoroughness. Not only are the opportunities for dishonesty multiplied in geometric ratio by the expansion of the field of operations, but without any deliberate malversation loans may be made on overestimated security, collections may be hard to obtain and the organization finally falls into upprosperous circumstances. This is the case in England, where failures to the

extent of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 have occurred simply by neglect or mismanagement, the most criminal charge in any case being the concealment of the true state of affairs.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846. It is possible for building and loan associations on the national scope to be managed honestly and successfully. We are glad to believe that there are eminent illustrations of that fact. But the strict supervision which makes the local associations a near approximation to absolute security cannot be attained as fully in the larger organizations.

AN EXAMPLE NEEDED.

There is pertinence in the fact that the steamship company whose vessels have brought the great majority of the cholera cases now in quarantine in New York is a regular offender in this matter. Before the cholera commenced its westward journey from Persia it brought the typhus fever into this country and secured the introduction of infected immigrants by concealing the truth. Its agent was indicted at the time, but no adequate punishment was inflicted. The same record has been enlarged in the cholera trouble.

In the first place the port whence this line starts adopted the policy of shipping immigrants liable to be infected to all parts of the world, and is now suffering a fearful penalty therefor. In the next place the steamship company has persistently crowded its steamers with immigrants when infection was certain, and then secured cabin passengers under the false representation that there would be no steerage passengers on its vessels. Later, when this course is destroying its best paying traffic, it professes to devote certain steamers to the work of bringing the dangerous immigrant traffic to the United States; and finally when its passengers are quarantined in New York bay it shows itself very lax in the work of providing the best care for those whom it has misled into very perilous circumstances. Its whole course has been a remarkable illustration of the greed for gain overriding every consideration for

human life and the public health. Such facts show the necessity for vigorous prosecutions in every case where the health laws are violated. If those responsible for bringing the typhus fever into this country on the Normannia last winter had been adequately punished, a greater degree of .care might have been exercised by the company against the cholera. As it is, this offender should be given to understand that it is the object of constant suspicion and watchfulness. It might be salutary, too, if Americans who travel abroad should bear in mind that a company which has demonstrated its readiness to expose them to deadly infection for the sake of the passage money is not a good one to patronize.

HEALTH THE MOST URGENT.

At their first meeting of the fall session vesterday Councils had matters of the utmost importance brought to their attention. The Mayor's veto of the purchase of additional park lands was not only expected but foretold in THE DISPATCH some time ago. Parks are to be encouraged, and Chief Bigelow deserves much credit for all that he does and tries to do to improve the city in this direction. But parks are not a first necessity, and such comparative luxuries must give way to more urgent demands on the municipal treasury. The proposal to add fifty new men to the police force for the better defense of Oakland and the East End naturally follows on the rapid growth in those districts.

These matters, in common with all else, the prompt and careful consideration of ordinances dealing with Pittsburg's cleanliness and consequent health. Those measures providing for a proper disposa of the city's garbage, for the arrest on sight of persons depositing refuse in places other than those prescribed for the purpose, and putting an end to the iniquitous pest pit system on Mt. Washington, should all be considered with the utmost care and passed into law with the maximum amount of promptness in a satisfactory

NO NEED OF PANIC.

Two opinions on the cholera were published last week, both of which have no slight value. Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, whose scientific position and special studies of the disease give him especial authority, rendered one of them. Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been familiar with it in India, gives the other. Both are valuable as showing the methods of fighting the disease publicly and privately and as showing the needlessness of panic.

Virchow's authority that thorough quarantine will stop the cholera is reassuring. The difficulty is not in arresting the disease, if quarantine is efficient, but in making quarantine so efficient that no loopholes will be left by favoritism or negligence. It is important to learn that absolute quarantine gives sure protection against this disease. It is also interesting to have the assurance of Virchow that "cholera is less dangerous than diphtheria and other diseases which cause less com-

motion " To the same tenor is Sir Edwin Arnold's statement from his experience. He says it is "a disease of dirt and cowardice." It is not a thing for a healthy person to fear. "Drink," he says, "no mlik or water that has not been boiled, scald your vegetables" and take five drops of hydrochloric acid in half a cup of hot tea and you can walk unharmed in the midst of cholera." Cold weather, he asserts, will check the dis-

ease. These authorities give us every reason to hope that the disease will not become epidemic in this country, this year at least. With a vigilant fight made against it at quarantine, with energetic work done in the way of cleaning up all our cities, and with the frost season near at hand, the probabilities are very much against its getting any headway this fall. But the same constant vigilance will have to be exerted all the winter and all next summer to prevent its spread next year.

By all means let every immigrant passed by quarantine officials receive a certificate to that effect. But when this has been done it will still be incumbent on local authori-ties to make an inspection on their own account to ascertain whether dangero symptoms have perchance developed since the tokens of safety were issued. In the fullness of precautions alone lies security, and chances must be taken nowhere,

PRESIDENT McLEOD ought to compile new system of logic to explain his me of reasoning as to the advantages of illegal

By the discovery of a fifth satellite of Jupiter, Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has demonstrated several important things. He has shown his own powers in patient, painstaking research; he has proven the immense value of the new telescope, and has placed this "young" country far ahead of the Old World astronomical scientists of today. scientists of to-day.

WHAT with a circus and the Exposition open in this city simultaneously, it is evident that Pittsburg is doing what it can for

THERE is horror enough in the actual danger from cholera without carelessness in spreading false alarms, and it behooves every medical man who comes into contact with symptoms warranting suspicion to investigate the case or cases most thoroughly, and give the public warning or reassurance ecording to the result of his diagnosis.

THIS city looks to its Councils to defend it from disease, and in this matter Councils must have the hearty co-operation of every

THE utterly unfounded paule-stricken condition of Babylon on account of the pro-posed transference of healthy quarantined passengers to the hotels opposite the village on Fire Island augurs ill for the cool-headedness and presence of mind necessary to deal with the disease to the best advantage if it shall actually effect a landing,

HILL has bought a residence at Albany. and his silence warrants the assumption that he is busy sawing wood for winter fuel

Ir it were not for the number of letters siready published bearing that postmark, Cleveland's friends might excuse his delay in writing the one epistle in which the country is to some extent interested, by the aucity of postal facilities at such a rural laberman's resort as Buzzard's Bay.

NEW JERSEY folk believe in running no risks. They are disinfecting the telephone transmitters so that they may not transmit

LIEUTENANT PEARY is to be congratulated on his safe return from the realms of snow and ice. But it should be a colder day than any experienced in this country before scientists follow in his footsteps to risk human life in securing useless geographic or other scientific knowledge.

MARS and his two moons make a pretty poor showing in opposition to Jupiter and

SINCE this is to be a campaign of education, there is a grand opening for philan-thropists in the establishment of night schools for the benefit of politicians and others open to conviction by sound fact and logical reasoning.

GROUNDHOGS occasionally come out too soon, just as summer cars now and then re-

WHEN a politician receives nominations or Congress from rival and widely differing political parties, it may be assumed that there is something radically weak about his backbone or the principles of those who so

THAT mission of our war vessels to Veneuela amounts to a warning of "hands off"

CITIZENS anxious to have their votes

counted in November will do well to get into training by making a close and exhaustive—not to say exhausting—study of the much-disputed Baker ballot law.

WHEN the Point has been squared, mathenaticians will please notice the desirable innovation.

Or course there is nothing new under the sun, but the discovery of a fifth satellite of Jupiter indicates that there are still some of the old things unknown to the inhabitants of this little globe.

VENEZUELA may yet be the scene of warfare more serious than internecine revolutions.

THE news from Loon Lake as to Mrs. Harrison's health is of such an alarming nature that the President as a man will receive the sincere sympathy of the whole nation in UNION is strength no less in the adoption

of quarantine measures than in anything

Councils never had a better opportunity exhibit their usefulness than that afforded at this time in the prompt framing of sufficient measures for protecting the health of the city.

THERE is no great demand for American onsulates in Europe just at present.

ALLEGHENY'S water supply is undoubtedly in need of improvement. And mean-while drinkers will do well to boil such water as is obtainable before imbibing.

THE double-decker has not yet given all assengers the cold shoulder

WITH FAME AND FORTUNE.

THE son and namesake of Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, will enter the University of Virginia this autumn. AMONG the possible successors to Senator

Dawes in 1893 are Henry Cabot Lodge, Will-iam W. Crapo, John D. Long and George D. JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P., the leader of the Parnellite branch of the Irish National-ists, is distantly related to the family of the

late Mr. Parnell. Succi has begun a new fast at Naples,

with a committee of doctors to watch him and observe the phenomena of circulation, respiration, weight, ecc., during the progres MR GLADSTONE is about to go abroad

for the purpose of spending a couple of months in the South of France as the guest of Mr. Stuart Rendel, who has acquired same and distinction as the host of Mr. Gladstone. OF Sir C. Euan-Smith, the British Minis

ser in Morocco, whom a native addressed as Honored Enormity, supposing this to be a very fetching compliment, it is enthusias ically stated by one of his admirers that he is "a crack shot and a skilled hand at pig-

COUNT POURTALES, of the Foreign Office, in Berlin, will be married on September 20, in the St. Matthat Church, to the Countess Gicela Kanitz, daughter of Prince Leonold's Court Marshal. The Emperor and the Prin-cess Frederick Leopold will be present at E. F. Scorr, one of the wealthiest colored

men in Virginia, went to Clifton Forge sev-eral years ago without a dollar. He now owns 18 houses and lots, a hotel, and a large amusement hall, and is putting up a large building on Main street. He also runs a wood and coal yard. YUNG KIUNG YEN, the writer of an

article in the September Forum entitled "A Chinaman on Our Treatment of China," was educated in this country and is now an Episcopal minister in Shangbai, where he is devoting himself to the work of Christian zing his people and improving their social

ONE of the most remarkable blind men of the ceptury is John B. Herreshoff, the Rhode Island boat-builder, whose fast ynchts have made him famous on all waters. He has been unable to see since he was 15 years old but so keen are his other senses that he carries in his mind perfect pictures of his grace

FROM DOWN THE BAY.

What's new to-day from down the Bay, Where yellow flags are flying?
Ask of the waves that wash new graves
And sob beside the dying.

What's new to-day from down the Bay, Where eyes are red from weeping? Ask of the gulls that shun the hulls What's new to-day from down the Ray. Where song is heard, and sighing Ask of the jest that scorns the pest.
And laughs above the crying.

What's new to-day from down the Bay, Where Death comes with the steamers! Ast of the live—those who survive— You cannot wake the dreamers!

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

EIGHT weeks from to-day the Presidental canvass of 1892 will culminate in the casting of the ballots. A comparison of the progress up to date with that of 1838 shows matters were considerably livelier four years ago. Indeed, the campaign was virtually on all summer because of the long virtually on all summer because of the long session of Congress and the consideration of the Mills bill. Impetus was given to affairs by the return of Blaine from Europe on August 2. A flattering reception in New York was followed by a speech-making tour of New England and active work on the stump in Maine. In the latter part of August, Thurman began to swing around the circle attracting far more attention that Mr. Stevenson has succeeded in securing in a similar effort this year. Harrison was also active in speech-making and hand-shaking at the same period. The Maine election was an object of great interest, and the majority of upward of 20,000 recorded on September 10 upward of 20,000 recorded on September 10 was received with great rejoieing by the protection press. It is argued that the struggle to keep out the cholera has diverted public attention this time. It is a curious coincidence that just four years ago yellow fever was ravaring the South, but it failed to obscure politics to any large extent. Another coincidence might be found in the fact that, while now Democrats are charging President Harrison with partisan ideas in proposing retailation against Canada, in 1888 President Cleveland's opponents were making the same insinuations. On August 23 Cleveland sent a retailatory message to Congress urging n retaliatory message to Congress urging complete non-intercourse with Canada as result of the fisheries imbroglio, and for time this action occupied a prominent place in the canvass. Harrison's letter of accept ance was the later one in 1888, and came out on September 12, but the campaign was then already well under way.

"JOHN SMITH has been nominated for Governor of New Hampshire," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "and if the family in the Granite State proves at all clannish be will have a splendid majority."

PERHAPS more interest is taken in the political situation in Kansas, the land of Simpson and Peffer, than in any other Western State. W. M. Smith, a prominent Republi-can of Topeka, has just visited national headquarters as the representative of the Kanas Republican State Committee, and some f the Republican candidates for Congress in that State, to secure speakers from other parts of the country to address the people of Kansas on political questions during the campaign. In speaking of the outlook in that much-diseased Commonwealth, Mr. Smith said that the Republican candidates for Congress in the several districts constituted the strongest delegation ever placed before the people of Kansas. "It is the aim of the Republicans there," he said, "to clear up the State, elect the Presidental electoral ticket, and all the Congresselectoral ticket, and all the Congressmen. The campaign was opened along the whole line on the lat of September, and two picked men spoke in every Congress district. Nearly all the Congress candidates have already made from 30 to 30 speeches. One of them has spoken 70 times. Democratic fusion on the electoral ticket with the People's party has disgusted a great many Democrats, who will vote with the Republicans to save the reputation of the State, which they consider to be in jeopardy. The Republicans have adopted a badge bearing the motto. Stand up for Kansas.' A great many Democrats are wearing it. The motto is also used on stickers, on letters, etc. The determination is not to have the calamity shriekers howling against the financial and commercial prosperity of the State."

A MEETING of all the Democratic candi dates in South Dakota has been called for to-day to discuss the advisability of withdrawing the Democratic electors and indors-ing those of the People's party, with a divis-ion of the State offices.

COLONEL WHIPPLE, the Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, has been trying to explain what hit him. He is disposed to blame the Australian system for his overwhelming defeat at the recent elec-tion. He says: "The mode of polling, and especially the form of the ballot, disclosed a deliberate and cunningly devised scheme to embarrass and clog the voting and work the disfranchisement of the voter. The ticket -an omnibus one, two feet long-first preented to the voter when he entered the booth, contained in this (Pulaski) county 110 names. The voter was authorized to vote for but 50 candidates and was required to erase from the ticket 60 names during the small space of five minutes, under penalty of being denied a vote. To do this properly required the examination of all the 110 names on the ticket. It was a tax all the 110 names on the ticket. It was a tax on even the most alert. Again, if the voter could not read his ticket, the law required that while the election officer, who alone could assist him, was making the tedious examination of his ticket with him not only the polling room but all the booths likewise should be cleared. This was a serious interruption to the voters." The complete returns from Arkansas show that the Democratic majority is larger than for many years.

WEST VIRGINIA is one of the States which Candidate Stevenson thinks demands his personal attention. He has promised to speak at Huntington some time during the campaign.

THE campaign on the Pacific slope is more advanced than on the Eastern coast. Particularly is this the case in Oregon, where the new party is actively at work. At the election held on the first Monday in June last the total vote cast was about 75, 000, of which the Republicans polled 31,000, the Democrats 25,000 and the Populists 16,000 for their respective candidates for Congress. Both the Republican candidates were chosen exceeded the Republican vote by 10.000. The People's party cast nearly 25 per cent of the total vote. This party was not organized in all the counties of the State at the June election. In November the party will have a thorough organization in every county and voting precinct of the State. The present Governor, Sylvesier Pennoyer, who has been twice elected Chief Magistrate, ran each time as a Democrat. Pennoyer is the only Democrat who has been able to overcome the natural Republican majority in the State, but Governor Pennoyer no longer murshals the Democratic legions, having gone over for all practical purposes to the People's party. At the June election the Governor made an address advising the Democrats to put their votes "where they would do the most good," and thousands of them took his advice and voted for the People's party candidates for Congress. When asked by a newspaper reporter at that time if he had abandoned the Democratic party, Governor Pennoyer humorously answered by saying he was like the oid Indian who, having lost his way in the woods, was interrogated by the white man for whom he was acting as guide if he was not lost. The Indian promptly and indignantly replied: "Injun no lost; wigwam lost." He claims that the traditions of the Democracy are for free all-ver, and refuses to follow the Chicago declaration on the question. The contest in Oregon is therefore between the Republican and People's party. exceeded the Republican vote by 10,000. The People's party cast nearly 23 per cent of the

JOSEPH NESSICK, of Chester, Pa., a has left the party. He says:

"My reasons are that the Democrats al-lowed the free trade element to override them at Chicago by adopting as a plank of their platform that protection was a fraud and that it was unconstitutional. As I do not believe this to be true I cannot consist-ently support it."

Ir may interest he bulk' of the Pennsylvanis voters to know that fences are a cam-paign issue in some portions of the State. John Hamilton, a Republican Legislative candidate in Center county, has written a lengthy letter, in the course of which he says: "I have been asked by various persons to define my position in regard to the fence laws of the Commonwealth, and partienlarly to state whether I am for or against a fence law. I have no hesitation in saying that I am in favor of a local option ience law, which will permit the citizens of the various counties of the State to vote upon the question and determine for themselves whether they wilf have fences or whether they will not. This will allow such counties as Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, Chester and other similarly situated to abol-ish fences if they so desire, and will permit counties having a large amount of waste land to continue to fence if they see the No one acquainted with various countles of the State to vote upon amount of waste land to continue to fence if they see fit. No one acquainted with the sisuation in the Eastern and Southern counties of the State, where for many years fences have been abolished, except as far as individuals choose to fence for their own convenience, supposes that these counties would permit a general law to be enseted requiring them to again fence their property and involving them in an expense of many

militions of dollars; and since their sentiments are backed by the vote of such cities as Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Leba non, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Allegheny their wish could not be successfully opposed." As Center county is overwhelmingly Democratic it is to be feared that Mr. Hamilton cannot carry it, even on the fence issue.

THE weather is not adapted to the Demo cratic "gum-shoe campaign" in the Buckeye

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Criticism of the Recent Institute. to the Editor of The Dispatch: Another annual session of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute has come and gone. There were so many misstatements and unmerited eulogies made concerning the work done in the Institute and those who did it, that I feel constrained to name some of them. One report says: "The idea of dividing the teachers into classes originated with Prof. Hamilton." This is not cor-rect. Your "Mail Pouch," August 29, 1891, contained a communication which made that suggestion. But while the attempt to classify teachers this year was made, owing to its management the best results were not realized. There were four classes, A, B, C, D, to be instructed in different rooms at the same time. Class D, was for teachers of ungraded schools. This class occupied the large audience room. At certain periods the teachers, indiscriminately, were directed to retire to classrooms A, B, B and C, rected to retire to classrooms A, B, B and C, and the overflow to return to room D. The retiring and overflow returning, especially the latter, disturbed the harmony or order of room D. Principals, grammar, intermediate, primary and mixed school teachers rushed for the room of their choice, and if too late to get in had to return to room D. Those who remained in room D did not receive the instruction given in the other rooms at all, though the teachers of the ungraded schools teach every branch taught in the graded schools. This was unfair to the teachers of room D.

On the first day the teachers paid 75 cents each for a card which was numbered, hence each teacher was numbered. The Superintendent could have assigned from 1 to 175 to room A, from 175 to 250 to room B, from 350 to 525 to room C, from 525 to 700 to room D for the first assignment. They could then have been moved from room to room till each teacher could have heard all in each room.

It would have been better however to asset

room.

It would have been better, however, to assign a certain number of teachers to a particular room permanently, except for the general exercises, and direct the instructors to pass from room to room. It cannot even be said that the instructor of a room covered more ground on the same subject by staying there, for he did not have the same teachers before him each time, owing to the haphazard securing of seats. But, supposing he had the same teachers each time, to the exclusion of all others, was that doing justice to the others?

he had the same teachers each time, to the exclusion of all others, was that doing justice to the others?

In my letter to The Disparch, August 19, 1891, I not only asked that the teachers be divided and assigned to different rooms, but I urged that, if one school building would not answer the purpose, to secure as many buildings as was needed. The High School building would have served the end had more rooms been used. But do these Institute lectures develop the most fitting subjects and prepare the listeners for doing better work in the schoolroom? Are the discussions of our school laws, the elaboration of "iads," with their treatment as compared with that or measels, the eulogizing of great educational men and the haranguing on kindred topics the fittest subjects to prepare teachers for the schoolroom? If so, then our late Institute was a success. Certainly the teachers had a social "outing." The teachers meet once a year for relaxation; it doesn't cost them much, only 75 cents for card, the amount paid for boarding, cur'are and time. Of course the time should not be considered, as they have nothing else to do and they receive \$2 per day for attending.

The resolutions submitted at the close of the Institute praising everybody, especially an interested iew—you tickle me and I'll tickle you—were passed unanimously. You would have been spotted as a crank to oppose them, and you know that the thoughtful weigh them for what they are worth. An after-resolution was submitted by the State Superintendent, limiting the granting of "provisional certificates" to one person for three successive years only, the teacher

State Superintendent, limiting the granting of "provisional certificates" to one person for three successive years only, the teacher to be examined each year, and at the end of which time said tencher must either secure a "pro essional certificate" or drop out of the profession.

One half or more of the teachers now hold "provisional certificates" When this was

"provisional certificates." When this was placed before the convention, nine-tenths of the teachers were terror-stricken. This vote of the teachers of Allegheny county would be used by the "few" as a lever next winter to influence the Legislature to enact ion into a law ome of the best teachers in the county.

Pirrssune, Sept. 10.

TEACHER.

JUPITER HAS FIVE MOONS.

The Greatest Discovery of Our Time Just Made Through the Lick Glass. CHICAGO, Sept. 12 .- Prof. Barnard has earned a niche tor himself beside Galileo Herschel and other men of that kind and the

permanency of his tame is as secure as it can be." S. W. Burnham, the well-known astronomer who recently resigned from the staff of the Lick Observatory to accept the position of clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this city, made the remark to-day and showed the following telegram: "MOUNT HAMILTON OBSERVATORY, Sept 12 "E. F. Barnard sends greeting to S. W. Burn "E.F. Barnard sends greeting to S. W. Burn-ham, with a fifth satellite to Jupiter, of the 13th magnitude; period, 17 hours and 36 minutes; distance from center, 112,400 miles." "The discovery of this satellite, which was

made by Barnard Saturday," continued Mr. Burnham, "is the greatest astronomical achievement of the century, and will cause the world of science to ring. It simply means the addition of another body to the solar system, which is, in these days, a most stupendous discovery. It is far greater than the finding of the satellites of Mars, for these two bodies were more or less easy of observation. Barnard's work makes an ad-dition to the solar (amily in a field that was on to the solar family in a field that was well worn out, and which was thought to have been so thoroughly sifted that astron-omers gave up the task of looking for fresh mots. Then, too. Jupiter has been the most

that it is so very large and such a grand body withal that it invites inspection.
"I can tell you that this will be grand news for the astronomers of Europe. Barnard is an able man and an observer who does not waste his time. This is the first good work of any moment that has been done with the Lick telescope, and if such observations as this are continued, the big glass will serve to bring us on new lights elsewhere in the uni-verse, and turn up startling discoveries at the most unexpected places. Barnard is an enthusiast whose heart and soul are in his work. He works for the pure love of the occupation and of the science, and does not do it for pay. And it is men like this that bring to humanity such an immortal discovery as this? covery as this."

THE DEADLY TROLLEY WIRE

Kills Two Horses in Quick Succession and Almost Electrocutes the Driver.

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 12-The trolley wire on the South Dalias Rapid Transit Railroad roke some time last night, was pulled out to one side and tied to a telephone pole. This morning a wagon with two magnificen horses attached turned the corner, and the

horses attached turned the corner, and the near horse came in contact with the wire. A flame shot up from the side of his neck, killing him in his tracks.

When he iell the other horse stepped upon him, and he, too, fell stone dead. The driver, John Peterson (colored), came in slight contact with the wire and was knocked off his feet, and for the time being it looked as if he, too, had been killed.

hy Groves Is Holding Back.

Boston Traveller.] Perhaps Mr. Cleveland's letter of accept ance is delayed by his consideration

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Levi G. Loomis, Milwaukee Pioneer. Levi Goodrich Loomis, the first white man, except Solomon Juneau, to set foot on the present site of Milwaukee, died there Sunday night, present site of Milwaukee, died there Sunday night, aged 80 rears. On July 25, 1823, Mr. Loomis landed at the mouth of Milwaukee river from a birch bark cance, having made the trip from the upper lake with a number of Indians. On going ashore he found domean living in the Indian village nearby. Mr. Loomis remained with him a few months and then went to Chicago. He reached the World's Fair city when there were just three houses in the place. I hough he claimed chicago as a residence, he was in Wisconsin most of the time, engaged in trading with the Indians.

Oblinary Notes THE Earl of Essex, in England, is dead. SENATOR GODDARD, who has represented Man-tions in the Dominion Senate since 1850, died a Winnipeg yesterday morning, aged 73.

FAR-REACHING CHARITY.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw Sends a Handsome Contribution to Iowa-No More Bugs on Bonnets-Tlaras Coming Into Vogue-Gossip of Society.

THE truly charitable can find many fields of work away from their own homes, as well as in their immediate vicinity. Pittsburg has dozens of institutions established for the relief or assistance of people who are compelled to depend upon the gen-erosity of the self-denying women who devote their lives to deeds of mercy. Charity knows no particular place for its works. It can travel thousands of miles on errands of mercy, and it cares not if the neighbors never hear of what it has done away from home. The truth of this is illus trated by the fact, that has been made known through an Iowa newspaper, that Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburg, has just contributed \$300 toward the expenses of the Home of the Friendless of Cedar Rapids. Of this sum \$200 is to be expended in and around the Home, and \$100 to be added to around the Home, and \$100 to be added to the Lucy Hirley Memorial Fund. The ladies of the Board of Managers feel very deeply the generosity of Mrs. Thaw, as is shown by the report of the Secretary, which ends with this pararraph: "Words cannot express our appreciation of this noble woman's generosity, but the comfort of the friendless ones has been greatly enhanced thereby, and could she see their happiness after being rescued from the wretched places they have called home, she would leel amply repaid for her kindness to them." Pitteburgers, who know Mrs. Thaw so well, will heartily echo the sentiments of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless of Cedar Rapids, Is. of Managers of the E of Cedar Rapids, In.

Bugs have crawled down from the bonnets and have taken up their quarters on the chatelaine, to hold the watch that it is now the fashion to wear at the waist. The entomological specimen may be a spider, a katydid, a beetle or a butterfly. Most of them are of gold, with the head beautifully jeweled. Diamonds, emeralds, rubles, opals or pearls, very small, are used, and the effect is brilliant in the sunshine or electric light. At the back of the insect, out of sight, is a strong safety-pin to hold the watchchain in position, so that the bugs are usoful as well as horribly ornamental. This

usoful as well as horribly ornamental. This idea is something entirely new in lewelry, and it seems to have caught the feminine fancy with more than usual strength.

A tiara is something that always adds to the grace or a woman's coffure. The newest conceit in these headdresses is a crescent of gold, set with pearls or diamonds. It is higher in the center, over the front of the head, than at the sides, and gives a stately air to the wearer. The wearing of a tiara is a dainty fashion, and the women or Pittsburg appreciate this fact, as is seen from the increasing number of them worn. They will be the proper thing at weddings and recepcreasing number of them worn. They will be the proper thing at weddings and receptions this iall and winter, and the full-dress toilet will hardly be complete without them. Diamonds or pearls, as is well known, never look more beautiful than when nesting in a woman's hair, and it is a remarkable truth about these jewels that they look equally well among all hues of hair—black, bionde, auburn or even white.

AN interesting lecture was delivered last night in Grace Reformed Church by Mrs. Anna M. Moore, a missionary to Japan, the subject being the home life of Japanese women and their children. Mrs. Moore wore the picturesque costume of Japan, and very graceful she was in the flowing robe of rich, flowered material, with its great bell sleeves, and silk facings. The lecture was full of in formation, and was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience. Mrs. Moore is a great admirer of the Japanese, and she gives them credit for being as nighly civilized as the Americans in most respects, and more so in some. The says the educational system of that country is the best in the world.

J. S. McKEAN and wife, of Freeport, held their silver wedding Saturday. A large number of friends and relatives were pres ent. A \$100 set of silverware was presented to the happy couple in a neat address by S. E. AlcKean, of Washington, Pa. Among those present from a distance were F. S. McKean and wife, of Flatwood; M. S. Eastly and wife, of Kittanning.

Social Chatter

The Shadyside Academy opens to morrow morning, and will be addressed by Rev. H. T. McClellan, of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, who will spank on "Some Lessons From School and College Life."

DR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. WILSON, of West-DR. AND MES. CHARLES A. WILLOW, OF West-ern avenue, returned last evening after several months' absence from the city. The doctor, who has been very sick from pneu-monis, has fully recovered his health, and returns to resume his practice in Allegheny. E. H. Flick, Esq., City Solicitor of Altoona, who for several weeks past has been dangerously ill, is now rapidly recovering. Mr. Flick is a son-in-law of John O'Connor, Esq., of the Southside, and his many friends and acquaintances in this city will be pleased to

learn of his convalescence. learn of his convalescence.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Southside Hospital will hold a meeting in St. Mark's Guild house this afternoon. They will discuss the arrangements for the fair soon to be held for the benefit of the hospital. It is hoped that there will be a full meeting, and that there will be representatives from all parts of the two cities.

DR. AND MRS. FRANK H. WADE, of North DR. AND MRS. FRANK H. WADE, of North avenue, Allegheny, are visiting the Doctor's sister, Mrs. Levi C. Wade, who is the widow of the late Hon. Levi C. Wade, founder of the Mexican Ceptral Railroad, and who died a few years ago, leaving an estate valued at several millions. Mrs. Wade has a lovely home near Newton Center, noe far from Boston. Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Wade have been traveling ever since the first of May.

COLLINS VERSUS CHOLERA.

LOTTIE COLLINS in quarantine is only half a blessing, because the "Boom-de-ay" escaped.—Chicago Mail.

LOTTIE COLLINS need not worry. In her case hope deferred will simply swell the box-office receipts.— Washington Post.

Ir is feared that Miss Collins' famous song has reached that stage of degeneration where fumigation is futile, -St. Joseph Gazette. -TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY LOTTIE may be losing two weeks' salary by being quaran-tined, but she is getting several million dollars' worth of advertising, more or less,-Chicago Globe.

THE young English woman who is to sing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" is quarantinad in New York harbor. Both she and her song should be thoroughly fumigated before landing.—St. Louis Republic.

LOTTIE COLLINS, the London concert hall singer, is tied up on the Normannia, which is in quarantine in lower New York bay. The ta-ra-ra-boom is in the right place for once.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOTTIE COLLINS might thank the shining

stars under which she was born that she is

endeavoring to reach New York instead

London. If she were forcing her presence upon London, for instance, she would be branded as a rejected immigrant and sent nuck .- New York Advertiser. Ir there are no more cases of cholers or and enlightened people willing to wager the little money they have left after the New Orleans affair that the high kicker did more toward repelling the scourge than all the disintectants in the country.—Cincinnati

BELLEFONTE'S BLUE LAW CRUSADE.

The Unrighteous Determined to Have Su day Mails and Train.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 12.-[Special.] -An attack upon the blue law adherents is booked for this place. An application has been sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington for a Sunday mail and a petition will soon be presented to the Rennsylvania Railroad Company for a Sunday train.
On the other hand ministers are holding meetings to protest against any such action. Next Sunday a number of arrests will be

Quality Better Than Quantity. Chicago Inter Ocean. 1 One big Democrat has been knocked out

The Same Od Story. Detroit Free Press.]

and another will go in November. Corporos

ity doesn't always tell.

Washington Star.1

take their corners.

Corbett again demonstrated at New Or-leans that knowledge is power. Ready for Another Fight.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Uncle Sam has 2,300,000 beehives. -The first iron wire was drawn at Nu emberg in 1351.

-The greatest depth of the Atlantic -Among the nobility of England, 21 per

cent have no children. -In Southwestern British Colombia there

are fully 1,000 wild horses. -On Bali, an island in the Indian Archipelago, east of Java, the burning of widows still goes on.

-In Corea sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet orings one quart of rice, or sheets a piece of hemp cloth. -There are still 14 different places on this

globe where cannibalism is practiced, but the custom is gradually dying out. -Statistics show that 7,000 persons are murdered in this country every year and only one murderer in 50 is punished.

-An asylum for mothers-in-law is being built in Austria by a wealthy Austrian woman, and provision has been made for 500 occupants.

-Of 14 first-class racers now on the Atlantic four are German built, one halls from France, six from the Clyde, two from Belfast and one from Mersey. -Out of a total of 73,324 paupers in alms

louses in the United States in the year covered by the eleventh census, 91.15 per cent were white and 8.85 per cent were colored. -There is a certain island in the Baltie Sea to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is clearly visible in the morning before it rises, and likewise in the evening after is

-The Chinese have a kitchen god, which is supposed to go to the Chinese heaven at the beginning of each year to report upon the private life of the families under his -The proposed underground electric rail-

ways for London, if sanctioned, will be 16 feet under the Thames, 68 feet beneath Regent's Park, and 85 feet below Oxford -Bricks made of plaster of paris and cork are now used in the construction of

powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance and are broken to -- The central Sahara registers a mean temperature of 97° in July. Central Australia boasts of 94° in January, a mean which is attained in South Carolina and Arabia in

-The largest number of men enlisted from the 12 States of America during the Revolutionary, War was 80,761 in 1778, aggregate of troops furnished the army in the war of 1861-65 was 2,839,272. -Between January 1, 1890, and June 30,

1891, 7,150,350 silver dollars were coined in the United States mints. The total value of the production of silver in the United States from 1881 to 1890 inclusive, was \$484,055,000. -A cigar contains acetic, fomic, butyrio, valeric, and proprionic acids, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridine, picoline, and rubidine, to say nothing of cabagine and burdockic acid.

-In the regalia room of the Scottish kings in Edinburgh castle, one can still see, among other varuable relies, the coronation crown of the great Robert Bruce. It is a plain circlet of gold, heightened with four spikes having trefoil heads. -Missouri City, Mo., has a cat with eight legs and four tails; Moberly, Mo., has an

albino with pink eyes and white, kinky hair: Springfield, Mo., has a ten-year-old boy who weighs 180 pounds and has two ext-fingers and two extra toes. -A strange custom is followed by Mex can farmers. They use oxen of one color

the morning and another color in the after noon. They do not know why, but the know that it must be the right thing to d because their forefathers did it. -According to Dr. Lander Brunton, co water is a valuable stimulant to many, if n all people. Its action on the heart is mo stimulating than brandy. His own expe-ence is that sipping half a wineglass of col-water will raise his pulse from 76 to ove

-A tunnel, the largest in the world, ha been projected and begun, practically, under Simpton, to supersede the famous road The "Route of the Simplon length; the tunnel will be a trifle less than 12% miles.

-The costliest paintings of modern times are Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus." M. Chauchard gave \$170,000 for "1814" and \$150,000 for "The Angelus." Henry Hilton, in 1887, paid \$68,090 for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, of New York.

-English oak is searce, lots offered for safe nowadays commanding large prices. At a sale of some oak trees in Burghley Park recently from £60 to £80 each were paid for containing 150 feet of lumber, sold for £80. A year ago an oak was sold for £110—nearly -A new material for paving is now being

introduced in London. It is composed of

granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, which are laid like bricks or wood paving. The special advantage of the material lies in its elasticity. When used for pavement it gives a soft thread which is exceedingly pleasant, recalling the feeling -Experiments on a considerable scale are being made in the German army with aluminum, as a means of lessening the

weight which the men have to carry. This is the case, for instance, in the First Regiment of the Foot Guards, in which ten men out of every company have received the various articles of their equipment either bound with or constructed of sluminum. -A Frenchman has recently made important advances in the work of photoview of a stained glass window containing red, green, blue and yellow; others show a group of flags, a partly colored paroquet and a plate of oranges with a poppy lying on the top. The shades or the objects, as well as their colors, are faithfully reproduced.

-In the west of England, particularly on the borders of Dartmoor and Exmoor, there are speculators who carn considerable incomes by rabbit-catching. A middleman who bought up all the rabbits in a district on the eastern side of Dartmoor, and sent them to dealers in the Midlands and London, earned in a few years a sufficiently large sum to enable him to retire and live in a house of his own building.

FOETRY EN PASSANT. POREWARNED IS POREARMED.

Go get yourself a good stout club.

Or ax, or gun, or knife, And be prepared to use it in The coming campaign strife. For we shall have up.

Inscrutabilious plan,
The person we should kill on sight,
To-wit: The straw vote man.

—Detroit Pres Press.

It is over, though long delayed, At last I have seen my idol fall— I let the dream like an image fade With the unredeemed promise to call -Smith, Gray & Co, 's Monthly

ALL SEASONS ARE ALIKE TO HER. The other day in the woods she flirted. Away from the city's giddy whirl; Suspendered, necktled and fancy shirted, A flashing and radiant summer girl.

She has left the groves and the fields of clover, She is back again to the city's din. The summer firtations all are over, And the autumn conquests now be As long as no marriage compact binds her The girl of the period is in for fun,

Ready and willing to be woord and we He loved a literary girl, 'Twas one of Cupid's saddest pranks, For when he sent a rythmic pearl, She penciled it, "declined with thanks,"

NAT. NAT. A man will shovel in the coal, And the carpet he will beat, And he'll worry himself with stocks and bonds For his wife, upon the street.

He'll build a fire in the kitchen store Each morn at the break of day,
But he won't put the stude in his wife's clear

shirt, Because he ain't built that way. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison will now