

The Dispatch

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES

A RIOT ON CIVILIZATION.

There is public satisfaction in the knowledge that the military forces of New York State will be employed in reducing the rebellions and cowardly mob in the vicinity of F.R. Island to subjection to the laws. There was some need for the assertion of the supremacy of the law in this case as at Homestead or Buffalo.

It has often been said that a public peril brings out the noblest and the basest qualities in man. The people of Babylon and the Great South Bay district in Long Island have taken pains to enroll themselves in the latter class.

The men who could drive off women and children to a night on a stormy sea for fear of an infection which has no existence and which could be controlled and limited by the resources of science belong to a class which it is base flattery to dignify as men.

A mob is always cruel and cowardly, but the Long Islanders managed to combine both qualities to an extraordinary degree in the same action. The relieving feature of the case is that they cannot defy both humanity and the law with impunity.

THE SUGAR COMBINATION.

The combination being formed to control the price of sugar by the wholesale trade is an admirable illustration of the way in which monopoly at the source of any distributive trade extends throughout its ramifications.

The Sugar Trust does not support this project even safely by its own prices to retailers will not be taken away. The man who commits the commercial crime—from the trust point of view—of selling sugar cheaply is to be punished by cutting off his supply.

Of course the small merchant is discriminated against to an extent which will make it impossible for him to compete with the larger one who can afford to buy sugar in hundred-barrel lots.

Of course this is notoriously against public policy and has been declared to be against the laws time and time again. It is one of the gravest features of the Trust era that leading merchants, all of whose interests are on the side of maintaining the law, are ready to set the example of breaking it down for the sake of an extra profit of 1/2 cent per pound.

GIVE THE LAW A CHANCE.

The questions which are likely to arise under the construction of the Baker bill are now reported to prevail among the authorities will not be the least of the common-sense construction. There is much about that enactment that is faulty and some points that are evidently vicious, but with regard to the form of ballot there is no difficulty, if ordinary intelligence is used, in arriving at the intent of the law.

The law distinctly provides that in the case of nominations by parties "the names of all the candidates so nominated by such political party shall be arranged in groups as presented in the several certificates of nomination," etc.

In the case of nominations by nomination papers "the names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order." There is little that is difficult to understand in this. A different treatment is prescribed for party and independent nominations. The separation of party nominations into groups of State, local or national offices may be possible under the law, but it is by no means imposed by it.

Perhaps the Baker bill may have virtue enough in the direction of ballot reform to make it important for the politicians to confuse and obstruct its workings. Otherwise we see no reason why a straightforward, reasonable adoption of the provisions concerning the form of the ticket should not be satisfactory to all parties.

"UNMASKING PECK."

The campaign work of the Democratic organs and committees in New York at present consists mainly of "unmasking Peck," let it not be forgotten that it is the Labor Commissioner of that State whose recent statistics made the wrong showing for the free trade cause; and the Democratic labor is urgently devoted as showing him up as a fool or a knave or both, so that Peck is "unmasked."

Now since Peck is an eminent example of the Democratic offshoot, and it was never considered necessary to "unmask" him till his statistics were the wrong way, the position is to say the least, comical. The idea of a party organization in the midst of a campaign for the declaration that one of the results of its supremacy is the appointment of men who are either incompetent or dishonest to important office is sufficiently humorous in itself. But when it is embellished with the assertion of the great public principle that the necessity of unmasking

Worse than the Hindus.

When the Hindoo pilgrim bathes in and drinks of the holy and dirty water of the Ganges, he spreads the cholera; but he has the justification to his mind that he is paying reverent tribute to the immortal gods. It may indeed be questioned whether in the ecstasy of his religious devotion he thinks at all of that transmission of the plague for which he is spreading the cholera.

A calm reading of recent literature concerning the water supply of Allegheny City and part of Pittsburgh seems to raise the question which would be grotesque—if in certain circumstances it were not liable to being appalling—whether our good people at home are not duplicating the pestilential methods of the Hindoo, without any of the extenuation which can be pleaded for the benighted heathen.

Perhaps here is well the time to take into account the plain and pointed words of Dr. Lee of the State Board of Health, who designates the local offense not as folly but as crime. By accurate count of the main arteries of sewage which pour into the Allegheny river above and near the point from which the sister city of Allegheny obtains her supply there are thirteen large and four sewers stated to be contributing the agencies of disease to her reservoirs.

Like many other unpleasant conditions, has been borne for the sake of economy. It is also the menace of the cholera which now hangs over the city, and it is not surprising that some officials and physicians are thinking citizens to take a note of the state of affairs, and to contemplate the enormous possibilities for a plague which are thus established.

What wonder that Dr. Lee designates the negligence as criminal, and the liquid which enters into daily consumption in Allegheny as rankly poisonous? It is not, however, Allegheny alone that is concerned. The Southside of Pittsburgh gets its water from sources also notably contaminated. Some years ago THE DISPATCH caused examinations and analyses to be made that were far from agreeable then. The conditions since can hardly have been improved.

In time—and but a short time at that if our suburbs go on growing—Pittsburgh's chief water supply will invite just such criticism as is now visited upon Allegheny. We see too multiplying along the banks of the Allegheny and can conceive of the period not far distant when the future officials of the State Board of Health will be shocked at Pittsburgh's water as those at Allegheny depend.

The manifest fact is that if Allegheny would cease to invite pestilence it must look out immediately for a supply of pure water drawn from a point far higher up than the present source. And, if Pittsburgh does its duty, it too, though under less pressure of urgency, will begin at once a like investigation. The dreadful experience of Hamburg is proved to be largely owing to the vitiated, diseased waters of the Elbe. When the cholera came these waters proved a most prolific agency for its spread and maintenance.

In ordinary times, it is said, the constitutions of those who use such water may become, by constant use, hardened against what may be termed the ordinary and resident bacteria; but the energetic bacilli of the Asiatic cholera seem to acquire a death-dealing potency in such fluid which is enough to startle even the most lethargic community into measures for self-preservation. Even without the cholera there is scientific testimony that polluted water is bad enough.

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania estimates upon statistical inquiry that no fewer than 1,000 deaths are caused in this State every year by infectious diseases, for which polluted water is mainly responsible. We turn up our eyes at the heathen Hindoo because he spreads the cholera by his ceremonial ablutions in the Ganges; and yet, without the warrant of sanctified ceremonial, and in the face of nineteenth century science and civilization, we support a condition of things in our own cities and State which, if that be possible, is even more disgraceful.

There should be a commission of citizens representing the best intelligence of the two cities and surrounding boroughs to devise a plan for securing pure water from the mountain streams so easily accessible. It should be a commission of scientific men to secure the best method, and of business men to see that the work is done at the least cost and without jobbery or unnecessary delay.

AN EXAMPLE OF PROTECTION.

Governor McKinley opened his campaign in Indiana with his promised speech at Ellettswood yesterday. Bad weather made the audience smaller than was expected, but in no wise chilled the enthusiasm of listeners or speaker. Protection lends itself more readily than any other topic to the production of strong verbal arguments. The Governor of Ohio is an able speaker and a master of logic. But the most striking arguments that can be made on behalf of Protection are such palpable facts as those which were evident in the surroundings of yesterday's celebration.

In ten years the population of Ellettswood has grown from 700 to 6,000, and Ellettswood is in the interior of Indiana! The leading industry of this thriving town is the manufacture of tin plate from steel ingots and billets from Pittsburgh. And Ellettswood is only one small though striking example of the immense advantages by which Protection insures the prosperity of America.

THEIR MONEY DON'T TALK.

The New York Press declares the indorsement of the Nicaragua Canal project by the bankers' convention at San Francisco as extremely important. "For," says the Press, "money talks."

All right. There is one way for money to talk, and that is to put itself up. If the bankers at San Francisco wish to put their own money—not their depositors' or the Government's—into the Nicaragua Canal project they have a perfect right to do so. But money does not talk to the value of an old-fashioned copper cent when the monetary powers indorse a project and urgently advise that it shall be built by other people's money than their own. The American bankers may be very good judges of commercial paper, but when they propose that the United States shall invest its credit a thousand miles away from its borders while more important improvements in its interior are left untouched they show themselves

Worse Judges of Public Policy than the American People at Large.

Finally, the Press neglects to explain, as it has been often asked to do, why the United States should be asked to loan its credit to the extent of \$100,000,000 on work which the engineer's estimates put at the cost of \$85,000,000. Until this point is cleared up all that the bankers' conventions in the world could make it appear in any other light than that of a \$35,000,000 rake for some one.

In all probability scientists will continue to emulate Peary and his gallant predecessors, risking their own and other human lives in order to make a little more than has been seen and recorded by man before. The gain to human knowledge is not worth the risk, but it will go on until the north pole has been discovered and used up in making souvenir walking sticks.

REPUBLICANS of the Twentieth Congressional district will perhaps realize now that the pro-unionism is the chief of Congressional representation.

It is as ridiculous to say that Italy hates America because a lodging house keeper murdered an American woman on account of her nationality as it is to assume that America hated Italy because some members of an Italian secret society were lynched at New Orleans.

THAT NEW Sixth street bridge will eventually be a bridge of size. The inconvenience attended upon its erection makes it a bridge of stults at present.

SOME of the Kansas farmers have discovered a novel way of disposing of their best dressed circumstances and setting rid of their surplus crops. A contribution of twenty-six wagon loads of wheat was made yesterday to Jerry Simpson's campaign fund.

CIRCUSES, exhibitions and race-meetings notwithstanding, rain is a cleansing blessing that cannot be too highly appreciated these days.

THE Baker bill law has become a good deal more intelligible since the Attorney General's explanation of opinion, but it will need actual experience and the probable loss of some votes to show up all the uncertainties of a measure so complicated.

IF Hill and Cleveland really are to speak in the same building at Brooklyn, the roof should be thoroughly inspected beforehand.

WHILE cholera is, so to speak, in the atmosphere, such an important matter as the selection of a site for Allegheny's postoffice must not be considered trifling as the Presidential campaign in comparative oblivion.

WHILE disinfecting its telephone transmitters, New Jersey might as well fumigate some of its politicians and ballot boxes.

IN a Presidential year, when politics are so phenomenally dull as just now, it is not surprising that Republicans have failed to turn out in full force when they knew that their party's victory was more than safe.

EVEN the coffin-makers assembled at Chicago yesterday urged the necessity of keeping choirs out of America.

A LOCAL politician is quoted as speaking of a man's disability to write as a "physical affliction." After this it is useless to expect the new-born babe to increase in knowledge as it grows in years.

ALL parties concerned are to be congratulated on averting the strike threatened in the Reading system.

ANOTHER idiot has announced his intention of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel. Given a way to get off the earth, this route to most mortals, notoriety is about as direct as fire.

FIRE ISLAND residents may have to be fired or fired upon yet if they persist in their baseless fears.

COINCIDENCE ought to be reminded before long that there was some time ago a deal of talk about providing a much-needed and oft-promised free bridge to the Southside.

AND still the Cooleys are allowed to do whatsoever pleases them.

THERE could be no greater wastefulness at this time than stinkiness in the use of time, labor and money, to promote cleanliness and sound sanitation.

KAISER WILHELM may now rest assured that he is not to be the victim of that notorious and ill-fated property, since a daughter has arrived as his seventh child.

RAILROAD wrecks are keeping well up to the record these days.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON has left Harrisburg for Saratoga. He will spend ten days in fishing and hunting as the guest of the Saratoga Club.

EMPEROR WILLIAM yesterday at Berlin presented his photograph to Mr. Steinway, the piano maker, bearing the Imperial autograph with the date of the presentation.

MR. WHITTIER in a recent letter said: "For years I have been desirous of a movement for uniting all Christians, with no other creed or pledge than a simple recognition of Christ as our leader."

A BROTHER of H. Rider Haggard, Frank Haggard, has been residing for nearly a year in Manitoba, and is now seeing a little of the United States before returning to England. He disavows any fitness for literary work.

HOME SECRETARY ASQUITH is not only "one of the very youngest Cabinet officers on record," he is declared by high authorities to be the most finished of the younger race of Parliamentary orators, for "restrained and restrained of style" comparing with Mr. Gladstone.

CLARA SCHUMANN, the widow of the composer, is said to be in failing health. Robert Schumann fell in love with her when she was but 13 years of age. She was already on the concert stage, and, with her maiden name of Clara Wieck, had won a reputation as a pianist.

EX-EMPEROR EUGENE, of France, recently sold at auction her summer home at Harrisburg, known as the "Villa Eugenie." Although bearing the name of villa it is a stately building in the style of Louis XIV., and surrounded by a large park. A Paris bank purchased the villa for \$80,000.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA has the pleasant remembrance that the first money he earned with his pen was paid him by Charles Dickens. It was the result of an interesting statement is made by Mr. Chapman, Dickens' publisher, that the sale of his works last year was four times as large as that of 1892, the year before Dickens fell.

ADVANCING UPON WASHINGTON.

The Grand Army Veterans' Advance Guard Now on the Way to the Capital. Chicago, Sept. 13.—The movement of Grand Army Veterans toward Washington has set in. Several carloads of the advance guards from Iowa and other Western States passed through the city to-day going East over the Pennsylvania road. The advance guard consists of about 100 men, and among them are many of the veterans who were not at Antietam. They will be able to provide for themselves, and to accommodate the crowds that have already engaged transportation to the Capital.

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

THE decision of Attorney General Hensel as to the form of the ballot required by the new law makes the confusion created by that decision, which was considerably more confounding, if not entirely unresolvable, than the points raised by Chairman Reeder, of the Republican Committee, are now cleared up. The position is that the law requires the names of candidates to be arranged under State, District and county heads, instead of being grouped as parties, as on the sample ballots sent out. This scheme will be impossible for a voter to cast a straight ticket by making one cross-mark for each candidate. He will have to make a separate group of candidates. There is a great difference of opinion among politicians as to the exact meaning of the law. Many Republicans agree with Hensel in the form of the ticket and some Democrats side with Reeder. Representative Baker, who fathered the bill in the House, holds to the belief that the law requires the names of candidates to be arranged under party heads, as on the sample ballots sent out. This scheme will be impossible for a voter to cast a straight ticket by making one cross-mark for each candidate. He will have to make a separate group of candidates. There is a great difference of opinion among politicians as to the exact meaning of the law. Many Republicans agree with Hensel in the form of the ticket and some Democrats side with Reeder. Representative Baker, who fathered the bill in the House, holds to the belief that the law requires the names of candidates to be arranged under party heads, as on the sample ballots sent out. This scheme will be impossible for a voter to cast a straight ticket by making one cross-mark for each candidate. He will have to make a separate group of candidates. 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