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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

JUDGES AND GERRYMANDERS.

Another gerrymander is likely to be wiped out by the courts. The Wisconsin decision yesterday, while not final, holds that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction and that the demurrer on which the Democratic cause was based is unfounded. It is a legitimate inference from this ruling that if the Wisconsin apportionment is proved to be unfair the court will vacate it.

In the series of decisions by which the courts have asserted their right to ratify the dishonesty of what is known as gerrymandering, there is an excellent illustration of partisan greed overreaching itself. The Democrats when they gained the Legislature in various States found apportionments which they were justly entitled to correct. But in correcting the unfairness of Republican apportionments they went so far beyond the vicious instruction of their opponents that they called down the interference of the courts. If they had made reasonably fair apportionments they could have preserved them. But as they adopted the game of grabbing everything they could without regard to fairness they have provoked the decisions which restore the old districts and leave the partisan redistrictors much worse off than if they had taken the honest course.

Besides this illustration of natural justice, there is ground for satisfaction in the establishment of a judicial check on gerrymandering. THE DISPATCH has often shown that this is vice which is nearly as bad in one party as in another. It is the outgrowth of the partisanship on both sides which puts party interest above public duty. With the knowledge that if their work is not of a character to stand judicial scrutiny, the future redistrictors will be obliged either to keep their work within the bounds of fairness or to be sure that they have got the judges before they enact their gerrymanders.

A QUARANTINE OBJECT LESSON.

The last state of things at the New York quarantine is a strong object lesson in favor of a uniform quarantine under national control. We say this with a due recognition of the fact that taking all things under consideration the quarantine at New York has registered a practical success. Up to the present time it has served the grand object of keeping the cholera out of the country in epidemic form. That there have blunders and even failures in caring for the quarantined people may fairly be credited to the incomplete arrangements under which the work was commenced and the haste with which the service had to be organized. But with full praise for the great fact that the quarantine has arrested the disease at our gates and nearly stamped it out among the infected, the necessity for more uniform arrangements is shown when the eminent heads of the quarantine service fall to hurling vituperous language at each other.

This is the last result of that divided authority which has produced friction ever since the work has been in operation. Dr. Hamilton, in charge of the Government service, having criticised some of the arrangements under the municipal service, Dr. Jenkins comes to the front with evidences of exacerbated temper. His most parliamentary expression concerning Dr. Hamilton's statements is that they are not true; while the more ample way of relieving the feelings of the municipal Health Officer is employed in declaring that one of Dr. Hamilton's assertions is "a lie;" that another is "another lie," and that he "should not be so dishonest."

This is to be deplored for a double reason. In the first place there is the principle announced by Truthful James, that

It is not proper for a scientific gent
To say his brother is an ass (or a liar) or
words to that intent.

Even if the result of "heaving rocks at him," which was produced in the case reported by Truthful James, does not follow at New York, it is plain that the scientific authorities are transgressing the proprieties. Moreover the leading object of discovering and quarantining the cholera is not to be subserved when the divided power develops to the extent of unparliamentary expressions in the plain Anglo-Saxon.

We think that one result of the cholera campaign will be the establishment of a uniform and well-equipped quarantine service backed by the national authority at every frontier.

WEAVER AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The experience of General Weaver in Georgia is a proof that the old idea of suppressing free political discussion by mob law is still rife there. The spectacle of a political candidate silenced by the disorder of gangs is heightened by the fact that women at his meetings were made the targets for missiles. General Weaver has been driven to leave Georgia, and thus presents a practical evidence that the Solid South rests on the suppression of free speech.

Two cotemporaries, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Washington *Post*, present a plea in extenuation for this conduct. The Southern paper says that the Georgians treated Weaver "precisely as they treat their own eminent politicians," and that "General Weaver was not the first man to smell decayed hen fruit in this campaign in Georgia. He was merely a victim of one of the customs of the country." The Washington *Post* amplifies on this text by asserting that the Georgians "will break a potato on the Corinthian forehead of Tom Watson! They are even capable of scrambling eggs in the ambrosial hair of General Gordon himself." Supposing it to be so, it remains the fact that this forcible method of discussing political issues is one of the characteristics of the Solid South. A political interest which finds its strength in the solidity fostered by such methods is tainted as the rotten eggs clear up to the summit of the edifice.

Yet it is a remarkable example of political blindness that General Weaver will continue as a candidate to serve the interests of the party whose strength lies in the very intolerance of which he is a victim. The utmost expectations of success for the People's party only comprise the hope of throwing the election into the House and making Democratic supremacy certain. It might be supposed that General Weaver after his experience would conceive of no more important issue than that this country shall not be governed by the suppression of free discussion. Yet up to this time no intention has developed on his part of abandoning the position of tender to Democratic victory.

Yet such a demonstration of the Democratic spirit in the South can hardly fail to have some effect on his followers. It is hardly possible that the ex-Republican members of the People's party can now be deluded into voting for Democratic supremacy by a roundabout course.

SENATOR HILL'S STRANGE LOGIC.

Senator Hill is getting most mysteriously mixed upon the tariff. In his second speech—the one at Buffalo Saturday night—he said explicitly that a tax on imports was "the best and easiest method of raising the needed revenue for the support of the Government." He administered a rebuke to the "extreme men now ostensibly serving with the Democratic party, who are opposed to all tariff taxation," and remarked as his conclusive judgment: "There can be no reasonable doubt that tariff taxation will continue to be the permanent policy of the Government, notwithstanding the opinions of those sincere but impracticable theorists who advise its abandonment." This is pretty tart advice for the free traders; but, as will be seen farther on, the Senator, having parted company with them, soon gets lost himself.

Having got so far as this, almost upon the exact lines, and in very nearly the same words as were simultaneously used by Congressman Dalzell in addressing a Republican meeting in this city Saturday night, Mr. Hill comes to the turn in the road. Admitting that tariff duties must continue to support the Government, Mr. Hill expressly denies the right to so impose them as to foster American industries. This is a strange conclusion to arrive at, and the reason he gives for it is as equally curious. Hear him: "I am willing to concede that the first effect of a high tariff upon a new industry is to stimulate business, but this effect is generally followed by undue competition occasioned by the very success incident to the favoritism shown; then overproduction results; and in the end stagnation in business, and reduction of wages, and fall in prices, and bankruptcy."

How does this comport with the cry of the party organs that the tariff keeps up excessive prices of articles to consumers? Senator Hill's complaint is that the tariff soon makes the prices so low as to bankrupt the American manufacturer! According to that view the tariff would be a good thing for the consumer, but a bad thing for the manufacturer. But will Senator Hill explain why, then, American manufacturers are almost a unit for a protective tariff, if the tariff thus threatens them with bankruptcy.

Of course the Senator will not explain, for his statement is a misleading jumble of fact and fiction; and he knows that American manufacturers depend upon and ask for a protective tariff. He speaks of the competition at home to which their success under a protective tariff subjects them; but they are willing to take the success and the home competition with it. As Senator Hill must know, it is the competition from abroad which they fear—the competition of the products of labor fifty per cent cheaper than prevails in the United States.

The logical outcome of Senator Hill's remarks is that it would be better if American industries were not started, or had no temporary success, than that they should increase and multiply at the risk of brisk competition at home. He would subject them, however, to the severest competition from abroad, so that they should never grow too healthy or too prosperous, should not expand, nor yet commit the bankrupting folly of making prices too low to the consumer.

In contrast with this is the protectionist policy of so distributing the tariff duties—which Senator Hill admits must be imposed—as to encourage American manufactures. The protection policy is to put a tariff on such foreign articles as can be produced at home in quantities and equal to the demands of our people—thus encouraging their production at home, and thereby giving remunerative employment to skilled labor in a thousand forms; and, at the same time, to admit free those articles which cannot be produced in America. Mr. Hill's plan is either to impose the tariff at hap-hazard or to studiously avoid any placing of it which should foster American industry, lest the fostering of the same might lead to multiplication of such industries, and business might become too brisk and prosperous.

This is an astounding position for a Senator and a statesman to drift into. As Senator Hill, equally with Mr. Dalzell, admits that the $365,000,000 per year needful for the Government must be raised by tariff duties, the question for the people who, under either regime, will have to pay this $365,000,000 is whether they want it so levied as to foster and multiply our industries or to shut these industries down. Is it true, for instance, that we have too many iron and steel mills and too many glass manufactories in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and West Virginia; and would it really be a good thing, as Senator Hill argues, if half or three fourths of them had never been started or were to close to-morrow?

When Senator Hill decided to part company with the free trade wing of the party there was no legitimate stopping place for him short of protection. His position betrays the fatal weakness of his party in this campaign.

A COMMISSION'S STATUS.

The inquiry what has become of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is presented by the Tonawanda *Review* with an intimation that perhaps THE DISPATCH can tell. If our esteemed cotemporary of Northeastern Pennsylvania means by this to insinuate that THE DISPATCH has concealed, kidnaped, abducted or terrorized the Commission we repel the libel with scorn. But if it means to apply for information to a paper which has kept watch on the progress of the Commission with sympathy and regret we will gladly state what we know of that body.

The Commission was last heard of at Chicago struggling with the task of trying to make law-breaking railroad officials produce the evidence of their offenses. That was not very long ago; and at that time it presented the case which the gods are said to view with interest of good men struggling against adverse odds. At present, as the *Review* very strongly asserts, the Commission is not giving any very good demonstration of its right to exist. But there are a large number of reasons for that, some of which are not its fault. In that class is the leading one that it is matched against the corporate powers at too great odds. The offense which the Inter-State commerce law tried to curb having been illegal from the first, we had the spectacle presented of five men set to the task of bringing into subjection a class of respectable law-breakers whose powers may be expressed in its capitalization of $10,000,000,000. It was only a question of time until those inveterate offenders should discover that they could defy the Inter-State commerce statute with little more difficulty than attended the violation of common or State laws before it was passed.

It is true that the Commission has aided this discovery by the manifestation of its opinion that it was at liberty to refrain from enforcing one section of the law and to construe others out of existence. It did the latter with the famous long-and-short-haul class for a time, and it has steadily declined to take any action against violators of the section against pooling. With that predisposition it is not strange that it should fight shy of the Reading deal, although in its decision in the Coxe case it laid bare the basis of the extortion on which the anthracite combination bases its existence, and was confronted with a peculiarly impressive example of the corporate powers which defy its findings.

But while the Commission may not have demonstrated itself very powerfully, people who are willing to fight for their rights may get some comfort from the fact that the courts are open to them. If railroad corporations will obey neither the Commission nor the courts the question is whether the people cannot adopt more stringent measures.

IF the comparative absence of horns and torches means the presence of more thought than usual in this campaign it will be so much the better for Protection.

IF they value consistency at all, the Democrats who voted for the tariff and banking planks adopted at Chicago must be sorry they failed to consult their nominee for the Presidency before deciding the questions. But then consistency is one of those small matters of detail to which the said gentlemen disdain to pay attention.

CLEVELAND evidently found out what were not the views of the majority of Democratic delegates at Chicago, and forthwith set forth his discoveries in a letter.

VENEZUELANS may cut one another's throats to their hearts' content, if they be foolish enough to find pleasure in so doing. But they will be made to clearly understand that disregard for the American flag, or the rights and safety of American citizens, cannot be displayed with impunity.

WHEN the city gets fifty new police officers there should be a diminution in crime, as there was in mortality after the recent boom of cleanliness.

A MAN in Chicago who was supposed to be suffering from cholera, in spite of his own emphatic denials, was passed around in a manner that augurs ill for the Windy City's safety if a genuine case should happen to reach it.

A RAINBOW-CHASER merely speaks of a State as "doubtful," so that he may at once contradict himself by a positive assertion that his party will carry it.

"EXTERMINATION" of American industries is as impossible as an absolutely literal free trade. But enormous damage to American industries would inevitably follow a tariff for revenue only, which is practical free trade masquerading as tariff reform.

GEORGIA and a few of its neighboring States would be all the better for a campaign of education in decent manners and the right of free speech.

AMERICAN, British and Russian vessels are having a lively game of catch as catch can in the sealing seas; but the payment of forfeits therein remains to be settled at a later date, and it threatens to be full of complications.

STEVENSON has no standing room on the private platform built in his colleague's letter of acceptance.

THE question whether the workhouse is a place of detention or a lodging house which the inmates are free to leave at their pleasure again demands an answer.

FROM now on Cleveland will angle for votes with artificial bait.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

THE engagement is announced in London of Lieutenant Jephson, who was a member of the last Stanley expedition, to a daughter of Addison Head, of San Francisco.

THE late Gideon Wells, the cattle king of Maine, is said to have paid to the farmers of that State in his long reign of business, more than $50,000,000 for live stock, hay and wool.

DR. SIGURD IBSEN, the son of the famous Norwegian writer, according to foreign papers, is soon to be married to the beautiful daughter of Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, the poet politician of Norway.

GENERAL LUIS BOGRAN, ex-President of Honduras, who is now in this country on a pleasure tour, says the recent labor disturbances at Homestead and Buffalo were twice the size of the average Honduras "revolution."

BLONDIN is now 68 years old, but he can walk a rope as steadily and safely as when he crossed Niagara in the long, long ago, when such a deed of daring was the wonder of the world. Of course he now uses the low rope for his performances.

DR. DANIEL DENISON SLADE is one of the few surviving eye-witnesses of the first capital operation under the influence of ether at the Massachusetts General Hospital November 7, 1846, when the discovery of Dr. Morton stood the test which revolutionized surgery.

SINCE the defeat of M. Zola as member of the French Academy, he has assumed a churlish and hypercritical attitude. He declares that the whole French army, from Napoleon down, in the campaign against Germany, were wholly incapable—no match, he says, for the Germans.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Howells has resigned his position on the *Cosmopolitan*, he will still probably have much to do with giving a distinctive character to that magazine. He is to take charge of a department under the title of "A Traveler from Altruria," beginning with the November number.

MME. ADAM, the famous Paris bluestocking and editor, is still, at 56, a very handsome woman. She is the personification of business energy. From 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening she works at her profession, and from the latter hour until 3 in the morning she gives her time to social duties.

So Is Mr. Harrison.

New York Recorder.]

Mr. Gray is deeply impressed with the idea that Indiana should be represented in the Cabinet.

TALKS ON TIMELY TOPICS.

A Cholera Subjugator.

A clear glass jar, about as big as an apollinaris siphon and not unlike that refreshing engine in general appearance, attracted the attention of a visitor in a doctor's operating room yesterday. The doctor when asked to explain its use said: "It is an old contrivance used for the treatment of internal inflammation with certain gases, which I have adopted to a new purpose. In Germany it has been discovered that the injection of salt water into the veins of a cholera patient is unquestionably beneficial, even if it is not always a sovereign remedy. One of the difficulties besetting hypodermic injection in this case is the liability of air as well as water to be pumped into the blood. The presence of any considerable air in the heart is fatal. Therefore we must be able to keep the air out of the salt water before we can safely inject it into the patient's system. This glass jar is covered with an air-tight cap, through which a supply pipe and another pipe connected with the hypodermic needle pass. The salt will be put in the jar and the water will be introduced at the top, passing out by a glass tube brought to within a half inch of the bottom of the jar. No air can possibly enter the latter pipe. I believe the process is simple and safe, and if cholera comes I shall certainly use this form of injector. The principle of the use of salt water in cholera is that it is the nearest approach to a substitute yet found for the serum which the blood loses under the attack of the disease. In unscientific language the salt water keeps the blood in a liquid state and especially wards off the collapse of the patient which is the most dread symptom of cholera's approaching triumph."

Erie's Debt to Commodore Perry.

Most of Pittsburg's historic names are commemorated among her streets, and strangers often wonder at the frequent recurrence of the title Duquesne, for example, attached to all sorts of institutions and enterprises as well as mere highways. It very much surprised a Pittsburger on the other hand to note when he visited Erie recently that while the hospitable citizens of that pleasant place freely proffered all sorts of anecdotes and historical reminiscences concerning Commodore Perry, not a street in the town had been named after the illustrious sailor who made Erie harbor glorious, not a statue nor even a tablet or simple brass in church or public square spoke in his honor. The Pittsburger asked several Erie people why Perry had not been celebrated in stone as well as story upon the scene of his most important achievement, next to the battle itself, namely the preparation and building of his little fleet, but no satisfactory answer could be evoked. One grave and reverend seignior opined that Erie had no call to celebrate Perry because the battle in which he met the enemy with such gratifying results took place further up the lake; another deprecatingly urged that such deeds as Perry's needed neither monument nor nominal remembrance on street corners, and a third plead that Perry had a statue already somewhere else. Nevertheless the Pittsburger felt that Perry's name at least should live in some visible sign in Erie, and surely when the whole continent is going crazy over the worthy adventurer who discovered America centuries ago, it is a good time to urge the preservation of local history of far greater real value in regard to its influence upon national character.

The Tourist Tries the Guide.

The intelligent tourist has a great deal of fun with the guides and the guidebooks; the former's pen and tongue are never tired of telling how unreliable and perfunctorily stupid the latter are. What the guides think of the tourists is not so often chronicled. I wonder what the canny old Scotchman who was expounding the wonders of the Lachine Rapids to a party of Pittsburgers this summer thought of one of them. The old guide had explained that while it was possible for vessels and rafts to go down the rapids, nothing ever tried to come up, but ascended by the canals.

"Do the rafts come back by the canals?" asked a sane and fully developed man.

The guide only looked a reply, and it came dangerously near profanity even then.

Some Results of a Prize Fight.

"The impetus given to amateur athletics in certain directions by such an event as the recent Corbett-Sullivan fight or fiasco, as you please to call it," said a dealer in goods that men of muscle and their imitators alone use, "is simply immense. The demand for boxing gloves, Indian clubs, striking bags and the like has nearly doubled, I believe, in most places since the big affair at New Orleans. You see the papers have written so much about the thing, people have talked so much, and even sermons on physical culture and exercise have swelled the tide of feeling, that as a result the young men have taken to fistic training with greater zest than ever. Nor are the only enthusiasts of the amateur ring all youngsters; two customers of mine, whose taste for boxing dates back to the New Orleans encounter, are fathers of families, and they say that they want to set their boys a good example. It may become a parental rule to bring up a son by knocking him down—with the gloves."

A New Use for Mourning.

A small Pittsburg girl celebrated her stay with an aunt at Oil City a few weeks ago in a unique fashion. The aunt is a belle of great popularity, and her little niece noted with ever increasing disgust that the callers were many in number. How to cut down this visiting list seems to have been the problem which fascinated the infantine brain. The solution she hit upon was radical.

The child had observed during her walks abroad upon a door-bell handle at a certain house, the sadly significant white streamers that announce a babe's decease, and had gathered that emblem of mourning acted as a bar to visitors. This gave her an idea. She purloined a common white roller towel and carefully draped it over the bell-pull. Questioned at once as to her motive, the tot replied that she had hoped that her aunt's friends would suppose that she, the aunt, was dead and would therefore suspend their visits. H. J.

NEW YORK GOES FOR THE READING.

The Senate Committee Lays the Case Before the Attorney General of the State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The State Senate Committee, instructed to investigate what is known as the Reading Coal Combine, met to-day. Only two members were present. The session was spent in listening to the recommendations of the counsel to the committee. The testimony showed that the Philadelphia and Reading Company and four other companies controlled the whole of the output of anthracite coal and had raised its price without regard to the cost of production. In New York State this was done through railroads operated under charters granted by the State.

It is against the laws of the State for any stock corporation to combine with another stock corporation to prevent competition in the production and sale of the necessaries of life. It is against the laws of this State for the railroads referred to to combine to control the price of coal. There are two remedies: One is to dissolve the companies that have so leased their roads, the other to annul the leases. The committee resolved to adopt the recommendations of its counsel as its opinion, to refer it to the Attorney General and ask him to take such legal steps as he may deem advisable.

FOSTER WILL GO FISHING.

He Had No Idea of Speaking From the New York Sub-Treasury Steps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—[*Special.*]—Secretary of the Treasury Foster has no idea of following the precedent of making a political speech from the steps of the New York Sub-Treasury building. He said to-day that he did not know that he was booked for a speech in New York City.

He is preparing for a short fishing excursion to the trout streams in the Adirondacks, however, and while in that vicinity he may deliver one or two political speeches. He has accepted invitations to deliver a series of campaign speeches in Ohio during the month of October, and that is as far as his programme for the coming contest extends.

The Influence Club Indorsed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby called upon Campaign Chairman Don M. Dickinson at National Democratic headquarters to-day and secured an indorsement for the club of which she is President, which was organized under the name of Frances Cleveland Influence Club. It is now to be known as the Democratic Influence Club.

GREAT MAP OF THE WORLD.

A Geographical Scheme in Which All Leading Nations Are to Take Part.

New York Sun.]

At the Geographical Congress in Berne a year ago Prof. Penck proposed the publication of a map of the entire world on a uniform scale of 1 in 1,000,000, or about 16 statute miles to the inch, the various nations to take part in the production of the map. The proposition was favorably entertained, and a committee was appointed to take steps for its realization. The geographers of various nations, on the whole, have received the idea with favor, and there seems to be no doubt that the map will be produced.

Each sheet of the map up to 60° N. lat. will embrace 5° in each direction. The more northern sheets will embrace 10° of longitude. The representation of the whole earth, including the sea, will require 936 of these sheets, while the land alone may be shown on 769 sheets. It is proposed to give great attention to physical and political features. Dr. Ravenstein, the English map maker, says the rivers will be in blue and the hills in brown. Contour lines will be drawn at elevations of 100, 300, 500 and 1,200 meters, and the areas inclosed by them are to be tinted.

It is expected that sheets which deal with countries already topographically surveyed will be engraved on copper. The remaining sheets will probably be lithographed. The Greenwich meridian will be accepted for the entire map, and all altitudes are to be marked in meters. The official spelling of all countries using the Latin alphabet is to be retained. Other alphabets are to be transliterated in accordance with a system to be agreed upon, while names in unwritten languages will be spelled phonetically. It is estimated that the cost of an edition of 1,000 copies of this map, showing only the land surface, will be $957,190, and as the sale of the first edition at 2 shillings a sheet would produce only $478,595, the deficit would have to be made up by the Governments concerned or by liberal private patrons.

Prof. Ravenstein says he sees nothing Utopian in the scheme. Difficulties may arise as to the spelling of the names and the introduction of the meter, but the essential thing, to his mind, is the production of a map on a uniform scale.

FOUND IN THE FOREST.

Little Alice Czoja Turns Up Alive Just as the Search Was Abandoned.

HAZLETON, Sept. 27.—[*Special.*]—After all hopes of finding Alice Czoja alive were given up, and the search for her body in the mountains was about abandoned, she turns up unexpectedly alive and well. Shortly after midnight, when an Hungarian miner was returning home after a long tramp through the mountains, he was startled by a faint cry on the edge of the woods near Ebervale. After listening a short time he was sure he heard a child sobbing, and darted off in that direction.

The noise he made seemed to have frightened the child, as no more sobbing was heard, and the man was about leaving the spot when he espied almost beneath his feet the childish form huddled closely under a log. He picked her up in his arms and started off on a run for the Czoja house, miles away. The mother on beholding her lost darling was so overjoyed, she swooned and had to be carried to her room. The joyous news was quickly spread throughout the village and a general jubilee was held. To-day the Hungarian miners, with whom Alice had always been a favorite, took time to leave their work and join in the celebration of the recovery of their little pet. The little one is well and happy and none the worse after her five days' siege in the mountains.

CHANGED HIS OPINION.

A Georgia Editor Who Now Believes That Cleveland Will Get the Vote.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—"Although I was a Hill man at the Chicago Convention I now believe that Cleveland will get a much larger vote than Hill, were he the nominee," said Evan Howell, editor and proprietor of the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* to-day.

"Cleveland made no promises to Hill. That I know positively, because I have been among the very men to whom Mr. Cleveland is alleged to have made promises and they tell me he made no promises of any kind. But Mr. Cleveland will have to recognize the Democratic organizations in New York State. Otherwise the Democrats in the Senate, including Hill and Gorman could make it very interesting for some of his appointees by holding up confirmations and embarrassing him in many ways. But I guess Mr. Cleveland has changed somewhat in his views on this subject."

MISS VERHOEFF STILL ANXIOUS.

She Hopes to Find Traces of Her Brother's Whereabouts in His Trunks.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 27.—Miss Mattie Verhoeff, the sister of John M. Verhoeff, who is supposed to have been lost in the Arctic regions, was a disappointed woman tonight. She is still at the home of her uncle, the Rev. A. N. Keigwin, of this city. Miss Verhoeff fully expected the arrival of the trunks and papers of her lost brother tonight, but contrary to expectations they are still detained in Philadelphia, and will not reach this city before to-morrow afternoon.

The effects of young Verhoeff were taken from the Kite upon the arrival of the vessel in Philadelphia, and at once taken in charge by the Custom House officials. They have been dilatory in the work of transferring them and the result is a disappointment to Miss Verhoeff, who hoped to find in them some tidings that may lead to the whereabouts of her missing brother, if he be still alive.

HYPNOTICALLY WEDDED.

A Baltimore Belle Who Says She Was Married Against Her Will.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—[*Special.*]—Drucilla Wolff asked for an annulment of her marriage with George Flack to-day, on the ground that the latter had inveigled her by using hypnotism. For a period of about six months before the ceremony, says the bill, Flack had acquired absolute control and authority over her, so that when in his society she had no independent thought and no power of resistance.

It is claimed that on August 23, when away from her father's house taking a walk with Flack, she was led by him to the minister's house and there made to undergo the marriage ceremony. She then returned to her parents' home, where she has ever since resided.

REID'S NIECE MARRIED.

She Becomes the Wife of Judge Ralph Chandler Harrison.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Ophir Farm mansion, the country residence of Whitelaw Reid, was the scene this noon of an interesting wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Ella Spencer Reid, niece of Whitelaw Reid, and Judge Ralph Chandler Harrison. The bride is 25 years of age, while the groom is 56.

The bride lately returned from a protracted visit to the Pacific coast, where she met Judge Harrison. Her engagement was kept secret until Mr. Reid's recent visit to his mother at Cedarville. Mr. Reid's niece has been a member of his household for several years. The bride is the only surviving daughter of Whitelaw Reid's only brother, the late Jarvis McMillan Reid.

THE READING SUED IN CHICAGO.

Prairie City Consumers Squeezed Five Times, and About to Be Mulcted Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The *Inter Ocean* turned over to State's Attorney Longenecker a mass of evidence collected by it in reference to the Reading Coal Trust, and late this afternoon that officer brought a suit in Chancery Court to enjoin the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company from doing business in Cook county.

The petition charges that the combination is unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade; that it has already advanced the price of coal five times in Cook county, and that a meeting is to be held in New York, Thursday, at which the price is again to be advanced, the effect of which will be to injure the people of Cook county $100,000.

A Condition and Hard Facts.

Chicago Tribune.]

It isn't a theory that confronts you this year either, Mr. Cleveland. It is "statistics and prices current."

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

MAJOR E. H. EVANS, an old settler, died at his home at Garden City, Minn., of heart disease Monday. He was born in New Hampshire 76 years ago, going to Garden City in 1856. On the outbreak of the Sioux war he was appointed Major of Volunteers, and had charge of affairs on the frontier. He went South and brought a pack of bloodhounds to track the Indians.

GEORGE FRANKLIN COMSTOCK, ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, died yesterday morning at Syracuse, N. Y., after a lingering illness, aged 81.

HYMEN'S BUSY SEASON.

Summer Girls Losing Their Identity in Autumn Winds—Southside Ladies Working for Their Hospital—Pittsburgers Visit Mansfield to Attend a Wedding—Society Gossip.

A PRETTY home wedding last evening was that of Miss Nina Bell Lowe and Mr. William W. Moorhead, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hamilton avenue, East End. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. S. Crawford, pastor of the Homewood Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the couple. Miss Anna Oehmler was bridesmaid and Mr. J. F. Palmer the groomsman. The bride wore a tan-colored silk.

A NUMBER of Pittsburgers went to Mansfield yesterday to witness the nuptials of Miss Violet Bedell to Mr. William L. Monro. The ceremony took place in the First Presbyterian Church, Mansfield, the pastor, Rev. J. M. Duff, officiating, assisted by Rev. G. T. Reynolds. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, while a white veil held in place by orange blossoms enveloped her like a cloud. She wore a diamond pendant, a gift from the groom, and carried white rosebuds. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Idyline Bedell, who wore an embroidered lavender crepe de chine and a lavender veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Prestley and Miss Nan Armstrong, in lavender, and Miss Violet Stevenson and Miss Bessie Neiper, in white. The bridesmaids' bouquets were of white carnations. The groomsman was Mr. John McKibben, and the ushers were Dr. T. S. Anderson and Messrs. George Monro, Will Lemon, Theodore W. Siemon, Edward Vaill and John Brown, all of whom wore white rosebuds in their buttonholes. After the ceremony the couple left for the East. Upon their return they will reside in Pittsburg. Mr. Sam Brown, of this city, presided at the organ, and rendered the "Wedding March" in good style.

A QUIET wedding last night was that of Miss Jennie Walles Dickson and Mr. William J. Reno, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. McElroy, Walnut street, East End. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and the bride wore a handsome gown of white. Rev. George Hodges performed the impressive ceremony, according to the rites of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Reno have gone to Minneapolis, where the groom is in business. The bride is a niece of Mrs. C. I. Wade, and a sister of the artist, Miss Nona Dickson.

THE china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Culp, of Wilkinsburg, was celebrated last Saturday at their pretty home. The occasion was an enjoyable one, and the couple were the recipients of many congratulations as well as handsome presents. There were some 60 guests, among whom were the following: Dr. J. L. Srodes and wife, Mr. C. D. Collins and wife, Mr. C. P. Linhart and wife, Mr. Charles Culp and wife, Mr. Charles Hutchison and wife, Mr. John Culp and wife, Mr. James Culp and wife, Mr. A. M. Vantine and wife, Mr. John Blair and wife, Mr. Max Zange and wife, Mr. Hugh Hawe and wife, Mrs. Sarah Culp, Mrs. Amos Stiff, Mrs. S. Smythe, Mrs. S. J. Batchelor, Miss Lizzie Sawert, Miss Clara Chester, Miss Emma Chester, Miss Olive Devore, Miss Grace Hansell, Miss Emma Johnson, Mr. E. L. Devore, Mr. Jas. Hood, Mr. William Williams, Mr. Ed Batchelor, Mr. Charles Haslett, Mr. Bert Haslett, Mr. Robert Stiff, Mr. Ross Sherman, Mr. Jas. Murry, Mr. Charles Carothers, Mr. Sam Burrows, Mr. William Beitler.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Southside Hospital held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Guild house. The different committees in charge of the work for the fair to be given the 7th of November in the Auditorium reported progress. The ladies are all very much interested in their various departments, and they expect to clear more money this year than they did last.

Social Chatter.

THE Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Shadyside Presbyterian Church gave an interesting programme of music and literature last evening in the church parlors. Rev. Richard Homes is President of the society, which embraces some of the brightest young people in the congregation.

RELIABLE COUNCIL No. 20, Daughters of Liberty, will celebrate its third anniversary this evening at Cyclorama Parlors, Allegheny. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: F. F. Cahill, W. S. Evans, J. H. Miller, Mrs. Nettie Currants, Mrs. Maud Errath and Miss Jennie Martin.

A FASHIONABLE wedding at Philadelphia this evening will be that of Miss Elsie Van Hanton and Mr. Samuel Ashton Bell. It will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown. Among the Pittsburg people who will be present are Mrs. Supplee and Mrs. D. M. Watt.

A HOME wedding in Wilkinsburg this evening will be that of Miss Mattie Hunter, of that borough, and Mr. C. Knox, of Allegheny, Rev. S. H. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church, will officiate.

MRS. N. E. BLAIR and Miss Blair, of Sewickley, have cards out for a reception to be given at the Park Place Hotel next Monday. It is to be given for Mr. and Mrs. Ned Arter Flood, of Meadville.

MR. AND MRS. D. C. RANKIN, with their son and daughter, Mr. George W. and Miss Bessie, of Lafayette, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rankin, of this city.

THE Hand-in-Hand Juvenile Temple, I. O. G. T., will give an entertainment and basket social next Monday evening at 926 Fifth avenue. Miss Lula Bell is secretary of the society.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE T. PRICE, nee Banker, have returned from their honeymoon trip, and will receive their friends after October at their new home, Park street, East End.

OCTOBER 6 is the date set for the marriage of Miss Noble, daughter of Mrs. Alice Noble, to Mr. Edward Belfour, son of the Rev. Belfour.

A TEA party is to be given Tuesday, October 11, by the ladies of the congregation of St. James' R. C. Church, Wilkinsburg.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES L. NETTING are home from their wedding journey, which included a long sojourn in Scotland.

TO-DAY Mrs. G. H. Taylor opens a class in literary culture at the Duquesne College.

THE Pittsburg Art School will reopen for the season Saturday, October 1.

MRS. J. G. GASH, of 908 Penn avenue, left for New York yesterday.

POPULAR WITH POLITICIANS.

WITH his friends he was always genial, bright, witty, making his companionship most enjoyable. In politics he was a Republican and a very active one.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

GENERAL HUSTED was a hard fighter and a hot partisan, but he was thoroughly respected by his political adversaries, and today Democrats and Republicans alike mourn his loss.—*New York Sun.*

IN the death of General James W. Husted the State loses a worthy citizen, a brilliant legislator and an upright man, while the Republican party is deprived of one of its most earnest, ardent and loyal supporters.—*New York Recorder.*

HE was industrious and faithful in the discharge of official duty, alert and dexterous in the employment of parliamentary tactics for legislative or party purposes, and irrepressible in effort to attain any end he set out to reach.—*Rochester Union.*

WITH a Gallic-like temperament—voluble, volatile, serio-comic—James W. Husted yet was peculiarly an American product. As a rough-and-ready parliamentarian he had no equal in America. He will be missed at conventions and in the Legislature.—*Buffalo Express.*

THERE is no man living in the State of New York to-day who could fill the place made vacant when General James William Husted died. He had held a peculiar position for more than twenty years, and one for which he seemed to be well adapted.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NEW YORK loses a great man in the death of James W. Husted. A Republican dear to the hearts of all, his influence was far-reaching and marked for good. Serving over twenty years in the Legislature, he was known as the very embodiment of honesty. His hands were clean.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE death of General James W. Husted, of New York, removes a notable man from the political field. General Husted served many times as Speaker of the State Legislature, and was more familiar with legislation at Albany than any man in the State. His death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Must Be Strong Enough to Stand On.

Dallas News.]

Platforms are no longer seductive beds for the people to sleep on. They must mean something better than feathers.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Germany has a 4,000-ton forging press.

—The first armor used was of skins and padded hides.

—Weaving was practiced in China as early as B. C. 3000.

—Half of 400 street railroads in the United States are now operated by means of electricity.

—The armor of the fourteenth century was so heavy that a fallen knight could not rise without assistance.

—The railway companies of the United Kingdom pay £3,500 a day as a compensation for injuries done to passengers.

—A Paris physician is authority for the statement that 40 people are annually prepared for burial in France while still alive.

—Neatly worked darns and patches have been discovered in the clothes used in swathing some of the Egyptian mummies.

—According to French divorce statistics the most unhappy period of matrimony is that extending from the fifth to the tenth year.

—The bees go to distances of from two to four miles in search of honey in good weather and fly at the rate of seven miles an hour.

—Somebody has said that if Pasteur were paid a royalty on all the money he has saved to the commercial world, he would be the richest man on earth.

—Women drummers have appeared in Europe, and, while not very numerous, those that are known are conspicuous for their ability and success.

—The Roman swords, before Cannæ, B.C. 216, were pointless and sharp on only one side; after Cannæ, the short Spanish sword, for cutting and thrusting, was adopted.

—Seats will be provided at the World's Fair dedicatory ceremonies in October for 1,500 newspaper correspondents, it having been estimated that about that number will be present.

—In Burmah women choose their husbands and divorce them at their own pleasure. They retain their own property and are given rights not accorded to their sisters elsewhere.

—The Russians have become so alive to the value of women physians that the Imperial Government has granted $200,000 for a medical school for women, to be established at St. Petersburg. The site has been given by the city.

—In the last year the American Bible Society printed and issued from the Bible house 913,678 copies of the Bible, which is more than two books for every minute of the 313 working days of the year.

—During one week this month 313 carloads containing 3,816 tons of green fruit were shipped East from California. So far this season 6,600,000 more pounds of fruit have been shipped than last year.

—The Government is getting a search light built at Middletown, Conn., to be placed in the statue of Liberty in New York, which will be the largest in the world. It will be 50,000 candle power and be visible for 100 miles.

—The large, richly furnished salon in Richard Wagner's home at Bayreuth is now kept close like a tomb by his widow. It was in this salon that the musicians of the Meiningen Orchestra used to play Wagner's composition, himself directing.

—Up to 1880 the shad was unknown in California waters. Young shad were sent there that year and planted in the Sacramento river. Shad is now so plentiful in California that it sells in San Francisco by wholesale at 2 cents a pound.

—In the late English county elections there were 1,561 illiterates out of 96,599 votes polled; in English boroughs, 435 out of 42,129; in Scottish county elections, 11 out of 2,342; in Scottish burghs, 53 out of 11,122, and in Irish elections, 2,132 out of 22,942.

—The balance sheet of the French telephones for 1891 shows gross receipts amounting to £223,000, the length of line at the end of that year being nearly 1,200 miles and the number of subscribers 18,191, to which total Paris contributes no less than 9,965.

—One of the most significant curios in New York is a copper globe in the Lenox Library. It is only 4½ inches in diameter, but it is believed to be the earliest globe to lay down the new discoveries by Columbus. It dates back to the first decade of the sixteenth century.

—Glass, as far as research has been able to determine, was in use 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, and was even then not in its infancy. In the collection at the British Museum there is the head of a lion molded in glass, bearing the name of an ancient Egyptian King.

—Queen Elizabeth's breakfast usually consisted of fine wheaten loaves and cakes, ale, beer and wine, pottage made with mutton or beef, chines of beef (probably cold), rabbits and butter. In one of her progresses through the country, three oxen and 140 geese were furnished for the Sunday morning's breakfast for the maiden monarch and her brilliant retinue.

—When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, in 1860, he received 1,865,913 votes in the 32 States which then constituted the Union. In the Presidental election of 1888 the total vote of New York State was 1,320,109. New York's total this year will not be very far from the entire vote cast for Mr. Lincoln in the whole United States 32 years ago.

—According to a recent census, Christianity is the third creed in India in point of numbers. Dr. George F. Pentecost, who has been engaged in missionary work in that country, gives a hopeful account of the steady growth of Christianity in India. He reports a Brahmin as saying that Christianity is not so much converting individual Hindoos, as Christianizing Hinduism.

—Interesting orthographic oddities now and then meet the eye upon the outskirts of New York. "Fryed" chicken is advertised in staring black letters at a "basket" picnic grounds on the heights above Fort Lee. A resort near Fort George announces "genuine Rhode Island clambake for parties made here to order." On a tight closed shanty hard by some one has painted in letters that betray an unskilled hand, "Danger powder dinameit."

—The methods of lumbering have so greatly changed in Maine in recent years that there is scarcely an idle interval now between the driving time when logs are floated down to the sawmills, at the end of the season, and the chopping time, at the beginning of the next season. Men now go into the woods in August, and this year crews of choppers had left Bangor for the camps before the last log drives arrived at the old town.

SPICY SEPTEMBER SPRINKLE.

Miss Maudie (to instructor in languages)—Professor, with our knowledge of French do you think sister and I could safely venture upon a trip through France?

Instructor—With perfect safety, my dear young lady. You and Miss Mabel could go anywhere in France and speak your minds in entire freedom—in French—without giving the slightest offense.—*Chicago Tribune.*

He had but little mind, they said,
And they called him simple John;
He took a wife and that little fled;
His piece of mind was gone.
—*New York Press.*

Mother—What is Jennie yelling about?

Father—She is in her room all alone with a mouse.

Mother—Mercy on us! She was in the parlor all alone with a young man last night and I never heard her say a word.—*Spare Moments.*

A DROP OF ADVICE.

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone,
The constant drop of liquor
Wears away the moral tone
Of mankind, and you'd better
Let the wretched stuff alone.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Banknote—Are you aware, young man, that the girl you are asking me to let you have will be very wealthy? How dare you ask for her hand?

Slimpurse—I know she will be wealthy, sir, but you must admit it will be through no fault of mine.—*Chicago News Record.*

I cannot blame you if you turn
Your nose up at the cold dish,
And feel your feline bosom yearn
To catch a little goldfish.
—*New York Evening Sun.*

Jack—I don't think Mabelle cares for me any longer.

Ned—Why, didn't she take the trouble to walk all the way to the station with you when you had to leave the mountains?

Jack—Yes, but she wore her bag veil.—*Somerville Journal.*