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LETTER. POSTAGE-Sunday issue and all triple number copies, 2c; single and double number copies, 1c. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1892.

A GRADUATED WHEEL TAX.

Chief Bigelow's idea of encouraging an increase in the width of wagon tires by granting rebates in the vehicle tax to those who adopt the wheel which is least injurious to the roads is a practical notion that should be put into operation. Philadelphia has just been considering the same question and passed an ordinance seeking the result aimed at by Mr. Bigelow. The difference in the amount of damage done to roads by heavy loads on narrow or wide-tired wheels is apparent to anyone that is inclined to observation.

Such a difference of taxes as is proposed would be a direct incentive to the adoption of broader tires, which is the main necessity for giving the bigger wheel a trial. Once the better system has been tested the encouragement of the graduated tax will hardly be necessary, for the practical advantages to the wagon owners will be little less than that to the roads. In considering the proposals for a vehicle tax. Councils will do well to pay special attention to this feature and give it their indorsement.

WILLIAM'S VAGARIES.

The ways of the Emperor William in many respects pass ordinary understanding. He is apt to assume a familiarity with the methods and motives of Providence, which lead to strange surmises as to his own reasons for various vagaries. In his belief in the divine right of kings and kaisers, William constantly exhibits his idea that he is the special agent of heaven by doing things which to the ordinary human mind appear inexplicable. Thus, he recently forbade prayers for the cessation of cholera, lest they should encourage a feeling of faith that he considered likely to result in a neglect of precautions by mortal man. It was hardly likely that those who were wrought up to a realization sufficient to impel them to public and private prayer would avoid the use of disinfectants and continue in habits of uncleanliness. But doubtless the Kaiser's action was the result of direct inspiration which must not be questioned.

Again, it is natural enough that William should rejoice in the advent of a daughter as an addition to his family of six sons, especially as this birth relieves him from fear that he was the subject of a terrifying ancient monkish prophecy as to the sad fate of a German monarch who should have seven sons. But just why he should celebrate his thankfulness by an edict pardoning all women in German jails under sentence for first offenses, or for crime attributed to distress or anger, is not quite clear. If the prisoners were guilty of law-breaking they were properly punished unless the laws were inequitable, and then the laws should be repealed. But why the Emperor should perform an act likely to increase the criminal population of his country, simply because he is the bappy father of a daughter, it is hard to understand. However, the ways of Kaiser Wilhelm are seldom the ways of ordinary men, and after all a little indiscriminate mercy may do more good than harm.

FARMERS AT THE FAIR.

Executive Commissioner Farguhar, of the World's Fair, has issued an urgent appeal to the farmers of Penasylvania to have their products properly represented at Chicago. All communications are to be addressed to Colonel Woodward, Harrisburg, and such offered exhibits as reach the necessary standard of excellence will be transported to Chicago free of expense. This State has received one of the four best locations in the Agricultural Department for the display of its crop products and ought to make the most of it.

Pennsylvania's manufáctures and minerals are of supreme importance, but the farming industries of the State are not to be overlooked and should be given the display that they deserve. It depends upon the farmers to do themselves proper justice in this matter, and pride and self-interest should not allow the result of their efforts

ANOTHER CHOLERA SPECIFIC. The Medical News, of Philadelphia, publishes a communication in which Dr. David Stewart, Clinical Lecturer on Medieine in the Jefferson Medical College, claims that he has discovered an infallible specific for the treatment of cholera in hydronaphthol, a Bensole derivative. The doctor shows evidence of careful research, and makes out a good case for the efficiency of his discovery, so far as the lay mind can judge. But, as Prince Kranotkin points out in the Nineteenth Century, one announcement of this kind after auother has been made until the public has lost faith in them. "Such ephemeral discoveries are simply indicative"-he says-"of an unhappy general tendency among modern scientists-that of hastening to announce discoveries, and to at ach one's name to something new, before the supposed discovery has been submitted to the

test of searching experiment." It is true that Dr. Stewart describes experiments the result of which support his theory, but nothing short of trial in an epidemic-ridden district can make its efficacy assured. Meanwhile there is sound sense and good advice in the following further remarks by Krapotkin: "The more the study of bacteria is advancing the more it is recognized that a healthy body which is capable of itself putting a combating them, that sanitary measures which prevent the very appearance of pai is only paid to him when he reaches

morbid germs are the surest means against the age of sixty or to his heirs if he dies the possibilities and the risks of infec-

ISSUES AND PARTIES. One of the most philosophic remarks of Governor McKinley at the Washington meeting was his observation that "parties do not make issues, but issues make par-

ties." This will be pretty well shown by

the tariff discussion, before it is over. For a while voters may feel disposed to divide according to party lines upon new questions, or upon new aspects of old ones. The impulse is to answer to the familiar name and to follow the accustomed leaders. But when their interests and their intelligence are touched deeply voters shape their convictions for themselves. This will be illustrated upon the tariff and the money issues more strongly than upon any others recently before the public. The benefits of protection in enabling industries to be started and profitably maintained are felt in one way or another as much by Democrats as by Republicans. It is not easy to see how there could be substantial difference between five manufacturers who call themselves Democrats and five manufacturers who call themselves Republicans as to the practical workings of an economic policy affecting their business; or between five workingmen who call themselves Democrats, five who call themselves Populites, and five who call themselves Republicans as to whether protection is or is not beneficial in keeping American mills and shops going, and in holding the standard of wages above the European

TWELVE PAGES level. But if at the start each group were to range itself, through force of habit, in line under Democratic or Republican leaders, there is nothing surer than that experience would ultimately drive them to the same platform. The manufacturer and the workingman, no matter by what political names they call themselves, both want what is best for them; and it is their experience and intelligence, not the incitations of transient clan-trap or demagoguery, which will finally attach them to parties or issues that sharply and vitally

affect their means of livelihood The same holds true upon the money question. If the idea of abolishing national banks and substituting wild-eat currency were carried out, the man who found himself victimized with depreciated or worthless bills would denounce the system none the less heartly because he had been an ardent Populite or Democrat in place of a Republican.

Governor McKinley was wise in presenting this line of thought to the people of the great manufacturing district around Pittsburg. Whatever doubts the farmer of the Northwest may have about the tariff, because he does not perhaps see at once the benefits to himself, the evidences of what the tariff has done in building up this part of the country are all around us. It is not alone Republicans who are concerned in the operation of the thousands of factories; nor are the merchants who depend for their trade upon the population engaged in these factories divided by party names; nor have the owners of real estate in the various cities and towns the less at stake because they have hitherto called themselves Democrats or Republicans. The interests of each are the interests of all. These interests, too, are more important to them than the gratification of helping this or that set of politicians to the eminence and

emoluments of office. It is not a question of Republican or Democrat this year so much as the more important question of voting for the policy that is best adapted to the business interests of the country and to local interests in a most particular degree.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

There is a new argument on behalf of restricting immigration, by discriminating as to the people admitted to this country, found in a census bulletin just published. It contains classified statistics as to the inmates of juvenile reformatories on June 1, 1890. The total number of these inmates was 14.846. Of these 3.965 were born in this country of two foreign parents, and one parent was a foreigner in 963 other cases. Besides these there were 1,405 foreign born inmates. Deducting the 1,930 negroes, 1 Chinese and 12 Indian inmates, the aggregate number of white inmates was 12,903. It is therefore clear that the foreign element of our population is responsible for more than half the number of juvenile offenders in this country. This becomes plainer still when 2,905 cases in which one or both parents were unknown, and 420 whose nativity was unrecorded are again subtracted from the total. It is then seen that out of 9,575 juvenile criminals whose antecedents were ascertainable no less than 6,333-or practically two-thirds-are due to the influx of foreigners.

These figures are one more added to the many strong evidences that the welfare of America demands some discrimination in the admission of foreign settlers. The statistics would be more valuable if they were carried into details which would in dicate what nationalities are those least desirable as American settlers. But they are at least enough to show that the pres ent promiscuous permission to land, given to unassorted aliens, must be put an end to by a system based upon proper inquiries and discriminating selection, and rigidly enforced.

DOLGEVILLE'S CHARACTERISTIC.

The New York Tribune of Saturday devotes considerable space to a review of the work done' in building up industrial interests at Dolgeville, N. Y. The effort which has succeeded in transforming a former Adirondack hamlet into the thriving and modern town of Dolgeville is well worthy of attention. The Tribune presents it as a demonstration of the protective system. It is that, as its enterprising and progressive founder and promoter, Mr. Alfred Dolge, declares; but it is not that alone. Indeed, it shares with scores of larger towns and cities the growth that is stimulated and aided by protection. The feature that makes Dolgeville peculiarly interesting to the student of social statistics is its illustration

of successful profit-sharing. Mr. Dolge, who is as enthusiastic on this point as on protection, calls his plan "earn-ing-sharing." It differs from other plans in that the division of annual earnings outside of regular wages goes to permanent funds for the future benefit of the employes. The wages are paid regularly, and in addition a certain share of the profits is annually set aside for three purposes. They are: First, a pension system, by which every male employe receives a full pension after twenty-five years of service and partial pensions pro rata at shorter terms; second, an insurance plan, by which the lives of all employes are insured for from \$1,000 to \$3,000; third, an endowment plan, by which each employe of more than five years' standing is credited with the amount check on the development of morbid he has produced for the firm in excess of micro-organisms is the best means of his wages. Each man gets six per cent income on this endowment, but the princi-

sooner. The success of this scheme, accompanied as it is by annual festivals in which the employers and employed meet on a common footing to report and discuss their condition, shows that it is not any especial method but the sentiment that furnishes the true solution. The Dolgeville experiment, though all its increase of returns are postponed to the distant future, succeeds because the employer makes the employes feel that they are really partners in the enterprise. A good many other establishments where higher wages are paid have strikes and labor warfare, because there is a gulf between employers and employed. So long as the labor question is treated in the spirit that pervades the Dolgeville plan, it matters little what the exact form of the organization is.

IF the farmers prefer a foreign to a home parket and desire more farmers to compete with them, they will vote for the free trade candidates. On the other hand, if they wish to maintain and enlarge their home market, they will support the policy of Protection, which finds employment for American citizens whom they must feed, By encouraging this employment, Protection prevents the overcompetition in farm-ing which would result from the direct orippling of the manufacturing industries of the country bound to follow the opening of our ports to European-made goods on a tariff-for-revenue-only, without regard for

A WILD CAT currency means a financial paradise for knaves, and a commercial purgatory for honest men. Uncertainty of netary values is the bitterest enemy of trade, and bank notes without the national ment are prolific of uncertainty.

WHAT the public has to do is to consider the platforms of the rival political parties, and judge which is likely to be the better for the nation. Deals made between this and that faction, inducements offered by an organization here, to an individual there, or organization here, to an individual there, or corrupt practices sanctioned by one or an other group of men are all details of com-parative insignificance. Such details are matter for regret and subjects for legal suppression, but they are altogether apart from the real political principles at issue, and are not arguments for or against them.

WITH gas rates in Ohio advanced eight to twelve per cent higher than ever, and coal going up as steadily as mercury does in summer, Buckeye residents are likely to go cold or grow poor this winter.

RAILROAD companies in Massachusetts have ignored the law passed by the last Legislature, requiring them to have on sale mile age books, representing 1,000 miles, for \$10. and interchangeable upon all railroads in the State. But then railroads are so much in the habit of ignoring or defying the law that there is nothing at all surprising in tneir effort to evade an enactment that would be so inconvenient to obey.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S questions to the Democratic party are such as those gentlemen cannot answer with satisfaction to themselves and consonance with truth at

In his reply to Mr. Gladstone's arguments on behalf of home rule, the Duke of Argyle seems to confine himself to a logic which makes an unjust and bitter attack on the American ballot, and a stubborn persistence in regarding home rule for Ireland as a synonym for secession. But perhaps the cabled extracts do not do proper justice to the learned gentleman's screed.

DETAILS of a Presidental candidate's daily life are far more eagerly conned in this country than are the court circulars published in the antiquated monarchies.

THERE are many stages on the road to a final judicial decision as to the New York re-apportionment. But the odds are all in favor of a decision by the Court of Appeals in favor of the party to which it owes so much, in its capacity of a collection of individuals to whom political work has brought the reward of patronage

VESTERDAY'S proceedings at the election of London's new Lord Mayor indicate that religious tolerance has still a good deal of

A WASHINGTON doctor is said to have compiled a list of seventy sudden deaths in that city during the past ten years as the have only had horse power there until quite recently. The "deadly" trolley cannot be made responsible for these cases.

THE best method of solving the question of convict employment will probably be found in providing good country roads by convict labor.

MP CLEVELAND'S letter is a less miswhen document than his party platform-But the Democratic ex-President can only be elected by those who expressed contempt or American industries and sound finance at Chicago, and are anxious to legislate ac cording to their expressions.

THIS has been a terrible year for calamities, but it will probably pass into history as the era of record reductions by American

HUMANITY demands that police officers should abstain as much as possible from shooting at fugitives. Not that humanity wishes suspected parties to escape scot free, but because there is so small a chance of their being hit and so great a risk for the in nocent passer-by.

COUNT MITKIEWICZ appears determined to familiarize the American public with his jaw-dislocating name at all risks.

THERE should be a marked slump in the price of waste paper when the new ballot heets are thrown on the market after pass ing through the hands of the voters. But the meantime rents are likely to rise while room is required for their preserva-

It is meet for a meat inspector to know comething of meat.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MRS. PARNELL, widow of Charles Stew art Parnell, is reported to be seriously ill at Worthing, England.

SENATOR ROGER Q. MILLS' condition is reported worse. He may be unable to take further part in the campaign. THE newly-accredited Spanish Minister,

has arrived in Washington, and will be formally presented to the President to-day. LOTTA, the actress, is seriously ill at a private sanitarium in New York. Her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, and her brother are THOMAS POTTER, JR., of Philadelphia

has sent his resignation to Adjutant General Greenland, as Major and Quartermaster of

the First Brigade, giving as his reason poor PRINCESS LOUISE has now completed a bust of the Queen, which, with Her Majesty's consent, is to be sent to the Chicago exhibition. It is now in the Queen's boudoir at

Osborne. LEON NESVIJSKI, a Russian infant phe nomenon planist, who is only 5 years and 3 months old, is about to start on a, tour throughout Europe, and will in due course probably arrive in America.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, 1 appointed Colonel Rossuer, who is one of the few Hebrews in the German army, an aide-fie-camp on his own staff, as an intimation of his disapproval of the per to which that race is subjected Kaiser's own realm as well as elsewhere

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Bunko Artist's Prey. During a recent journey in the northern part of this State Immigration Inspector Layton chanced to be squeezed into a corner of the smoking compartment of a New York an ! Lake Erie car. The train was an express from Chicago to New York, and was express from Chicago to New York, and was filled with Western people mostly, bound East upon holiday trips. Opposite Mr. Layton sat an eiderly man, with a long, lugubrious face. He had on a well-worn Grand Army uniforn, which hung loosely about his gaunt france. It was plain that he was fast in the elutches of malaria.

The old soldier caught sight of Mr. Layton's Veter's Legion button as soon as the

ton's Veteran Legion button as soon as the latter sat down, and in deep melancholy tones salused him as comrade. Mr. Layton readily sccepted the veteran's cutstretched hand, and thus encouraged, the latter poured out a queer and wo'ul tale. He was from Kansas; a farmer who had settled there soon after the way which where severed four after the war, in which he had served four years in the Western army, and was going across the ocean partly to regain his health, partly with a view to looking up an estate that he had vaguely heard had been left to him by a distant relative in Ireland. He had started thrice before to cross the continent and thrice had been compelled by sickness to turn back. To substantiate these statements the old man pulled out a big wallet from which he took a number of big wallet from which he took a number of papers, his discharge from the army, the card his G. A. R. post had given him, his steamship ticket and several letters. All these without a shadow of solicitation he showed Mr. Layton. And he went deeply into details about his bad health, the amount of money he had with him, his plans for the journey, naming the place he meant to stop at in New York, and the friends he hoped to find in Ireland. In short, while the train was running from Jamestown to Dunkirk, this singular old man continued to give the five or six occupants of the smoking kirk, this singular old man continued to give the five or six occupants of the smoking compartment a full and complete descrip-tion of himself, his plans, his possessions, and his physical condition. The only pauses in his narrative occurred when he took out an old tin tobacco box and conveved from it to his mouth a paper of quinine, two grains at a dose, and gulped it down with apparent custo.

grains at a dose, and gulped it down with apparent gusto.

Mr. Layton has since watched the papers to see if an elderly farmer from Kansas named Brown, I think, had fallen among thieves in New York and wound up his journey there. With what ease a bunko artist could go through such a loquacious old fellow as this can readily be seen. Anyone who has traveled much has met many such men, and tecases to be a wonder that confidence men are never without fat fish to fry.

New York's Cholera Scare Is Over.

There was a very tidy-sized cholera scare in these parts but a few days ago, but from all I can hear the nervousness of a great many New Yorkers was far more acute than anything manifested in this city. Of course this was to be expected with plague ships in the harbor and real and constant peril of the disease's appearance in the overcrowded slums of the lower city. The effect of the prevalent dread would have been infinitely greater had not the newspapers refrained from laying stress on the fears of business men in the metropolis. Now that the worst of the danger appears to be over and the panicky feeling has subsided, it will do no o quote from a letter written by a New York merchant to a gentleman in this city when dozens were dying of cholers the bay.

"Unless a change for the better come soon," he wrote, "business generally will go to the dogs in New York. Everybody is preparing, secretly for the most part, for the worst, and if cholers makes a landing here you will see such an exodus from this city as never was known before. The big drygoods merchants in the retail district are much exercised about the outlook, and the proprietor of one of the largest stores on proprietor of one of the largest stores on Fourteenth street told me yesterday that he had a good mind to close his doors if the plague broke out. This state of things means a disastrous fail trade if it is kept up hench longer. The theaters are feeling the effect of the public's lears already, and anything like a mixed gathering of people is already avoided by the mujority. Manager—says that he will certainly shut up his theater if the cholera spreads, and I believe most of his brother managers will follow his example."

what a change has come over the metropolis since the dark hours of early September every New Yorker with whom I have talked this week is eager to relate. The recoil from fears of the worst has been violent. Trade has grown brisker than usual at this season, the theaters are crowded, cheerfulness is in the air and the cholera is almost a jest. The microscopic comma bacillus was a terrible tyrant for a while, but apparently New York has shaken off the yoke for this

Our Rural Guests.

The suburban resident has the fact that the Exposition is a powerful magnet to his country cousins impressed upon him most forcibly these days. The Pittsburger who resides, we will say, on the line of the Ft. Wayne Railroad has no longer a choice of seats in the train which bears him to or from the city; indeed, he is ofttimes fortunate if he is allowed to perch upon the coal box or balance himself on the slippery arm of a seat. The rural excursionists are coming many thousands strong with the Expo sition as a pleasant goal and an excuse for a visit to Pittsburg. They come in for the post part empty-handed, but they leave us loaded to the guards, and lest an unkind insinuation be twisted out of the word "loaded" let me explain that I refer to bundles and packages and not to spirituous cargoes disposed

internally. Those who doubt, if there be any such, the benefit of the Exposition to the city should inspect the outgoing trains, and mark the men, women and children bearing away substantial souvenirs of their visit to Pittsburg in the shape of drygoods, clothing, shoes, bonnets, and heaven knows what

There was, I believe, some slight mis giving among the directors of the Exposi-tion during the first days of the big show at the Point about the rural contingent's atthe Foint about the roral contingents attendance, but it must have vanished by this time for a glance at the big crowds that gather in front of Levy's band, for instance, is enough to convince anyone that a larger percentage than ever of the audience has come from a distance.

A Fairy Tale Flattened Out.

How easy it is to circulate a cock-and-bull story when people want to believe it. Since John L. Sullivan went to grass so calamit-ously at New Orleans his generous friends have sought to frame excuses for him There are dozens of stories, I suppose, principally based upon nothing more solid than a vivid imagination working in concert with a charitable feeling for a smashed popular idol. An instance in point came to light a few days ago. A popular comedian told me in sacred con

ndence that he could explain Sullivan's defeat beyond a doubt. He had it from a friend who was at the ringside, and done better than shake the hand of the man who had shaken Sul-livan's, who had actually seen the great gladiator eat his first meal in New Orleans, and had from that time till be en tered the ring been with him constantly. This remarkably favored individual has solemnly averred that Sullivan was poisoned; that the paralyzing dose had been slyly slipped into the puglist's food, whether into a guilelesslooking dish of eggs and bacon or fair-faced

looking dish of e ggs and bacon or fair-faced bottle of tomato ketchup was not stated; and that the potential effect of the drug was patent in the poor showing Sullivan made in the fight.

The story was told by the amiable comedian, a rabid Sullivanite, with a wealth of circumstantial detail that I cannot pretend to reproduce. It was such an interesting yarm reproduce. It was such an interesting yarn that as a yarn of tabulous complexion I rethat as a yath of abulous complexion I repeated it to a sporting authority who had witnessed the fight and the inside of all the antecedent proceedings. He langhed alond. "Mr. —— is a comedian, no doubt," said he, "for I told him that story, but with the addendum that I knew positively that it was false from beginning to end."

Smoke in Chicago.

If Pittsburg is not as speedy as she might be in getting rid of her envelope of smoke, it is some sort of consolation to know that our big sister on the lakes, Chicago, is not

doing a bit better. A Pittsburger who has been spending sor weeks in Chicago tells me that the smoke nuisance has been but slightly abated, and you can change collars and cutts half a dozen times a day without achieving much of an appearance of cleanliness. The big of an appearance of cleaniness. The oig office buildings and stores seem to be as incorrigible offenders there as here. My in-formant says that the pillar of smoke which is erected above the 22-story Masonic build-ing all day long would suffice to guide a nation through a wider wilderness than Cooke county any day. The only point in Chi-cago's favor as far as the smoke bugbear is concerned that he noted is that the majority of the citizens are wild about it and sweat they will choke it off before next spring. H. J.

THE DUTY OF THE PERSON. Too Much Reliance Is Placed on the Go ernment by Individuals.

Detroit Free Press.] In certain directions there is a sense of irresponsibility about the average American citizen which seems almost unaccountable in view of the privileges of individual sovereigty secured to him. He appears imbued with the idea that when he has cast his ballot at the intervals prescribed by law he has done his full duty as a citizen, any embarrassing contingencies arising there-after being a matter entirely with the Government of which he fails to realize that he is an integral part. This disposition is not confined to matter

of legislation at home, or the adjustment of international differences to which the United States is a party, but has been plainly manifested since the threatened invasion of cholera. There is in a vast majority of cholera. There is in a vast majority of cases a vague dependence upon constituted authorities and an undefined conviction that the Government must drive back the plague from the doorways of the country or suffer the consequences. This is short-sighted to a degree little less than criminal. Each individual thus offending wrongs himself with all the rest of his fellow offizens. He forgets that however faithful and efficient the sanitary administration of affairs may be, it must fall short of proper effectiveness unless supplemented by a general and comprehensive system of personal sanitation.

ness unless supplemented by a general and comprehensive system of personal sanitation.

To aid in the general work of prevention is a duty that each individual owes to himself, his neighbor and society at large. He cannot only look best and most carefully after the household, the manner of living and the sanitary environments, but he alone can enforce in his own case and the cases of those whom he legally controls respect for all the laws of hygiene. It is of course true that this duty is a continuous one, but public opinion will apprehend it more keenly and seek its enforcement more earnestly in the face of a threatened epidemic.

There is a point beyond these material considerations which should not be overlooked. A depressed spirit, anxious mind and troubled conscience invite disease. They reduce the general tone of the constitution, cause loss of sleep, nervousness and a fear of illness that may induce it. If every citizen would heed the lessons of these suggestions they could laugh at the menace of the dread scourge.

WILSON BARRETT MAKES A HIT.

The Eminent Actor Scores a Success in His Own New Play.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) London, Sept. 29.—[Copyright.]—A magnifi-cent and enthusiastic reception was ac-corded to-night to Wilson Barrett's new play, "Pharaoh," written by himself, which was produced at the Grand Theater, Leeds. The play exhibits a man of far-reaching ambition, who prepared to sacrifice everything bition, who prepared to sacrifice everything to his master passion. To this end he will sacrifice the affections of the woman who is devoted to him and would risk her soul to serve him. When she discovers his treachery toward her, her whole nature is changed. She betrays him to his enemies, and so precipitates the catastrophe, when both find a tragic end, after at last realizing the supremacy of pure, fire-tried love. The oriental world, in which the action of the new Egyptian play takes place, has provided Wilson Barrett, in his dual capacity of actor and author, with wealth of color and rich setting of ancient splendor. The action of the play is confined to Thebes, "The City of a Hundred Gates," now the solemn city of the dead.

the play is confined to Thebes, "The City of a Hundred Gates," now the solemn city of the dead.

Despite the unwonted surroundings the author has succeeded in his attempt to portray the tragic history of a human soul, a history which relies successfully for the interest upon its strong, solemn and human motive. Amid scenes of brilliant magnificence and wonderful catering a story is unfolded of strong and unconventional dramatic quality. Wilson Barrett was accorded an enthusiastic reception as Armi, the conqueror, returning to Thebes to be loaded with unexampled honor. Miss Mand Jeffries, as Latika, revealed unexpected powers for acting of deep and intense quality. The weird and powerful part Pennu, the deformed dwarr, was played with excellent effect by Mr. Maclesy, and Mr. Austin Melford proved an effective Narneni. The author was called before the curtain and briefly thanked the audience for encouraging the brilliant reception of the play.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HUSTED.

Impressive Ceremonies Attend the Burial of New York's Ex-Speaker.

PERSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 29.—This afternoon the funeral of the late General James W. Husted took place from the family residence at this place. The services were conducted by Rev. William Fisher Lewis or St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which General Husted was a member, assisted by Rev. Lea Luquer of Bedford, who officiated at the funerals of General Husted's father and mother. Places of business here were closed, and the village of business here were closed, and the village bells were tolled during the service. The pallbearers were: Chauncey M. Depew, Richard A. McCurdy, H. Rowland, John Vrooman, J. M. Toucey, John B. Westbrook, H. Walter Webb, Charles Raymond, I. V. Banter, Jr., John B. Dutcher, Henry B. Archer, and Judge W. H. Robertson.

There was present, also, a Senate committee appointed by Licutenant Governor Sheehan to attend the funeral, consisting of Senators Erwin, Canter and McCletland. The remains were interred in Hillside Cemetery, two miles from here. A great number of

two miles from here. A great number of townspeople and dwellers hereabouts fol-lowed the remains to the church and thence to the grave.

SICKLES AND THE SOLDIERS.

It is universally conceded that General Daniel E. Sickies is the most unplacated Democrat in New York.—New York Press. GENERAL SICKLES keeps thrusting thorns into the side of Cleveland. The Buzzard's Bay man is constantly asking: "Where am ! at?" these days .- Toledo Blade. Ir General Sickies is any prophet the

soldiers who will vote for Cleveland are those who went to the rear when the first gun was fired .- Philadelphia Inquirer. THE words of General Sickles will have great weight with the veterans in New York and New Jersey who served in the Third Corps; and he stands by them .- Indian

Journal. THERE is reason to believe that General Sickles not only voices the views of the old soldiers when he says Cleveland will be defeated, but he also conveys the intimation that Tammany is against Cleveland .- Ha risburg Telegraph.

GENERAL SICKLES takes nothing back of what he said either at Washington or Chi cago. Those 250 pension vetoes which Mr. Cleveland issued when President still ruffle the spirit of the maimed hero of Gettys

GENERAL SICKLES is not giving a large mount of aid and comfort to the Clevelan Democracy these days. When he talks, the General has a refreshing habit of hitting right out from the shoulder in a way that leaves no room for doubt as to his intents and purposes .- New York T. ibune.

WHEN General Daniel E. Sickles said at the Chicago convention that there were 25,000 soldiers in New York who would "never, never" vote for Grover Cleveland he mean it. General Sickles stands by his prediction What is more, he has even repeated it in stronger terms since.—Buffulo Express. THE recent remarks of General Sickle

about Mr. Cleveland and the soldier vote have created a profound sensation among the Democratic managers. General Sickles is an impetuous veteran, but he is a genuine old party war horse, and his warning is not to be whistled down the wind,-Baltimer Herald.

Ir General Sickles had wavered in his de termination a glance at what some of the newspapers closest to the Democratic party's candidate in the South are saying about the Union veterans would have set tled the mafter beyond question. Grand Army men held up to ridicule as beggars and bummers will hardly help the Gray Gables campaign .- Philad-phia Press.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

ACOLPHE VOGEL, the French composer, DR. Tob, BEONWITH, aged 65 years, & surge

the Civil War, died Tuesday night in Jefferso ville, Ky. THOMAS STRUTHERS, one of the oldest settlers in that part of the State, and founder of the Struthers Iron Works, died yesterday morning at Warren, Ps., aged 59.

MANY STRANGE FACES.

The Twenty-First Anniversary of the Hom for Aged Protestant Women a Grea ccess The United Presbyterian Home for Aged People to Be Opened To-Day.

THE interest of Pittsburg society was centered yesterday in the twenty-first anni-versary of the establishment of the Home for Aged Protestant Women. There were nore strange faces at the beautiful house Witkinsburg than have been seen there for several years. This shows how the Home has made its way into the hearts of the peo ple, and how its fame has spread through the excellent management that has character-ized it since its foundation. It is apparent that a great deal of hard work is requisite to keep such an institution in order, giving satisfaction to the inmates and proving to satisfaction to the inmates and proving to those who support it that the money bestowed upon it is judiciously used. The lady managers have not spared their labor. All the year around they keep a watchful eye upon the affairs of the Home, and on the anniversary day work harder than any hireling could be made to do. Out of the 37 ladies whose names were on the charter 21 years ago, five are still members of the board. They are Miss Jane Holmes. President; Mrs. Samuel McKee and Mrs. Judge Mellon, Vice Presidents; Mrs. George H. Thurston, Secretary, and Miss Matilda Smith. The other members of the board, nearly all of whom were at the Home yesterday, are Miss Mary L. Jackson, Mrs. Jane Gorman, Mrs. Jennie M. Scott, Mrs. Samuel Chadwick, Miss Adelaide Paulson, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot (whose unavoidable absence yesterday caused general

at the Home yesterday, are Miss Mary L. Jackson, Mrs. Jane Gorman, Mrs. Jennie M. Scott, Mrs. Samuel Chadwick, Miss Adelaide Paulson. Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot (whose unavoidable absence yesterday caused general regret, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Frederick McKee, Mrs. Alexander Watson, Mrs. Samuel Futon, Mrs. Alexander Bradley, Mrs. James A. Scott, Mrs. Judge Stowe, Mrs. Samuel Fisher, Mrs. John Caldwell, Miss Mary Holmes, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. H. L. Rook and Mrs. E. M. Bigelow.

Luncheon was served in the three dining rooms from 12 till 4, and the ladies were busy nearly the whole time. The luncheon gave general satisfaction. It was of excellent quality, well cooked and served in a graceful manner. There was such a large crowd that the ladies could not serve all at once. A common observation by those who had lunched to those walting was: "You have to wait a little while for the luncheon, but it is so good when you do get it that it pays for the walting." The three rooms were under the charge of the ladies who have had the management of them for several years. Presiding over the "Big Dining Room" were Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Judge Mellon, Mrs. Alexander Bradley, Mrs. Dr. Perchment, Mrs. W. D. Webb, Miss Darlington, the Misses Negley, the Misses Nelson and Mrs. O. S. Decker. In "Dining Room" were Kennedy. "Dining Hoom No. 1" were Mrs. Samnel Chadwick, Miss Margaret Kennedy. "Dining Hoom No. 2" was cared for by Mrs. R. H. Nezley, Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, Mrs. Nathan Henry, Mrs. G. L. Peabody and Miss Dolly Croker.

The bazaar, which was on the main floor, presented a busy scene. The double parlors were prepared for commercial purposes by an arrangement of tables on which were fancy articles in vari-colored sliksand sating lass, etc., and the ladies were setting forth the virtues of their wares to scores of purchasers. Nearly everything in the bazaar was made by inmates of the Home, was the heart of the Home, was taken care of by Mrs. John Cardwell, Mrs. R. B. Brown, Miss

well.

Miss Matilda Smith assumed the responsibilities of the supply room. One of the ladies, she was a whole hoat in herself. The duties of this department were very onerous, but the energetic lady was equal to them unaided and alone.

It is a standing joke among the ladies of

them unaided and alone.

It is a standing joke among the ladies of the board that without Mrs. Judge Melion's doughnuts it would be impossible to hold the annual celebration at the Home. She had a bushel of these doughnuts at the Home yesterday, and they were certainly delicious, being made according to a recipe that Mrs. Mellon has had in her possession for many years, and in which she has an unshakable faith.

The weather was delightful, and the day

shakable faith.

The weather was delightful, and the day at the Home was a perfect success from every point of view. There were many hundreds of visitors, not one of whom left without feeling that the old ladies passing the winter of their lives in this peaceful retreat have every reason to be grate ul to the have every reason to be grate ul to the noble women who give so much of their time and means toward this most excellent

THE new United Presbyterian Home for Aged People, Maple Shade, corner of Penn avenue and Alfred street, Wilkinsburg, will be formally opened to-day. The hours will be from 2 to 5 P. M. Among those who will make addresses are Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., Rev. M. M. Patterson, Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., and Rev. John R. Burnett, the new chaplain of the Home. Luncheon will be served, and the visitors will go through the rooms and see what a beautiful place has been procured for the recipients of the association's bounty. No special invitations have been issued, but everybody is invited, and all will be made welcome. The Reception Committee is composed of the managers of the home, with Mrs. W. W. Grier, of Verona, their President, as Chairman. Mrs. Andrew Easton is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, composed of Mrs. Samuel Mahood, Mrs. J. P. Cameron, Mrs. Joseph Mitchell, Mrs. Simms and Mrs. M. E. Relear and among the side are Miss Jennie. Joseph Mitchell, Mrs. Simms and Mrs. M. E. Bulger, and among the aids are Miss Jennie Brown, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Joseph Dorrington, Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Mrs. A. U. Bean, Mrs. A. S. Miller, Mrs. W. B. Rodgers, Mrs. Frank Whitesell, Miss Lillian Easton, Miss Carrie Porter and Mrs. Agnes K. Duff.

An afternoon tea was given by the mis sionary so leties of the Bellefield Presby terian Church vesterday, Mrs. J. P. E. Kumler made a short address on missi work, as did Miss Jewett, who has labored as a missionary in Persia. The King's Daugh ters, of whom Miss Mary Davison is Presi dent, assisted in serving the tea and coffee and the entertainment was decidedly home and the entertainment was decidedly home-like, as well as interesting. The officers of the missionary societies are: Home-Presi-dent, Mrs. C. Zug; Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Holland; Mrs. L. S. Moore, Treasurer; Vice President, Mrs. T. Wightman: Foreign-President, Mrs. A. G. White; Secretary, Miss Virginia Bailey; Vice President, Mrs. W. J. Scully; Treasurer, Miss Mary Davison.

Social Chatter.

Tandelightful entertainment at Sewickley yesterday called the Harvest Home Festival, given by the Ladies' Society of the Baptist Church, will be continued to-day. A hot dinner will be served and there will be special musical and religious exercises, THE Travelers' Club opens for the seasor this afternoon in the Bible House on Archstreet, Allegheny.

Miss Julia Handing has returned from her summer sejourn at Ebensburg, Pa.

SPECIAL STAMPS FOR NEXT YEAR. They Will Be Twice as Long as Those That Are Now in Use.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Postmaster Gen eral Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series o postage stamps, under a contract signed yesterday. The new stamps will be of the same width as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order to properly display the illustrations. They are intended to com-memorate the discovery of America by Columbus.

It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series.

THEY WANT THE EMPIRE AGAIN. Rio Grande do Sul Starts a Movem

Dom Pedro's Grandson. VALPARAISO, Sept. 29,-Letters from Ric Grande do Sul, Brazil, say that a strong party has been formed in that State to proclaim Dom Pedro's grandson Emperor.
Governor Martin is said to be more or less
favorable to the project, and papers have
been started to advocate it.

The Kite's Ballast for a Church. CAMDEN, N. J., Sent. 29 The five tons of Kite, which went to the Arctic regions to re-

lieve the Peary expedition, have been pre-sented by Captain Pike to the Church of Our Savior, of this city, and will be used in the construction of that building, which is now in progress.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-England is as large as Iowa. -Trains in Russia run 22 miles an hour. -Great Britain is reported to have 16,860

-Iron pavements were first laid in Lon-

don in the year 1817.

-A woman in Cincinnati has a bed quilt which contains 1,116 pieces of silk.

-About 2,000 stump speakers are at present said to be at work in this campaign. -New Jersey courts have decided that oysters are not real estate, but personal

-On several of the railroads in Russia on telegraph poles are to be substituted -A hunge timber raft, comprising 5,000,-

000 feet and valued at \$75,000, was towed into San Francisco Bay last week. -In Bremen the textile factories are working half time, as their trade has been embarrassed by the cholera quarantine.

-A professional billiard expert of New York prophesies that two-ball billiards will be the great professional game within the -France has imposed a tax on traveling

bicyclisis. Every foreign wheelman who enters the Republic will be obliged to pay a duty of from \$15 to \$20 on his machine. -There is a large carriage manufactory in

which the chief art decorator is a woman, Caroline Kilby, who has 20 women employed in the department which she controls. -Two land grants, said to bear the signatures of John Adams and Martin Van Buren, were recently found in a lot of waste paper at the paper mill in Palmyra, Michi-gan.

-The Japanese Government contemplates the construction of six lines of rallway, aggregating 800 miles in length. The pur-chase of the private railways by the State is -The modern souvenir spoon doubtless

owes its origin to the still existent Apostles spoons, which in sets of 12 or less were a common Christmas gift in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. -The poet Rogers, whose hospitality was

proverbial, has the credit of establishing the breakfast party as a link in London so-ciety. The "mornings" at his house are iamous among the literati of England. -President Hamilton, of the National Burial Case Association, now in session in

the best dressed women appear now at the opers and ball without even the solitaire, pearl or turquoise screw which was the gradual abandoning of the ornamental ear -The most powerful electric light in the world is at Hantsholm, on the coast of Jut-

-An English physician who has made a study of bronchial diseases says that women teachers are subject to a peculiar throat affection. He recommends that they be taught in training schools how to manage

Sydenham, in 1854, is still used there, having been used over and over since that time, a record without parallel in the history of similar institutions. -Japanese china for everything is used

dark blue varieties are no novelty. -It appears that a colored or dark pigment in the olfactory regions is essential perfect smell. In cases where animals are pure white they are usually totally devoid of both smell and taste, and some, the white cat for instance, are almost invariably deaf.

-Much of the paper money used in the Spanish-American Republics is engraved in New York, and it not unfrequently happens that the same firm of banknote makers is called upon to furnish currency for suc-cessive revolutionary governments in the same Republic.

wedding contains the request that the old custom of throwing rice and flowers should be dispensed with. Throwing a slipper after the bride is an old Saxon custom, but throw--Insects generally breathe through medial pores in various parts of their body.

suffocated. Anyone may test this by dropping sweet oil on the thorax or back of a wasp; it very soon dies. For this reason oil has been found one of the best things to use for the destruction of insects. -M. Adam Paulson, of the Royal Danish Academy, has been conducting a series of experiments to measure the heights of

-In Kiukiang there is a man who has aken a vow to watch three years at his

-The first Presidental election to be determined by the popular vote cast in the several States, and not by the choice of elecof 1824, when Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and William H. Craw-ford were the opposing candidates. The total vote cast then was 352,062, which was

-The Malayan savages know that it is ddity, for botanists tell us that they have

FLIGHTS INTO FUNNYDOM.

First clerk—She lost that swell customer of hers rhose best shirts I used to get by mistake, —Spore I always thought that fleas were black,

Yabeley -Don't you know that the opal s an unlucky stone?

Mudge—I guess not. This one has been my con anion for five years.

tey-Yes; that is where its hard luck comes A REVISED VERSION. By my few friends 'twas said

To be a wondrous work, And yet By no one was it read.

And made my language rank, I wrote a lot of lovesick rot

"Pshaw," exclaimed the Professor to the

Of hope I'm soon bereft. When that is here there'll be but three More months of leap year left."

— Washin

"I'd won # at the races and I-"

Chicago, uses a gavel that is said to be made of an artificial skull, with an arm bone for the handle—quite a humerus arrangement, -Earrings are no longer fashionable, and

land, in Denmark, where, from the light-house situated at that place, there is flashed nightly an electric light of 20,000,000-candle

-The sea water originally put in the great aquariums at the Crystal Palace,

now. There are red and blue and gold tea sets, pink and blue china boxes for the dress-ing table to hold cold cream, powder, etc., and whole table services in the light and

and if these pores are closed by oil they are

-The announcement of a forthe

aurora borealis. At Godthaab the approximate height was from one to four miles, at Cape Farewell from one to ten miles, at Spitzenburg from one-third of a mile to 18 miles. The measurements were made with theodolites.

mother's grave, during which period he will lively entirely in a small hut. His neighbors provide for him. He will not wash himself. The straw upon which he lies will not be removed, nor will be change his clothes. He speaks to no one, and spends his time muttering prayers and burning incense.

tors by the respective Legislatures, was that 5,000 less than the total vote of Texas polled

possible for a plant or flower to be a real an extraordinary flower which is known to them by a name which signifies "Wonder-Wonder." It is a flower, and a flower only, having neither leaves, stem nor root. It is a globular parasite about three feet scross, and bursts into a dream of loveliness from the surface of decayed logs and stumps.

First clerk-I am going to change my Second clerk-Why so?

But now I know it is not so, For "Mary had a little lamb or "Mary had a fine as snow,"

With fleece as white as snow,"

—Brooklyn Bagla.

Once on a time I wrote a book-

So then I changed my hero bold Into a baseball crank, And sprinkled some detectives in

Of maids with wealth untold And shed whole takes of blood. Great Scottf Then how that volume sold!

—New York Herald.

student, who was rehearsing his Latin oratio
"you are too solemn. There's no life in you
speaking at all." "Of course not," responded the student, lively enough, "you don't expect it in a dead language do you?" - Defroit Free Press. October comes; she sighs, "Ah me!

"It's my first offense, Judge," pleaded the prisoner. "I never got drunk before, I'd wor

"Officer," said the astonished police maging discharge the prisoner, Call the next of Chicago Tribune.