TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

—IN—

TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH.

Filled with the News and the Best Literature to be had.

A PLEASING FEATURE

Will be Reproductions of some of the Cartoons of the week.

A STORY OF THE SEA

From the pen of W. Clark Russell, complete in the issue.

HERE ARE SOME OTHER FEATURES:

WOMEN OF RUSSIA:
Frank G. Carpenter Sends Some Bright Word Pictures and Photographs from the Czar's Lands.

CRANKS IN POLITICS:
Baron De Grim Sends Some Sketches of the Odd Characters at the National Headquarters.

BABIES OF JAPAN:
Eli Perkins Describes How They are Cared for on the Backs of Their Brothers and Sisters.

SHOPPING IN PARIS:
Mary Temple Bayard Makes a Tour of the Great Stores of the French Capital.

THE FUN OF CHOLERA:
Howard Fielding Touches up the Humorous Side of the Recent Scare in Uncle Sam's Domain.

MIRAGES ON THE PLAINS:
Alice MacGowan Describes the Beautiful Mid-Air Pictures to be Seen in the Texas Pan Handle.

PROSE AND POETRY:
Odd Bits of Philosophy Cleverly put in an Illustrated Article by Nixon Waterman.

THE ISLE OF JERSEY:
Ida M. Tarbell Visits the Pretty Garden in the Sea and sends a Clever Description.

LIVING IN ENGLAND:
Henry M. Tuckley, Whose Series of Letters on British Wages Has Attracted so Much Attention, Turns to the Purchasing Power of Money.

A COLUMBUS PAGE
Illustrated by De Grim and Other Artists Will be a Feature.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN.

All the Sporting News and Reviews of Recent Events.

SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS.

READ TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH.

The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 47, No 240—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

BUSINESS OFFICE,
Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Streets.
News Rooms and Publishing House, 78 and 80 Diamond Street, New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 76, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found.

THE DISPATCH is on sale at LEADING HOTELS throughout the United States, and at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Three Months	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

REMITTANCES SHOULD ONLY BE MADE BY CHECK, MONEY ORDER, OR REGISTERED LETTER.

POSTAGE—Sunday issue and all triple number copies, 2c; single and double number copies, 1c.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

ANOTHER PLAN FOR PURE WATER.

An alternative to the project of taking a water supply from the mountain streams to our cities is that devised by Colonel Thomas R. Roberts for establishing a filtering station on Six Mile Island and taking the water thus purified to the present water works of the two cities. The plans drawn by this engineer, on which our local summary of the scheme is based, are only designed to accommodate Allegheny City; but the area of the island is stated to be ample to accommodate filtering chambers with a capacity of 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 gallons per diem.

The arguments in favor of this plan as opposed to that of a mountain source of water supply consist mainly of its economy and immediate availability. The proposed works could probably be established there at a fraction of the cost of laying a fifty-mile conduit. The water at that point is practically pure at present. Whether it will remain so for the next twenty-five years is a question for discussion by the advancers of the rival propositions.

Colonel Roberts, whose views are the result of thorough investigation, is of opinion that with the plan of filtration which he proposes, and the extension of intercepting sewers a few miles up the river as the future may dictate, a strictly pure supply of water is to be depended on at Six Mile Island for the future. The fact that running streams purify themselves in a few miles and the very slight amount of drainage now discharged into the Allegheny form the basis of his opinion.

The project as presented affords a very adequate plan for meeting Allegheny City's present need. In the next decade the whole community must intelligently settle the question whether it will use an enlargement of the same plan to meet the growing demand, or whether we must go to the mountains for our water.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

In reply to a claim of Dr. Hamilton that, as representing the Treasury Department, he has higher authority than Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer of New York City, the *Sun* says that the Treasury Department has no authority whatever "in the administration of New York's health office under the quarantine laws of the State of New York."

Certainly not, as stated above; but is it the *Sun's* intention to assert that the representative of the Treasury Department has no authority in the administration of national quarantine matters at a port of the United States under the quarantine laws of Congress? If it is so it is high time that a change were made. But we do not think that it is so. If the *Sun* will adopt Captain Bunsby's advice and overhaul a little work called the Constitution of the United States it may find a clause asserting that the State's action in matters like this must be consistent with and subject to the authority of Congress. Congress having given power to act, it is not necessary to go the length of the original package decision to show that Dr. Hamilton is most decidedly higher in authority than Dr. Jenkins.

This view the *Sun* denounces as thoroughly and characteristically Republican. But, inasmuch as it has the sanction of the Constitution established a century ago, it appears to be one of the cases in which the Republican doctrine is the right one.

GETTING OFF THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy are at present very busily engaged in getting away from the effects of their platform. The last effort in that line is presented by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention. That body in its resolutions pretended to indorse the national platform and then proceeded to explain it away, by asserting the Democratic policy to be something essentially different from what the Chicago platform declares it to be.

Thus the Massachusetts document instead of heartily indorsing the tariff plank of the national platform proceeds to set forth the doctrine of free raw materials with protection on the highly finished products, and to assert on behalf of Democratic legislation "full recognition of existing business conditions and consistent regard for the welfare of the wage earner" as "a sufficient answer to the attempts of the Republicans to arouse needless fears," etc. It would be a sufficient answer if the Democratic National Convention had not overwhelmingly voted down a tariff resolution which used exactly those expressions, and substituted for it the famous and recoiling declaration of Calhounism. To claim for the party a line of action which its National Convention has distinctly repudiated may not be very honest; but it is the best the Democrats can do under present circumstances.

There is another method of getting away from the platform in the plank on the bank note question. The Massachusetts resolution favors "the issuance of bank notes under such Federal supervision as may be thought desirable." "Hence," the resolution goes on, "we advocate the removal of the national tax on such circulating notes of State banks as are so secured that their prompt redemption in lawful money will always be certain." This is a moderately good plank; but it is not the Democratic platform. The national document advocated the removal of the tax without any qualification whatever. It proposed to take away the only method by which Federal regulation can be imposed, and to throw open the whole subject to the vagaries of legislation furnished by forty-four different State Legislatures. Besides this radical departure from the national platform, there is room for the Massachusetts Democrats to explain in what respect the State banks, when they issue bank notes under Federal supervision, will differ from national banks.

It is a significant fact that the entire labor of Democracy at present consists in escaping from the ruinous nature of its national platform. A party which commits itself to reactionary and dangerous principles and then runs away from them when it finds out that the people will not swallow them does not commend itself to the public confidence.

ILLOGICAL BUT PROPER.

The suspension, or, as it is called, the revocation of the coercion acts by Mr. Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of the English methods which, when closely analyzed, seem a little queer. It was expected that one of the first steps of the Liberal majority would be to repeal that characteristically Tory measure. Mr. Morley, however, did not choose to await that process, and he relieved Ireland from coercion by boldly announcing the suspension of the law.

Logically this was straining executive power to the last notch. The theory of representative government is that the statutory enactments form the supreme law and that the executive arm must enforce them, whether it approves or not. Strictly, therefore, it was Morley's duty to go on coercing Ireland until he could bring in and pass through both Houses a bill for its repeal. But fortunately England is not so tied up to the letter of logical deductions that it cannot find a way out of such a dilemma. Indeed, the illogical features of English politics are sometimes grotesque. But they are not so grotesque as to make it necessary that a Ministry chosen to repeal and abandon a certain policy must continue to carry it out until Parliament shall act. The Ministry simply drops the coercion policy and there is an end of the famous Balfour method of maintaining peace.

In such cases as these the lack of logic in English political methods is rather a virtue than otherwise. The ends may be reached by ridiculous routes, but the result is that the ends are attained.

ANOTHER WAY OF DOING IT.

The arrangement by which the vote of the Tammany Democracy of New York is to be secured for Cleveland is revealed in the recent expression of Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan. The distinguished though exceptionally hopeful sponsor of Mr. Cleveland in the campaign of four years ago was asked for an opinion as to the propriety of an independent Democratic ticket this year, and his answer was firmly in the negative. "Let Tammany have the local offices!" he said; and the conclusion is that Tammany will get them. The statement that Tammany will also get the Federal offices for its bailiwick is less authoritatively corroborated.

This arrangement is tacitly or openly applauded by the Democratic leaders and organs. At the same time the Democratic organs are full of horror over an alleged disposition of the Republican managers to buy votes. One journal, whose attempt to raise a fund "to carry the Northwest" is only relieved from criminality by the insignificance of the fund, goes into daily hysterics over the alleged corruption of Republican managers, but regards with great approval the bargain for Tammany's support. The various organs of different degrees and complexions of reform pretension accept the same deal with more or less complacency. All unite at the same time in anathematizing the putative Republican attempt to buy votes, the most cogent evidences of which are furnished by the vivid Democratic imagination.

But when you come to analyze the matter, what is the moral or political distinction between buying votes with money directly or buying votes with offices that yield money? Between a bargain which says, "So much money for each vote" and one which says, "For such and such a total of votes, so many offices yielding a known revenue," is there any vital difference as regards the obtaining of votes by pecuniary considerations? Indeed, if we are driven to the unsatisfactory alternative of choosing between them, why is not the corruption which buys votes with the public revenue taken from the people by taxation on an entirely different pretext?

Ex-President Cleveland's strength with the people once consisted in his antagonism to the political system which depends on the purchase of votes with offices. If he has made friends with his former enemies, and made a bargain for the delivery of their votes, the strength derived from his former independence becomes a negative quantity.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S description of the issue before voters for Presidental electors is the only true one. This is not a question to be decided by a comparison between the personal characteristics or even opinions of the rival candidates. They are called upon to judge between the expressed wishes of the respective parties as set forth at their national conventions. A vote for Cleveland means support for those who have declared an intention to disregard American industries and establish a tariff for revenue only, to upset the stable currency of the nation and set up a fluctuating and unreliable monetary system in its place. A vote for Harrison is an indorsement of Protection and reciprocity, sound money, and in general a liberal consideration of American interests and a patriotic discrimination on behalf of American industries.

WHILE the education of the campaign is in progress free traders should seize the opportunity to learn something of the provisions of the Constitution as to tariff.

THE bitterest free trader of them all cannot deny that wages are to-day from fifty to a hundred per cent higher in this country than the corresponding rates of pay in Europe. And it does not take a mind above the average logical capacity to see that the competition bound to result from a tariff for revenue only would most certainly tend to an equalization of the rates on the two continents sooner or later—and probably a good deal sooner than later.

HAWAII may wish to be annexed to the United States; but the latter would be extremely foolish to annex it even though it begged hard for that privilege.

IF ex-Governor Hill really intends to take the stump so vigorously as is reported, he should say beforehand which of his speeches is really meant to express his opinions, in view of the wide discrepancy between his utterances at Buffalo and New York. Novelty and variety are attractive qualities in a speaker, but campaign orators must regard the law of consistence to some extent.

VOTING according to the Baker ballot law is a conspicuous example of those things which are more easily done in the wrong way than the right one.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the agony of the political campaign, that element of New York's population which finds its main interest in the vague and nondescript collection of people called society still finds time to note the dethronement of Ward McAllister and agitate itself as to who shall be his successor as the leading flunkey of the Eastern metropolis.

THE intelligence of the South will never be properly vindicated until its solidity on political questions, altogether apart from their merits, has been broken.

IF only the corrupt politicians on both sides of the fence could be persuaded to pair off and vanish into the oblivion, which is their fitting resting place, the nation would be all the better for their absence and voters could more freely concentrate their attention on a pure and unadulterated consideration of the questions at issue.

COUNCILS must make no mistake about the best method of disposing of the garbage. The city must collect it and burn it.

SENATOR HILL appears anxious to make up for the time lost during his solitary silence, so that he may have a stronger plea than the mere statement, "I am a Democrat still," to the share of the good things that his party are trying to get control of.

NEW YORK Democrats seem inclined to realize at last that least said will be soonest mended in that Peck matter.

COUNCILS should understand that there is a limit to the amount of discussion necessary to decide the best location for a free bridge. There has been so much talk on the subject that it is about time to begin to do something.

THERE are altogether too many columns in the new ballot sheet to make it an artistic or satisfactory structure.

CHICAGO is making preparations to put up prices all around in a manner that will discourage all but semi-millionaires from visiting the city of high winds, high buildings and high rates during the World's Fair.

THE third party is wanting in staying power, besides being based on impracticable principles.

PROTECTION is not simply a local, sectional or geographic benefit. It is essentially the policy upon which depends the prosperity of the whole United States of America.

POLITICAL rainbow-chasers may be described as small prophets of big returns.

CELEBRITIES IN CLOVER.

SIR J. WHITAKER ELLIS, ex-Lord Mayor of London, is in Boston inspecting the electric car system.

CAPTAIN WEISSERT, the new Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., had a grand public welcome upon his return to his home in Milwaukee.

LORD BREADALBANE, at his domains in Perthshire and Argyllshire, Scotland, is supposed to have more deer than any other landowner in Great Britain.

WALTER SLOAN, of Burlington, N. J., who was supposed to have been lost in the Johnstown flood, has just turned up at Mt. Holly to receive his share of a legacy left him by an aunt.

REV. DR. CRANFIELD, the Vice Presidental candidate on the Prohibition ticket, is on the stump through the week and sermonizes Sundays. This shows hard work can be done on water.

REV. A. N. KEIGWIN, a Presbyterian minister of Wilmington, Del., prophesies the end of the world in 1897. He has been preaching sermons for some time past with the special object of preparing his flock for the event.

WHEN Lieutenant Peary reports officially to the Navy Department he will probably be assigned to service at League Island, which means Philadelphia. He is a civil engineer, and there is said to be a great demand for officers with such qualifications just now.

MISS ANNIE SHEPARD SPOONER, aged 18, has published *Around the Lamp*, a monthly paper for young people, for three years at her home in Hinsdale, N. H. She has always had a wish to edit a paper and is much interested in her work. She sets her own type, solicits her own advertisements and is said to have 4,000 subscribers.

IT is said that when the Shah of Persia visited England some years ago he was entertained at Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland. So impressed was the oriental visitor with the magnificence of his host's surroundings that he afterward privately advised the Prince of Wales to have the Duke quietly strangled and confiscate the estates.

THE HEAVENS FOR OCTOBER.

TO THE star gazer October skies seem to mark the turning point of the year. The Milky Way, which with its soft, warm glow seems so essential a characteristic of summer evenings, during this month sinks out of sight in the west, while the "stormy Pleiades" rising in the east herald the coming of winter. But unless we prolong our observations till after midnight the wintry Orion and sparkling Sirius are not yet with us, and October presents to us a combination of constellations peculiarly her own.

First, however, let us take a look at our nearer neighbors, the moon and planets. This month we have what is known as the Hunting Moon, which for several days before and after it is full rises nearly at sunset, and so is supposed to light the belated hunter on his homeward way. This considerate action on the part of our satellite of course occurs every fall, and people are accustomed to looking out for the Harvest Moon in September and the Hunting Moon in October. But, as many probably have a vague idea of this phenomenon, a few words of explanation might not be out of place. As we all know, the moon rises later and later each successive day, no matter what its phase or the time of the year may be. This is called its retardation in rising. Now for several reasons which we need not discuss here this retardation varies greatly, being sometimes in this latitude as little as 23 minutes and sometimes as much as 1 hour 17 minutes. But we are not apt to notice this minimum retardation except when it occurs at the time of full moon, when it becomes very noticeable, as the full, round disk then rises for four or five evenings soon after sunset. The minimum retardation, to be sure, occurs every month, but occurs only once in the year when the moon is full, and that always happens near the time of the autumnal equinox at the end of September. Then we have our Harvest Moon. The October full moon comes pretty near when the retardation is least, and so gives us a similarly noticeable phenomenon. This year, strangely enough, the Harvest Moon and the Hunting Moon are just about equally distant from the equinox, so that one is just as favorable as the other, though ordinarily the former is rather more noticeable.

The moon is full on the 6th, and on the 20th, having entirely waned, it lines up with the sun, and partially eclipses it, which is, however, a phenomenon of no especial interest to us, as the shadow does not pass over Pittsburg.

Mars Now Gives Way to Jupiter.

MARS is still bright in the South, but the effect of its rapidly increasing distance from the earth is plainly seen in its diminished splendor. It is now not half so bright as the giant Jupiter, which rises in the east about sunset with his retinue of five satellites, if you please, and shines all night with unsurpassed brilliancy. The four moons discovered by Galileo in 1610 may be seen with a field glass or a good opera glass, but it would be advisible for ambitious observers not to strain their eyes hunting for Prof. Barnard's pride, the recently discovered fifth satellite, as, according to Prof. Keeler, it is probably beyond the range of his Allegheny observatory telescope. The orbit lies within those of the other four moons, and as a consequence it is more nearly concealed by the dazzling rays of the planet, which fact accounts for its having lain undiscovered and quite unsuspected for so many years. Jupiter is in opposition to the sun on the 12th, and is then of course at his brightest. Unlike Mars one opposition of Jupiter is about as favorable as another, as his orbit is much less eccentric than that of Mars, and at any rate his distance is so vast (about 400,000,000 miles) that a few million miles more or less makes scarcely any appreciable difference in his brightness.

Saturn and Venus do not rise till after midnight.

The old familiar Dipper is sinking out of sight in the west at 9 o'clock this evening, so we must take something else for a landmark if we wish to fish out some of the notable stars and constellations this month. If we look toward the northwest at this hour, about half way from horizon to zenith, we see four bright second magnitude stars set zig-zag in the midst of the last remaining remnant of the Milky Way. This is Cassiopeia, or Cassiopeia's Chair as it is sometimes called, and is conspicuous enough to serve as a starting point. It is well to remember, by the way, that the Pole Star is just about half way between Cassiopeia and the handle of the Dipper. Between Cassiopeia and the horizon we find Perseus with several bright stars, though none of the first magnitude. This constellation can be recognized by a curved line of stars pointing upward to Cassiopeia.

A Most Remarkable Star.

IN a line parallel to a tangent to this curve are two other bright stars, the upper and brighter one of which is probably the most remarkable star in the whole heavens. It is the famous Algol or Demon, as the Arabs called it, and has this year been of special interest to astronomers on account of the startling investigations into its peculiarities by Mr. S. C. Chandler. For many centuries this star has waxed and waned in brightness with the most systematic regularity. For about 60 hours it shines as a star of the second magnitude; then it begins to fade and in four hours and a half it sinks to the fourth magnitude. But this obscuration lasts only for a few minutes and then it regains its former brilliancy in about four hours and a half more. Many ingenious theories have been put forth to account for this regular variation. The most reasonable seemed to be that its loss of light is caused by the interposition at regular intervals of a huge dark body between us and Algol. Or in other words that Algol, which is a sun, and some dark body revolve around a common center of gravity in a regular period. Observations by Vogel with the spectroscope have confirmed this theory in the most remarkable way, and the evidence in its favor is now accepted by astronomers as almost conclusive.

The brightest star in the curved line of Perseus is Algenib. If the reader will trouble himself to take a look at this star through an opera glass on a clear night, my word for it that he'll be astonished at the beauty of the field of stars which the glass brings into view about it. Ranged in curving lines a host of stars follow Algenib from the east and south, a countless swarm of tiny lights that even a glass of very moderate power will bring into view.

One of the Conspicuous Objects.

NOW start from the Pole Star and follow an imaginary line from it to the most westerly of the bright stars of Cassiopeia. This line continued about as far beyond Cassiopeia as Cassiopeia is from the Pole Star will bring the eye to two second magnitude stars in the same line as the one we follow, and about 15 degrees apart. These two form one side of the great Square of Pegasus, which can now be easily recognized, a conspicuous object high up in the western sky. The great irregularly shaped constellation of Andromeda lies just southeast of Cassiopeia and next to Pegasus. The "great" nebula of Andromeda may be seen with a good opera glass about the middle of the constellation. Though but a faint speck to us it is one of the telescopic marvels of the heavens.

Of first magnitude stars the beautiful Capella can now be seen just rising far up in the northeast. Turning to the south we see the bright gleam of the lone star Fomalhaut near the horizon. Vega is half way down in the northwest, and in a line between it and the planet Mars we may see the glitter of Altair in the Eagle. Mars, however, will soon move from this line.

On the whole bright stars are rather scarce just now, but the wintry splendors of Taurus, Orion, Canis Major and Canis Minor will soon be with us. The stars are in the positions described above at about 9 o'clock on October 1, at 8 o'clock, October 16, and at 7 o'clock on October 31.

WYLIE.

Not for the Common Mortal.

Baltimore American.]

It takes a man with a big heart and a good-sized bank account to appreciate the beauty of a fall opening in dress goods.

Patriotism in Pugilism.

Washington Post.]

If Corbett will only put Charley Mitchell to sleep the American people will forgive him for licking Sullivan.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

U. P.'s Open a Worthy Charity at Wilkinsburg—Arranging for the Southside Fair A Y. M. C. A. Project—Gossip of City and Suburban Social Circles.

THE United Presbyterians literally took possession of Wilkinsburg yesterday. The occasion was the opening of the new Home for Aged People, "Maple Shade," in Wilkinsburg, which was purchased by the Woman's Association of the U. P. Church. The Home has sprung into existence full grown. The estate was formerly the property of the Bissell family, and was in fairly good condition when the ladies came into possession of it. The grounds were all laid out with magnificent old forest trees, grape vines and flower beds with the blossoms as bright and fair as if they had been tended carefully every day since they had sprung into being. The ladies had, therefore, little to do to make the place fit for their purpose. Rooms were repapered, new carpets put down, paint used liberally both inside and out, new furniture donated by different churches and generous individuals, put in its place, and the house freshened up generally.

The house and grounds were full of visitors yesterday afternoon and evening, and, as one of the ladies remarked, it was like nothing so much as a grand United Presbyterian reunion. The dining room is one of the prettiest apartments in the house. The table linen, china and silverware are of the finest quality and the furniture is of oak. The walls are papered in handsome gilt design and the carpet is a wood color, to harmonize with the rest of the room. The bedrooms are very bright. The furniture is oak, with the carpet in harmonizing wood tones, while the bedsteads are of iron, painted white, with gilt trimmings. The windows are shaded by cream-tinted blinds that allow a soft, sunshiny glow to penetrate to the room, with long white lace curtains to complete the charming, home like effect.

The exercises of the day were opened with prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. M. M. Patterson, Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., Rev. Dr. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Kittrick in turn. The rest of the day was given up to social intercourse and an inspection of the house. Refreshments were served all the afternoon by the ladies of the board.

AN important meeting is called by Mrs. M. F. Hutchins for next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, in connection with the fair for the benefit of the Southside Hospital. Mrs. Hutchins is chairman of the committee in charge of the "Pittsburg day." All the ladies of the churches of Lawrenceville, Oakland, West End and the surrounding small towns are requested to be present to arrange for their tables at the fair. She has not time to go to each district, so she extends an invitation through the daily press. She would like to get a chairman from each church. To-day the work of tearing out the boxes at the old postoffice building to make way for the fair will be commenced. On the 14th of the month the ladies will be given possession of the building, and will have it till the opening of the fair on the 7th of November, and as much longer as they want it. On election night, the 8th, they will serve a midnight lunch for the benefit of those who sit up to learn the election news.

THE opening meeting of the Travelers' Club was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Helping Hand Society, Arch street, Allegheny. Miss Matilda Hindman, the President, delivered an instructive address on the timely topic, "Queen Isabella." The musical portion of the entertainment was given by Miss Kate Ockleston-Lippe and Miss Chalmers, who rendered several vocal selections in a pleasing manner. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Meetings of the Travelers' Club will be held regularly during the winter.

AN energetic campaign has been inaugurated by the young men of Wilkinsburg looking to the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building in that place. The town is growing so rapidly and so large a portion of the population is composed of young men that such a building, having all the usual conveniences, gymnasium, baths, lecture room, etc., is badly needed. The association has secured the services of a general secretary, and under his direction an effort will be made to raise the necessary funds. A union meeting of the churches has been called for next Sunday evening to be held in the Presbyterian church, and several good speakers have been secured to present the matter to the citizens.

Gossip of the Social World.

IN the Smithfield Street M. E. Church last evening there was a very creditable musical and literary entertainment, given by the Epworth League. The participants included: The Misses Emma Boddington, Anna Reese, Carrie Powelson, Martha Christian and Messrs. A. Farlane, H. C. Brickell and W. H. Weeden.

MISS ANNIE T. RILEY, of Altoona, Pa., who graduated with class '92 from St. Joseph's Academy at Greensburg, is the guest of her collegian, Miss Mollie V. Wilson, daughter of Mr. John Wilson. Miss Wilson also graduated with class '92.

MR. CHARLES M. CAROTHERS, a young elocutionist of some note, who is well known in Pittsburg society circles, will leave next week for a tour of the West. Mr. Carothers expects to give entertainments during his trip.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Monongahela Presbyterian Society of Our Young People's Christian Union will be held Tuesday evening, October 4, at 7:45, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkinsburg.

NEXT Monday the ladies of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association will convene to elect officers.

No Need for Scheming.

Baltimore American.]

The country is feeling too well to try any dangerous experiments with either free trade or wildcat currency.

The Effect of Eggs.

Washington Post.]

It will not be at all surprising to learn that General Weaver's beard is turning to a rich omelet hue.

Afraid of Facing the Music.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There is a dodging of the issues among all the big Democrats. Hill did it and Cleveland does it.

Another Fall Opening.

Philadelphia Times.]

The chestnuts are preparing for opening their fall campaign.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ex-Congressman Jacob Benton.

Ex-Congressman Jacob Benton was thrown from a carriage in Lancaster, N. H., Thursday, and received injuries from which he died two hours later. Mr. Benton came from the same ancestry as Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. He was born in Waterford, Vt., August 14, 1819. He served in the New Hampshire Legislature during 1854, 1855 and 1856. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, and served in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses as the Representative from the old Third New Hampshire District, commonly known as the "Comet District." Mr. Benton was a stanch Republican, and during his Congressional terms served on the committees of Land Claims, Retrenchment, Pensions and Agriculture.

General G. T. Morris Chester.

One of the most prominent colored men in the United States died at the home of his venerable mother in Harrisburg yesterday. General G. T. Morris Chester was one who devoted his whole life to the welfare of his race. He had a fine education, and during the war was a newspaper correspondent at the front. He studied law in England, and was admitted to the bar in that country. He held various Federal offices in the South, and was prominent in various ways in New Orleans.

Conrad Berringer.

Conrad Berringer, Esq., died Thursday at his home in Ben Avon. He was 67 years old. His remains will be interred to-day. Mr. Berringer was for a number of years a prominent Pittsburg real estate agent. He retired from active business several years ago.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN MCCLEMENT, President of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, is dead.

GENERAL CARL MULLER, the last surviving German officer who was present at Waterloo, is dead in Berlin. He was 99 years old.

THE Shereef of Wazan, a great religious functionary, held throughout Morocco in a reverence second only to that shown the Sultan, is dead.

JOHN P. FERRING, a prominent wholesale grocer, well known in business circles throughout the West, dropped dead at his home in Dubuque yesterday at noon. Apoplexy was the cause.

E. L. OFRIEL, International President of the Emerald Beneficial Association, died at his home in Altoona Thursday midnight. He was one of the most widely known and influential citizens in the central part of the State. He served for several years in the City Councils.

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

PERHAPS the most notable accession to the People's party, next to that of Republican Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is Democratic Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon. Pennoyer has been elected and re-elected as chief executive of the far-off Pacific State, where every other office went heavily Republican. Now he has practically deserted the Democratic party because of the hostility of the Chicago platform to free silver. In an article in the current number of the *North American Review* the Governor says: "The great paramount issue, therefore, before the country in the pending political struggle is in regard to the character of the paper money to be furnished to the people. On the one side the People's party declares that all money shall be issued by the Government direct, and shall be sound money or full legal tender money. On the other side, the Chicago Convention has virtually committed itself to the scheme, brought forth in the banking interests of the country, of restricting legal tender money to gold alone, hampering the coinage of silver and providing for an unlimited issuance of bank money based upon railroad and municipal securities. In our whole country's history there has never before been exhibited such a complete change of front upon an important issue by any party as that furnished by the convention at Chicago. Ignoring the most sacred traditions of the party, and wheeling its well-drilled columns to the right-about-face, it places itself in alignment with the great banking interests of the country. It would not indeed require any great stretch of imagination to believe that the bones of Old Hickory turned uneasily in his grave when the party thus proved false to his teachings and false to its whole past record."

THE one feature of Pennsylvania politics which most requires reforming just now is the Baker ballot reform law.

THAT all Englishmen are by no means in favor of free trade is becoming more evident every day. The Batley, Yorkshire, *Examiner*, of September 17, in discussing the subject, says: "No other trading community on the face of the earth pursues the policy which England has for 40 years adhered to. It is perfectly true that 40, nay 20, years ago England prospered and was prospering; that her trade increased by leaps and bounds, that wages were higher and fortunes rapidly made. And free traders took the flattering unction to their souls that all the improvement was due to the adoption of the Cobdenite shibboleth, forgetting that England was the pioneer in manufacturing, in the creation of railways, in the adoption of the electric telegraph, and that her commercial maritime fleet gave her advantages which no other nation on the face of the earth enjoyed. But by taking advantage of English discoveries, employing English foremen, getting English machinery to use as patterns and excluding English goods from their markets by high tariffs, France, Germany and America have brought themselves in line with us, and while the business of free trade England to-day increases, but at a snail's pace, the foreign trade of foreign countries is leaping forward and bidding fair to quickly equal our own." With England turning toward protection it is most strange that there should be Americans who are endeavoring to start the United States on the way to free trade.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, breaks the record for consecutive nominations. He is now running as the Democratic candidate for the fifth time, having been twice defeated and twice elected.

THE Independent Republican warfare against Acheson and Stewart in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district is being pushed in a most vigorous manner. John F. Cox, of Homestead, has formed a combination with Campbell Jobes, of Greene county, that is expected to prove very troublesome. Mr. Cox said yesterday: "I met Mr. Jobes at Washington last Wednesday, and we agreed as to the course we will pursue in the campaign. He agreed to support me for the short term, and I will use all my influence in his contest for the long term. I might not have made a fight against Acheson, but he is reported as having said that I did not amount to anything, and could be easily pulled off. I will show Mr. Acheson that he made a mistake. I am in this contest to its close. I may not be in the race on November 9, but I will be on hand until the close of the polls on the 8th. There is a great deal of talk about me committing political suicide by entering this fight. I am not afraid of any such result. If the fight is continued against me I will organize the Sixth Legislative district in a manner that will give some people a great deal of trouble. I have organized that district in the past, and can do it again. I went to Washington last Wednesday to take a personal observation of the McKinley meeting. I think the most conspicuous features were the lack of enthusiasm and the small crowd that attended the meeting." Mr. Cox said he had received assurances of support from all parts of the district. All of this will be encouraging tidings for Mr. Sipe, the Democratic nominee.

THE Prohibitionists are probably opposed to the new ballot because it is apparently so delapidated that it will not hold water.

AT Topeka, Kas., yesterday, after a consultation that lasted ten hours, the leaders of the Stalwart Democrats prepared a statement for publication declaring for Grover Cleveland, and appointing a central committee of five to arrange the preliminary details for the mass convention to be held October 7. It has been virtually decided not to put a ticket in the field, but to turn down and forever squelch the old-time Democratic leaders by defeating the combination ticket. The recalcitrants claim their protest will bring 20,000 Democrats to the polls who will vote for the fusion electors who would otherwise remain at home. The Democratic Central Committee will make no statement. The effect of this new movement upon the already mixed politics of Kansas is hard to estimate. The Republicans are hard at work, and very hopeful of delivering the electoral vote to Harrison and Reid.

IN at least a week no ambitious tariff reformer has sought to advertise himself by challenging Governor McKinley to a joint debate.

THE conservatively Republican Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in discussing the situation in New York, says: "Both Senator Hill's entrance upon the campaign and the manner of it imply that the numerically strong and the tactically powerful faction of which he is the head, and which centers in and about Tammany Hall, means to give the Democratic national ticket united, earnest support at the polls. In view of the scarcely questioned probability that the 36 electoral votes of New York will decide the choice of the Presidental candidate, the proclaimed purpose of the Hill faction to unite with the friends of Mr. Cleveland in determined efforts to secure the triumph of the Democratic ticket is a political incident the gravity of which cannot be ignored. It gives an entirely new character to the campaign, and should be no less impressive as a warning to the Republicans to put forth all their strength in the Empire State than were the results of the Vermont and Maine elections. New York can scarcely be regarded as a Republican State; it should rather be considered a Democratic State which is sometimes carried by the Republicans. Last year, under conditions most favorable to the latter and not so favorable to the former, it was carried by the Democrats on the Gubernatorial ticket by nearly 48,000 plurality. That fact does not furnish conclusive evidence that the Democrats will carry New York this year by a similar or by any plurality. But it does suggest that the 36 electoral votes of the Empire State will not fall like ripe fruit into the lap of the Republican party, and that their possession will have to be contended for." There is every indication that the Republican leaders are contending with might and main, and are not missing many points.

IT is more than likely that General Sickles will cut off a number of Democratic votes, especially among the veteran soldiers.

For Once Protectionists.

Chicago Tribune.]

The Democratic papers, so far as we have observed, have not yet taken the McKinley tariff to task for excluding the cholera from the country.

Yet in the Same Class.

Philadelphia Times.]

Close-cropped hair and the high hat never look too well together. This is because the plug and the short-cut are two different brands.

The End Not Yet.

Detroit Free Press.]

Victoria Woodhull has not yet touched off her big campaign guns, but she promises an awful cannonading when they are cut loose.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Wormseed is unexpanded flower buds.

—There are but 190 colored voters in North Dakota.

—St. Louis claims to have 70,000 incandescent lights.

—One church in Chicago is furnished with regular opera chairs.

—Great Britain and Ireland have about the same number of square miles as Arizona.

—Caterpillars attain a great size in Australia, some of them even reaching the one-foot mark.

—It is calculated that within 90 years, at the present rate of increase, Australia will contain about 40,000,000 people.

—The greater number of heads a man cuts off in Borneo the greater a hero he is, is a popular superstition on that island.

—Street cars in Bombay are mostly of American manufacture, and the promoters of the street car lines are Americans.

—Two doctors are reputed to have obtained 19,000 germs from two banknotes that had been long in circulation in Cuba.

—Since football became popular in this country there has been a marked increase in the sale of arnica and sticking plaster.

—The native newspapers of Japan are lamenting loudly the decay of good manners among Japanese girls educated under Western civilization.

—Five copies a minute of the Bible, or part of it, are sent out by the British and Foreign Bible Society every week-day throughout the year.

—The records of the Census Bureau show that there are now living 1,073,857 soldiers who acted with the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion.

—The only city in the world on the line of the equator is Quito, and there the sun rises and sets at the same time all year round, namely 6 o'clock.

—Musk in its natural state is said to be the national perfume of many tribes, who annually slaughter thousands of the rats for their musk pouches and their skins.

—Among the uneducated whites in Alabama there is a popular superstition that if a colored person kisses a baby twice in the mouth the teething period will be easy to the child.

—Every New York dealer in foreign books intended for the use of immigrants finds it necessary to keep in stock always the life of Washington and a history of the United States.

—British newspapers are discussing earnestly the question of cloakrooms in churches, referring to absence of, and absolute necessity for, facilities for disposing of wraps, hats and overcoats.

—The cigars made in France last year realized a total of about $10,480,000. Cigarettes made in France were sold to a total of about $4,029,000, while tobacco for smoking in pipes fetched $34,430,000.

—In 1801 a cricket match for a stake of 500 guineas was played by the ladies of Hampshire against the ladies of Surrey. After a close contest, which lasted three days, the former team proved victorious.

—The Germans are trying the experiment of introducing coolie labor into East Africa. It may prove a failure, as the Chinese hardly can thrive under the unfavorable condition in equatorial Africa.

—Alcohol was invented 750 years ago by the son of a strange woman, Hagar, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol.

—Mademoiselle Sarmisa Bilesesco, the first woman admitted to the bar in France, is said to have taken the highest rank in a class of 500 men at the Ecole du Droit, Paris, where she studied after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Science in Bucharest.

—In 1891 1,168 persons were killed on railways in the British Isles, according to the report of the British Board of Trade. Of these only 103 were passengers, and more than 400 were persons neither passengers nor employes, the number including trespassers and suicides.

—There are 40 women doctors in India, two in France—who are exercising their calling in peace—half a dozen in Spain, two in Roumania, one only in Belgium, and one in Portugal. In Germany women may qualify, pass examinations, and obtain diplomas, but they cannot practise.

—At the present time the whole number of double stars known and recorded by astronomers is something over 10,000, far exceeding the number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire firmament (about 6,000), and others are being frequently discovered by the great telescopes now in existence.

—The shopkeepers of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, have been greatly disturbed by a notice that their rents are to be largely increased. The big market in Bangkok belongs to one of the favorites of the Sultan's harem, and she has increased the rents of the small huts composing the market about 50 per cent.

—The importation of olives 30 years ago was so small as to be scarcely worthy of note in statistics of the period. Now, however, there is an enormous demand here for the best French and Spanish olives, and the United States are regarded by the olive producing countries as affording the best market for their products.

—The geographical name Brazil has been migratory in space and singularly changeable in form. An early geographer lays it down not only on the Eastern coast of North America, but also gives it as the name of an island between "Irlanda" and the Isle of Man. A map of 1566 calls by that name an island southeast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

—Of the entries for the long distance ride between Berlin and Vienna, to begin in October, very few are cavalrymen. Most of them are infantry and artillery officers. About 200 Germans will start from Berlin, and nearly as many Austrians from Vienna. Several Germans will have their horses shod with aluminum on account of its much greater lightness.

—At Cahoes, France, the workmen on the foundations for a convent unearthed a large house of the Gallo-Roman period, the mosaic floors of which are in place and enough of the walls to reveal frescoes in a fair state of preservation. It is supposed to have been destroyed in the sixth century, when Theodebert sacked the town. Pottery fragments, bronzes and coins were found on the site.

PIROUETTES FROM PUCK.

Tapely—You are an orphan?

Miss Somergurl—Yes.

Tapely (much disturbed)—Well, whose consent must I ask, in order to marry you?

Miss Somergurl—Well, you might ask mine.

The heart, relenting, still is prone to smother
The angry feelings which arise 'twixt men;
But when balloonists fall out with each other,
They seldom speak again.

"You had bad luck with that duffer, didn't you?" asked one bunko steerer of another.

"Yes. He stole $20 from me."

"Who was he?"

"He's a Chicago World's Fair promoter."

PUELLA ÆSTIVALIS.

Through various kinds of summer weather—
Hot, humid, cold and dry—
We walked and sailed and swam together,
My summer girl and I.

Ah me! It was a pleasant season;
But I did not regret
When autumn came—for this good reason
That summer's with me yet.

For summer sunshine round her hovers
Through winter's frost and snow,
And I—"cut out" a score of lovers,
And won her, years ago!

Penelope—Jack stole a kiss from me last night. It made me awfully angry.

Her Uncle—I should think it would. The courts have decided that such a thing is equivalent to a blow.

Penelope—I know it—so I turned the other cheek.

Sweet "Patience on a monument,"
Sounds very pretty, we'll admit—
But successful doctors see
More oft their patients under it.

Mr. Younghusband—What is this, dear?

Mrs. Younghusband—Ice water.

"Ice water! Why, it's hot!"

"I know it, and it seems strange, too, for I only followed the directions of that French doctor who said that the only sure preventive against the cholera was to boil the ice.