The Dispatch.

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TWELVE PAGES

THE CAMPAIGN TO DATE.

The campaign is now far advanced: and it is within truth to say that in no Presidental contest in the memory of the present generation have the political managers upon both sides possessed, at a corresponding date, less positive knowledge to base predictions upon. The Republicans rely on the strong sense of the country in favor of a sound and tried business policy. This undercurrent is always powerful. It is often much stronger than there are surface indications to show. To manufacturers, merchants and skilled workingmen the maintenance of conditions favorable to our various industries is a very vital matter; and they will be little likely to favor changes under the influence of "hurrah" oratory. Unless convinced that there is a prospect of bettering things, they are usually indisposed to change. If, in all of the generalized denunciations of protection, these classes have discovered yet any writer or speaker to tell them definitely how, or how much, free trade or "tariff for revenue only," in place of protection, can help their pockets, we are not aware of the fact. As late as yesterday Mr. Cleveland was still talking of the "iniquities" of the McKinley bill; but he has not yet announced the schedule he proposes to set up to better that Act.

But while in this campaign, more than ever, the sound and conservative business sense of the country is invited to range itself upon the Republican side, it remains to be seen whether the Republicans have the effective organization for electioneering work which they had in previous canvasses. The illness of Mr. Blaine has been a serious loss, as his presence on the stump would have been of eminent value. The ability of Quay as an organizer also was a factor formerly to be taken into account, no matter whether one chose to estimate the man from the standpoint of supporter or foe. The silver dissension in the West is also of some consequence, though probably the feeling about it has been greatly exaggerated; and the possible loss of a few electors in Michigan is another feature upon the cards. It is encouraging, however, that the Republicans recognize these points, and the renewed energy in New York, and other doubtful States, during the past few days, is a healthy sign.

Meanwhile, though the more hopeful Democrats are indulging in an unusually large stock of rainbow prospects, the real mathematicians of the party cannot be misled by mere dreams, as they were in 1888. They know that they will have to carry New York State if they expect to win, and there are too many complications there for Cleveland and Hill to feel sure about it, even if they were more heartily united. The seeds of bitter dissension sown in factional fights among the New York Democrats have an awkward habit of flowering effectively in Presidental contests. The Tammany "tiger" is not yet so fully domesticated in the fold of the national leaders as to warrant much faith until the returns are counted. But even with a united opposition the Republicans will have an excellent chance of carrying New York upon the sound business policy which that party represents.

There has been little work in the canvass by the rank and file of either party up to date; but from now on the public interest and curiosity as to the outcome will grow tremendously—increasing in direct proportion as uncertainty prevails.

CAMPBELL AS A COMEDIAN.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, best known to fame because of his defeat by Major McKinley, yesterday opened the Democratic canvass in Western Pennsylvania. His tactics were the same which attracted attention in the Buckeye State last fall. The address at Erie last night was liberally punctuated by applause, as it was intended to be. Mr. Campbell appears to be perfectly satisfied as long as he amuses the crowds which gather to meet him, even if he does not secure their votes. With these results Republicans certainly have no cause for complaint.

The versatile ex-Governor was formerly a Republican and remained a protectionist for some time after he joined the Democracy in 1872. Mr. Campbell is a lawyer, and skillfully endeavors to conceal the weak points of his case by the liberal use of raillery and wit. An even more interesting campaign feature than the McKinley-Campbell joint debate of last year would be a discussion between Mr. Campbell, the protectionist, and Mr. Campbell, the free-trader. It would be even more entertaining than the present performances of which the voters of the Erie-Crawford district are pleased auditors.

A FIVE-TO-TWO DECISION.

That the New York Democracy was not mistaken in its confidence in the Court of Appeals was demonstrated yesterday. The gerrymander passed at the recent special session was declared to be constitutional. The Judges were unanimous on all questions save one, and that the most important. On the alleged inequalities in the apportionment the Court divided, five Democratic Judges holding that the difference in the population of the questionable districts came within the exercise of legislative discretion, while the two Republican jurists argued that such discretion was abused to an extent which clearly violated the Constitution. The New York gerrymander was probably no better nor worse than the average of such enactments, but the fact that the highest tribunal in New York divided on party lines is an interesting development in the legal and political conditions prevalent in the Empire State.

Under this gerrymander the Democrats expect to again carry the Legislature this fall and give Senator Hill a Democratic colleague in the place of Mr. Hiscock. The State Senate, which holds over, has a small Democratic majority, but the Republicans are hopeful of overcoming all these handicaps and retaining one representative in the Upper House at Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WEALTH.

The result of the investigations made by the Commission on Valuation and Taxation appointed by the Pennsylvania Tax Conference, as published to-day, contains a mass of figures giving evidence of able and painstaking labor under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, and provides food for a good deal of thought and careful consideration. The Commission lays the figures before the public without making any suggestions for a revision of taxation to reduce it to a more equable and rational basis than that in vogue, and none such can be made offhand.

The extreme difficulty experienced in obtaining information on some of the most important points under investigation is a strong argument on behalf of the establishment of the proposed permanent State Bureau of Statistics. Such a bureau, under a thorough business management, and separated from all political affiliations, would be an extremely useful institution. That the subject of taxation in this State demands more consideration than it has hitherto received is evidenced more strongly than ever by the immense values of property set forth along with the many curious details as to their components by the report now published. Such an investigation has never been made before and its results are the more interesting and astonishing for that reason.

In round numbers the total value of all property in Pennsylvania is found to be under a half billion dollars. And the total taxes paid amounts to $49,383,906. Property directly exempt from taxation in the State, without that freed by the failure of the Legislature to reach it, is valued at $300,479,621. The assessed value of taxable property in the State is $2,799,039,542, or less than one-third of the total actual valuation.

One of the remarkable variations found in the statistics is in the difference of the values of land and improvements in the real estate of Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, where the conditions are sufficiently alike to warrant an expectation of agreement. For the whole State the real estate is valued at $3,608,883,137, divided nearly equally between land and improvements. But in Philadelphia county only 36 per cent of the valuation is due to the land, while in Allegheny county land makes 57 per cent of the value.

Remarks and figures on the wealth and taxation of New York City, as given by the *Sun* in its newly published guide, form an interesting comparison in connection with the statistics furnished by the Commission. After saying that "the wealth of New York City is greater than the wealth of the entire State of Pennsylvania," the *Sun* states that "of property subject to taxation there is over three billion dollars' worth assessed at 60 per cent of its value, and the tax rate is about one and one-fourth cents on the dollar, making the annual income of the city from direct taxation about $36,000,000." From this it appears that New York City alone raises annually $36,000,000 on about three billion dollars, while the whole of Pennsylvania raises about 49 million dollars by taxation on property assessed at rather less, but worth more than three times as much. But meanwhile it is not quite clear upon what basis the *Sun* assumes that the wealth of New York City is greater than that of the whole of Pennsylvania.

BALLOT SHEETS REDUCED.

Now that the State authorities have been wise enough to reduce the new ballot sheets to a size of 22x28 inches, the serious danger of a deadlock has been removed. The new dimension is a regular paper size, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining the number of sheets required. This reduction, too, obviates the main difficulties of the printers, and avoids the inconvenience, or worse, which would have attended efforts to get the ballots of the blanket size lately proposed into the boxes provided for their reception.

All that is necessary now is plenty of instruction in the proper method of marking the tickets, and with due care in this direction voters should have little difficulty in casting their ballots despite the muddled inconsistencies displayed in their design.

NECESSARY PROJECTS FIRST.

The New York *Sun* discusses at length the proposition for an inland coast waterway starting at Boston or New York. It considers the naval value of such a waterway to be less than its advocates claim for it, but regards its commercial value as justification for undertaking the work. This may be correct, but it reverses the usual understanding. Commerce under ordinary conditions has side by side with the proposed route the unlimited waterway of the ocean; and, while the proposed system might offer some gains to commerce in protection from storms, its main inducement would be the control of a route by which vessels could be transferred from one point to another without coming in contact with a blockading fleet.

Nevertheless it is true that this advantage is somewhat illusory. The route includes three rather large bodies of water, Long Island Sound, Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. These bays are supposed by the project to be protected by forts where they open into the ocean. But to suppose after the achievements of Farragut that ironclad vessels could not pass any forts that can be erected at least at the mouths of the Chesapeake and Long Island Sound is simple fatuity. When that was done the inland naval route would be cut into three comparatively unimportant and disconnected sections. But that is not the vital objection which exists to this project.

The real objection to the present agitation of the project is that there are inland waterways which both for military and commercial purposes are far more imperatively needed than the coast waterway. The connection of the rivers with the lakes and of both with the ocean will supply an immense commerce with routes where none exist, while the coast project will only duplicate existing and far more commodious paths for commerce. The military need for the inland ship canals does not comprise giving naval vessels refuge from the enemy, but taking them where they can defend otherwise defenseless cities and coasts rivaling in importance those of the entire Atlantic seaboard. The coast waterway may be of value for ultimate completion of an entire system; but it should be clearly set down as only to be undertaken when the needs of the interior are supplied.

The East should be given a very positive intimation that the commerce of the interior requires the first attention. The policy of ignoring the important work to be done between the lakes and rivers, and proposing large expenditures for much less necessary projects exclusively to benefit the coasts, may lead to a very emphatic veto on such schemes by the immense majority of the nation lying between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains.

THERE must be a general relief that the state of affairs at Homestead is now such as to warrant the removal of the last of the troops. May lawlessness never make its appearance there again in so alarming and discreditable a manner, and may our soldiers be spared the necessity of emphasizing the authority of the State, and be able to confine themselves to the peaceful routine of drills, parades and encampments. The troops showed a readiness for prompt action which was creditable to them, and every law-abiding citizen must hope and labor for the absence of necessity for such demonstrations in the future.

THOUGH there may be some doubt as to the technical innocence of the boy tried for murder yesterday, his acquittal must meet with general approval when his extreme youth and all the circumstances are taken into account.

THERE is apparently no end to Chicago's enterprise. Thanks to the munificence of a wealthy citizen the University there is to have the largest telescope in the world. And it is to offer tempting baits of increased salary to attract Professor Barnard—the discover of Jupiter's fifth satellite—from Lick Observatory to take charge of the instrument.

EUROPE is still wrestling with cholera, and the probability of its visit to this country next spring increases daily. Universal cleanliness is the best of all panaceas, and the nearer we get to it the better.

GENTLEMEN intending to tour through Mississippi will be wise to provide themselves with ample funds or they are liable to arrest and hard labor in a chain-gang as tramps. They appear to have strange ideas of civilization and humanity down in those parts which are not exactly creditable to their intelligence and sense of justice.

THAT decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the apportionment cases is just one more indication that law and politics are mingled in an unwholesome degree in the Empire State.

WHILE Congregationalists in England are being abused by a representative of labor for failing to reach his class, members of the same denomination in this country are urging the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays, as asked for by the liquor dealers of Chicago and protested against by the labor organizations of that city.

WILKINSBURG diplayed its patriotism with vim yesterday and is one of the suburbs which Pittsburg may be proud to absorb into the greater city some time in the future.

ONE of the curious pleas made for the formation of a Trust in sewer pipes is that the large dealers cannot successfully compete with the smaller producers who insist upon cutting rates. But the promoters of this latest combination are at least outspoken enough to make no concealment of their desire to raise prices.

PENNSYLVANIA learns that it is a great deal more wealthy than it thought it was, thanks to the search light cast on its affairs by the Commission on Taxation and Valuation.

REPORTS of ex-President Cleveland's athletic performance in vaulting over one of the barriers erected for the Columbus parade in New York may possibly have taken their rise in his reputation for mental agility founded on the vigor with which he ran away from the Chicago platform.

A SPEECH from Blaine would infuse some old time personal magnetism into a campaign which refuses to warm up to boiling point on a purely educational basis.

ANY religious body which casts aspersions on the public school system and craves government aid for religious institutions shows an un-American spirit and an ignorance of the Constitution which will alienate public sympathy and provoke antipathy.

EVERY man who observes his surroundings must see the benefits of Protection. And all such should be enthusiastic in efforts to enlighten the less observant.

TRUE bills were returned against officials of the Builders' Exchange for conspiracy yesterday, and the trials will be watched with close interest as indications of the extent to which boycotts may be carried, and the legal limits to the practice.

To be a patriotic American it is not absolutely necessary to refer to Columbus as an immaculate being free from all guile and possessed of every virtue.

THAT slaughter of the Daltons near Coffeyville the other day needs re-enforcing by other examples of the prompt suppression of lawlessness, as a train robbery has since been successfully perpetrated in that vicinity.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

THOMAS HODGKINS, of New York, has given $20,000 to the Royal Institute for Scientific Researches.

WHEN any foreign visitor is given audience by the Japanese Mikado the latter insists on being addressed in French, which he speaks well.

THE President has appointed Andrew J. Sibley to be an alternate Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition from the State of Vermont.

OTTO E. EHLERS, the well-known German explorer of Africa, has gone to China, and intends to make a long tour of investigation in parts of that country.

AMELIE RIVES-CHANLER is fond of equestrian exercise and is quite at her ease in the saddle. She may be often seen riding into Richmond from her country home.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury will read no letters on Sunday. For 30 years, it is said, His Grace has refused to allow any Sunday delivery to be made at his country residence.

THE University of Chicago has already determined to secure Prof. Barnard, the discoverer of the fifth satellite of Jupiter, who is now a subordinate at the Lick Observatory, as the head of the corps of astronomers attached to the university.

ADELINA PATTI says that when she has left off singing she will take to acting. There is little doubt that the fair songstress plays comedy almost as well as she sings, and had she not possessed a voice of unrivaled brilliancy would have become known in theatrical circles.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Henry Harris, an American, who is at present a resident of Paris. This distinction was conferred on Mr. Harris in recognition of his high literary qualities, he being the author of numerous learned and interesting works on the life, discoveries and times of Columbus.

Michigan University Raises Prices.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 13.—The regents of the State University have adopted a suggestion made by President Angell, that the salaries of professors be raised to prevent other colleges from constantly robbing him of his best assistants. The raise is from $300 to $500 annually in each case, in accordance with the length of the term of service.

A Possible Explanation.

Washington Star.]

Perhaps the chilliness of this campaign is due to the quantity of cold cash that has been dropped into it.

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

ALL signs indicate that the Republican leaders are preparing for vigorous work during the closing weeks of the national canvass. The sudden appearance of Mr. Blaine at the residence of Vice Presidental candidate Whitelaw Reid in New York, and the announcement that Senator Quay will shortly visit Republican headquarters, may be taken as evidence to that effect. Blaine on the stump and Quay at the council table were largely the reliance for success in 1888, and the likelihood that both will actively participate in the present struggle, even though at the eleventh hour, will do much to enhance general Republican confidence. There are also features tending to show that the final efforts are largely to be concentrated in the Empire State, the campaign managers figuring that New York gained will more than compensate for possible losses in the small fusion States of the West. There have been some peculiar moves on the Democratic side in the last few days. The indorsement of the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge insures that there will be no contest on the State ticket, and therefore will make it very hard to determine after the election whether Mr. Cleveland has been cut by the followers of Senator Hill or not. On the other hand, Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, has been placed on the New York ticket as elector-at-large in place of a candidate who has resigned. This looks like an assurance of good faith upon the part of the tiger, but the close friends of Mr. Cleveland are not altogether sure that the action is not in the nature of a bluff.

TAMMANY HALL has offered a banner to the New York City district which polls the largest precentage of the registered votes and another to the district which polls the largest proportionate Democratic vote.

HON. L. T. MICHENER, the personal friend of the President, is now in Indiana, where he will remain for a short time and then proceed to Chicago, Omaha and Denver. Mr. Michener is the bearer of messages from the National Committee, and goes West to look into the condition of affairs in the States that are said to be doubtful. In Indiana the unknown quantities in this contest are at least three, namely, the strength of the People's party, the effect of the increase in taxation, and the movements of Gresham's admirers and anti-Harrison Republicans generally. Both parties are really afraid of the People's party, and both are struggling heroically to wean back their wandering sheep. The Democrats are placing such men as Voorhees, Turpie and Gray in those sections where Democrats have strayed into the People's party, and they say with good results. The Republicans are doing the same, and are equally as confident that satisfactory results will follow. As to the second point, the Republicans hope to make immense gains among Democratic farmers because of the increase in taxes brought about by the law passed by a Democratic Legislature. They have pushed this issue in every hamlet in the State, and observing Democrats are afraid that many Democrats will be influenced to vote the Republican ticket because of it. The anti-Harrison or Gresham movement promises something to the Democrats, especially in Ft. Wayne and in Southern Indiana, where Judge Gresham was born and where he spent the earlier years of his youth and manhood. His admirers may not vote for Cleveland, but it looks as if they would either vote for Weaver or refrain from voting altogether. At the headquarters of both committees victory is claimed, perhaps a trifle more confidently at the Democratic. Some Democrats express themselves as confident that Cleveland will have an overwhelming plurality in Indiana. Republicans claim that the State will go their way, but not largely.

JERRY SIMPSON has declined all challenges for political joint debates in Kansas, on the ground that he is sought after by the opposition as a drawing card.

RUSSELL A. ALGER has not been remarkably conspicuous in politics since the Minneapolis convention, but is now taking part in the canvass in the West. He was interviewed at Kansas City, Kan., just before delivering a Republican address there. "It is a very quiet campaign," said he, "but one that I think will win for the Republicans in the end. People are tired of red fire, and I am glad of it, but they are thinking a great deal about the issues of the campaign, and protection, I am sure, is much stronger than it was four years ago. The people are better educated on the question than they were then. The Democrats have had a fair whack at the McKinley bill. They have held it up and turned it around and hit at it with all kinds of clubs, but it has been a success, and people know it. In Michigan we have the new plan of electing one elector from each Congressional district. I was afraid that we would lose three or four electors under this plan, but now I do not think we will lose more than one or two. I would like very much to see this plan of selecting electors that the Democrats forced on us in Michigan adopted all over the country, but of course you could never expect Democrats to favor it in a Democratic State. I have not been in Indiana this year, and I can give no idea of how things are going there. There is a bitter fight in Illinois, and the Republican majority will be larger than usual. The action of that German newspaper in Milwaukee in coming back to the Republican party makes Wisconsin safe."

ONE of the Iowa Democratic admirers of Governor Boies refers to him as a man "whose face is an affidavit and whose voice is like the Ten Commandments."

BISHOP H. M. TURNER, of Atlanta, Ga., was asked what incentive led so many colored people to support the Democratic party in the late election of that State. He replied that there was no special incentive as far as the Democratic party was concerned. A large number of the colored people did vote for the re-election of Governor Northen who had no interest in the Democratic ticket, and, indeed, many voted for him alone. Governor Northen was the first Southern Governor, said the Bishop, who had openly spoken out against lynching negroes. This information is calculated to moderate the transports of those Democrats who have been claiming the big Georgia majority as an especial vindication of the free trade plank of the Chicago platform. The Bishop concluded his statement thus: "This great nation is too weak, worthless, or mean to put down these midnight mobs who break jails and murder innocent men by hundreds, and if God has put it in the heart of one Christian Democratic Governor to try to stem the current of blood and slaughter he shall have my vote." A great many people throughout the country will rejoice in the intelligence that the Georgia negroes were allowed to vote, even if only the ticket of their traditional enemy, the Democracy.

THERE is a Republican story current to the effect that Jamestown, New York, Democrats have organized the "Eighth of November Democratic Fishing Club." The members are said to be pledged to spend election day on an angling expedition.

THE feeling of the administration at this juncture is voiced by Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, who says: "Wisconsin will go Republican, I think, by one of its old time majorities. One of the best known German papers in the State, having a circulation of 10,000 is heartily supporting the Republican National ticket. This is one evidence that the Germans have not deserted the Republican party. A few may vote with the Democrats, but the great majority will remain with the party of honest money, protection and reciprocity. Ex-Senator Spooner will certainly be elected Governor. He is making a good fight, and the Republicans of the State are stirred up. Wisconsin can be safely placed in the Republican column. The abuse heaped upon General Weaver in the Southern States will cause the Alliance members to affiliate with the Republicans, and the result will be a Republican victory in the Western, as well as the Northern States. Kansas is all right, and so is Nebraska. In fact I believe the Republican party will win all along the line."

"Millions for foreign manufacturers, but not a cent for home industries,' would be a reasonable rendition of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform.

All Right as It Is.

Chicago News Record.]

To J. Rusk, Washington: Speaking of the weather, please don't change the subject.

A Physical Impossibility.

Atlanta Journal.]

When a man has lost his head, it is useless to ask him to lend you his ear.

MORRILL ON A REVENUE TARIFF.

The Vermont Senator's Explanation of the Democratic Position.

Mr. John V. Sloan, of Brady's Bend, furnishes THE DISPATCH some interesting correspondence, which speaks for itself:

"Hon. Justin S. Morrill:

"DEAR SIR—As a young Republican and believer in the theory of protection for American industries, I should like to ask you but one question regarding your most excellent article in the *North American Review* for September. In discussing the Chicago platform you say: 'The denial of constitutional power to cover any idea but that of raising revenue would force the imposition of very high duties on sugar, teas and coffee that we do not and cannot produce in order to obtain sufficient revenue by giving up the American market to an enormous increase in the importation of foreign manufactures.' The reason you give for the necessity of a higher duty on sugar, teas and coffee than is now collected I cannot quite comprehend.

"Why cannot the tariff which the Democrats want to levy for revenue only be laid on manufactures and the duty remain as it now is on coffee, sugar and tea? Why expect to give up the American market to an enormous increase in the importation of foreign manufactures when the present duty on these same manufactures may not be more than sufficient to produce the revenue required? In the light of their past record I cannot doubt but that the opposition would do precisely as you say, but would it necessarily follow that they would do it? Why could they not say: 'We have a certain amount of revenue to raise to defray the expenses of the Government. We deny the constitutional power to protect any industry, but we might as well raise the amount from the imported manufactures as from sugar, coffee and tea, and we will leave these as they now are.' Trusting I may be favored by at least a brief reply, I have the honor to remain yours most sincerely, JOHN V. SLOAN.

"BRADY'S BEND, PA., Sept. 21."

Senator Morrill's reply is as follows:

"STRAFFORD, VT., Sept. 28, 1892.

"DEAR SIR—I have not the time to make an elaborate reply to your favor of the 21st instant and forwarded to me from Washington. Democratic free trade is copied from British free trade. The British put duties on tea and coffee and sugar because they produce none. It is all for revenue, there being at home nothing of this sort to protect. They raise their revenue largely from excises, stamp taxes, income taxes, etc.

"Democrats would place low duties on foreign merchandise for the reason that if the rate excluded any importations, then it would to that extent be protection, and must be reduced to the revenue standard. That is to say, the rate must be fixed at the rate which will produce the largest amount of revenue. Of course such importations would largely take the market away from home products. All this is anti-American.

"But you will pardon brevity, and I am very respectfully yours.

"JUSTIN S. MORRILL."

NOTRE DAME'S SEMI-CENTENARY.

A Notable Celebration at the Indiana Roman Catholic University.

NOTRE DAME, IND., Oct. 13.—The University of Notre Dame to-day celebrated its establishment 50 years ago. The founder, Rev. Edward Sorin, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, participated in to-day's ceremonies, hale and hearty, though nearly 80 years of age. When he started the institution it was in a log hut. Indians of doubtful friendliness occupied the surrounding country and he had but $5 in money.

The university is at present the largest Roman Catholic educational institution in the United States. Sunday a Columbus anniversary will be observed, the feature of which will be an address by Dr. Richard H. Clarke, of New York, the historian of the Roman Catholic Church in America. The Italian artist, Gregori, who spent 17 years decorating the university, chiefly depicting scenes from the life of Columbus, is expected to be in attendance.

JAPANESE TO COLONIZE MEXICO.

Diaz Pleased With the Orientals and Gives Them Liberal Concessions.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 13.—Efforts are being made for the establishment of a colony of 1,000 Japanese in the State of Mexico. This movement is the result of an investigation by the commission sent here by the Japanese Government several months ago. President Diaz has a regard for the Japanese as a nation, and the commission will receive a most liberal concession from the Government.

None but the better classes of Japanese will be permitted to become colonists. The commission is now in this city, completing the negotiations with the Government. They will take a trip through the United States before their return to Japan.

THE HOMESTEAD INDICTMENTS.

IT is the evident intention of the grand jury to give everybody connected with the Homestead trouble ample opportunity to explain.—*Washington Star.*

THE case will attract world-wide celebrity as being the only one in the history of the country where a man or set of men is charged with treason in connection with a labor uprising.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT seems evident that the sweeping indictments returned yesterday were the result of the desire of the grand jury to have the whole matter thoroughly sifted in open court. This is right and reasonable.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE grand jury has discharged its duty in finding indictments, and if a petit jury will but do its duty and pass impartially on the issue brought before it, law and order will achieve a most signal triumph in this State. —*Philadelphia Press.*

A SECOND Homestead affair should never be possible among a self-governing people; and it will not be if the lesson of the first shall be made as impressive in its legal aspects as it has already been made in other costly ways.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE Homestead strikers are indicted for treason. The Carnegie managers and several of their agents are indicted for murder. Matters seem to be about even between the two. Each side must now show before a trial jury both its own innocence and the other's guilt.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE action of the grand jury in returning indictments against the strikers, the steel works officials and the Pinkerton men is in harmony with our position in regard to this matter from the start—namely, that all parties to the terrible slaughter at Homestead were grievously at fault.—*Chicago News Record.*

THE comprehensive series of indictments found against the leaders of the strikers at the Homestead mills on the one hand and against the officers of the Carnegie Company on the other hand will have at least this good effect—they will lead to a definite declaration of the law in a manner to furnish guidance for the future.—*New York Times.*

His Last Chance.

Washington Post.]

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland drew his check book and hit the $10,000 circle on Mr. Harrity's target.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Captain Edward Maguire.

Captain Edward Maguire, of the United States Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Philadelphia Tuesday of heart failure. He was stationed in Philadelphia as engineer of the Fourth Lighthouse district. He was 46 years old and graduated from West Point in 1867. In the campaign against the Sioux Indians he was engineer officer under General Terry. He also figured in the battle of the Little Big Horn in which General Custer was killed.

Obituary Notes.

LOTHARIE BUCHER, the German publicist and administrator, is dead.

HON. SAMUEL BABCOCK, ex-President of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and of the Middletown Savings Bank, died in Middletown, Conn., Wednesday, aged 70.

MASON GIBBS, of Deerfield, O., one of the oldest pioneers of Eastern Ohio, died at his home on Tuesday night at the age of 91. He had lived in that section since his boyhood.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. HUTTER, one of the oldest newspaper men in the Lehigh Valley, died yesterday at Easton, Pa., of nervous prostration, aged 69 years. He was publisher of the Easton *Argus* for 25 years.

JOHN H. CAMP, of Lyons, N. Y., is dead. He was an ex-Congressman, one of the most prominent Republicans of the state, and a leader in Wayne county for many years. He was a member of the Republican State Committee.

COLONEL CLARENCE PETERS, of Baltimore, is dead. He commanded the Sixth Maryland Infantry, which fired on the mob in Baltimore in July, 1877, and quelled the riot. He was also a Police Justice during the terms of Governors Groome and Carroll. He was in imprisonment during the war for giving aid to the Confederates.

AN INDIAN SUMMER OUTING.

A Trip to Glen Karns—Prospects for a Dull Winter—Souvenirs From Europe—The Attraction of Art—What Society People Are Talking About.

A PLEASANT outing party has been arranged for next Monday, in which about 25 young people will participate, with suitable chaperones. The party will leave the city early in the morning, and ride out to Glen Karns, a beautiful summer residence, in the woods, on the Allegheny river. Colonel Aull is the owner of the place, but the family are not there at present. It is in the hands of the housekeeper and servants, who will be called upon to look after the comfort of the visitors. The amusement will include nut gathering, dancing and enjoyment of the beauties of nature. The supposition is that the young girls will gather ferns, autumn leaves and other pretty trifles that are always to be found in the woods at this time of the year, particularly with an admiring young man to assist in the search. Among those who will go are Miss Maud Bennett, Miss Bessie Hale, Miss Lou C. McLean, Miss Nellie Voigt, Dr. George Proctor, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. E. Kehew, Mr. Charles Aull, Mr. Burt Aull and Mr. Dravo. The great hope of the young folks now is that the weather will behave itself.

A DESIRABLE acquisition to Pittsburg society next month will be Miss Mildred Carlisle, of Washington, D. C., who will be a visitor at the residence of Hill Burgwin, Esq., at Hazelwood. Her visit will probably be an extended one, and it is safe to say that there will be a number of pretty teas and receptions in her honor during her stay in this city.

THIS winter is predicted to be one of the dullest socially that Pittsburg has seen for years. This may be attributed to the small number of prospective debutantes. Last year an unusually large number of young ladies made their formal entrance into society, and, as seems always to be the case, there are necessarily fewer than usual this year. It has been noticed that for two or three years in succession there will be a good many, and then there is a lull, as is the case now. Among the well-known families that will give a daughter to society is that of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell, the debutante being Miss Mary M. Bell, their only daughter. It is intended that there shall be a coming-out ball for her in the early winter, to be followed by another within a few weeks by one given by her aunt, Mrs. Harmer Denny. Miss Bell is the granddaughter of Mr. A. M. Marshall and the niece of Mrs. Mark W. Watson.

MR. AND MRS. FELIX R. BRUNOT, who have been at their summer residence in Verona since May, will return to their Stockton avenue home at the beginning of next week.

AMONG the valuable souvenirs brought by Mrs. Mark W. Watson from Europe this fall are a collection of photographs of the royal personages of different countries she visited this year. The pictures were all procured in the countries to which the originals belonged. Thus, Queen Victoria's portrait, with those of some of her family, were brought from England; that of the Queen of Austria in Vienna; that of Emperor William in Berlin, and so on. Among the pictures are several family groups, one of them being that of the King of Denmark, with all his children, which includes the Princess of Wales and the Czarina. Mrs. Watson has the pictures artistically arranged about her parlor, and they are objects of deep interest to all her friends as well as herself.

THE exhibition of oil paintings at the Art Society's rooms have drawn a large number of visitors there this week. The same was noticed last week, when there were a collection of water colors there. The attendance has been larger for these two weeks than at any other time in the history of the society. Among the notable studies in oil, to be seen at the rooms, are two by Miss Maria Brooks, "Ready for a Bowl," and "Be Careful." C. C. Curran's "Harvest Time," and a landscape by George Inness are worthy of particular attention. Francis J. Murphy has a pretty "Sunset" and "Edge of a Wood," that have been very much admired. The exhibition will be open to-day and to-morrow, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., each day. The public are cordially invited.

THE Margaretta Miller Fund Hall, of the Y. W. C. A., of the East End, opened last evening with a bazaar and dinner. There was a large attendance, and the dinner was partaken of by a number of visitors. The prospects of the association seem to be very bright. The entertainment will be continued this evening.

THE fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Porter, of Dinwiddie street, is to be celebrated to-night.

AN entertainment for the benefit of St. Benedict's Church, on Overhill street, south of Center avenue, will be given next Sunday.

THE regular course of lectures for the nurses of the Allegheny General Hospital are to be given every Tuesday evening by the following physicians: C. B. King, W. S. Huselton, W. S. Foster, T. L. Huzzard, R. L. McGrew, H. K. Beatty, B. B. Smith, O. L. Miller, J. H. Wright, J. A. Lippincott, J. S. Mahon, R. S. Sutton and M. A. Rodgers.

A MEETING of the ladies of the different churches, that were called together on last Friday in the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of arranging for meals to be served on Allegheny day for the benefit of Southside Hospital, will meet to-day at 3 P. M. in the same church. The committee requests the ladies not present at the first meeting to attend to-day.

THIS evening the young ladies of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, will treat their friends to a presentation of a comedy entitled "The Mock Trial," which met with such success last spring. Refreshments will be on sale in the dining room. The following persons will take part: Annie Canan, Daisy Lemmon, Ada Thomas. The Refreshment Committee follow: Hattie Roush, Sallie Morrow, Jennie Morrow, Sara Chalmers, Ada Forsythe, Hettie Vance.

A RECEPTION will be given in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church this evening in honor of the new pastor, Dr. R. B. Mansell.

Some good music has been prepared, and lunch will be served by the Reception Committee. All the members and friends of the church are invited.

MR. EDWIN ATLEE SCHOEN, of Pittsburg, and Miss Marie Louise Porter were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 1920 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, by Rev. N. Frazer Robinson, of the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation. Only a few relatives and immediate friends were present.

A SOCIAL RECEPTION

Tendered to Justice Shiras by One of Washington's Popular Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[*Special.*]—The University Club, one of the most popular and successful of the many social clubs at the capital, has tendered a reception to Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court, to take place some time during this month, after the return from Chicago of members of the club in high official life, who intend going to that city next week for the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. The committee appointed to arrange for what is to be made the most notable reception that has occurred since the organization of the club, includes Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brown, both of whom were of the same class at Yale with Justice Shiras. The club has a large membership, composed exclusively of university men.

The clubhouse, in one of the most fashionable localities of the city, on the corner of Seventeenth and I streets, is one of the finest old mansions of the city. The rooms are still as they were in the early days of the capital, when the Colonial influence in architecture was yet dominant, and many of the spacious rooms, as well as the entire exterior, retain intact the artistic simplicity of form and decoration which has, after a long lapse of years, induced a sensible renaissance of Colonial taste. The club had a narrow escape from destruction, a short time ago, due to an explosion of burning fluid, but luckily the flames were extinguished with a loss of only about $1,500. A grand new clubhouse is one of the certain things to be in the near future, but this complimentary reception to Justice Shiras will happily take place in the fine old structure so suggestive of the days when robes indicative of rank and degree were not confined to officers of the courts.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—The mole is a meteorologist.

—Most spiders have eight eyes although some species have only six.

—The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia.

—Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

—A century plant is coming into bloom in the greenhouse of a London florist.

—Naturalists assert that a healthy swallow will devour 6,000 flies every day.

—Consumption is more prevalent in Ireland than in either England or Wales.

—Five colored people were baptized in the Sound at Oak Point, N. Y., on Sunday.

—In the House of Representatives there are 20 members who are under 26 years of age.

—An inmate of Sing Sing prison has composed a number of songs, which he shows to visitors.

—A dishwashing machine in a London hotel can, with two persons to attend to it, wash 1,000 dishes an hour.

—On the Royal Sovereign, the new English battleship, there are 800 electric lights, connected by 30 miles of wire.

—The speed of the fastest Atlantic steamer is now greater than that of the express trains on Italian railways.

—The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

—A company has been formed at Christiana, Norway, to reproduce an exact model of the old Viking boat that was discovered some years ago in an ice floe.

—A postal card was sold in Paris for $50 a short time ago. It had gone around the world after the person to whom it was addressed and bore 72 postmarks.

—The Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore received, the other day, an old continental $30 banknote. It is not known whether the note is genuine or not.

—According to an English scientist, the red in flowers is a single pigment, soluble in water and decolorized by alcohol, but capable of being restored by the addition of acids.

—Frogs and many fishes suffer no injury from freezing solid; while, in a few cases, even warm blooded animals have been restored to life after apparent death from freezing.

—Few people know that there is a kind of spider which spins no web. It is called "the hunting spider," and its favorite hunting grounds are walls, the surfaces of which are exposed to the sun.

—If it were possible to cut sections out of the side of soap bubbles, and then by some delicate contrivance handle the pieces, there would be required 50,000,000 films laid one upon another to make a pile one inch in height.

—The word "pig" as applied to iron is a mere play on the word "sow." When iron is melted it runs off into a channel called a "sow," the lateral branches of which are called the "pigs." Here the iron cools and is called "pig iron."

—At Cahoes, France, the workmen on the foundations for a convent unearthed a large house of the Gollo-Roman period, the mosaic floors of which are in place and enough of the walls to reveal frescoes in a fair state of preservation.

—In a London auction room recently a pair of bellows of Italian workmanship—and designed, it is supposed, by Benvenuto Cellini—was sold for 470 guineas. No such price has ever been fetched before by any article of that kind.

—The moose in Penobscot county, Maine, are so accustomed to the train that they gaze calmly and critically at the locomotive, and are not frightened by whistles or hissing steam jets. People frequently shoot at them from the car windows.

—One of the smallest women in the world is the daughter of Nathan Harris, of Rich Valley, Va. At the age of 19 she is only 3 feet 10 inches in height, weighs just 40½ pounds, and is perfectly natural and wholesome in her ways of life.

—Applications for space in the Electricity building at the World's Fair aggregate 388,000 square feet, while 185,000 feet are available. Foreign nations have already been assigned 68,000 feet, and several of them are urgently asking for more.

—In some parts of the country, narrow necked bottles filled with sugar and water or beer are suspended from the fruit trees in order to catch the various members of the insect tribe, which delight in spoiling all the fruit before it has a chance of getting ripe.

—A kitten became lodged in the flywheel of an engine in Portland, Ore. The wheel ran for six hours and a half. The cat was taken out nearly lifeless, but recovered. The fly-wheel makes 256 revolutions per minute and every revolution pussy traveled 17 feet.

—A strange story comes from Wellsville, Mo., where a stroke of lightning, about six years ago, is said to have left on the ceiling of a church the image of a human face. Nobody dared to disturb it, and it remained until the recent removal of the church.

—Cats are not the only creatures that enjoy a plurality of lives; many animals have a remarkable power of existing while apparently dead. Infusoria have been dried and restored to life by moistening after remaining inert dust for 27 years, and the drying and resuscitation have been successfully tried 11 times on a lot of rotifiers.

—The District of Columbia was formed out of Washington county, Maryland, and Alexandria county, Virginia, and the national Government was removed to the capital in 1800. The Virginia portion of the District was ceded back in 1846. Citizens of the District of Columbia have no vote for national officers, and it is governed by Congress.

—Every Mussulman, however high his rank, from the Sultan down to the lowest dervish, is compelled to have a trade. The grandfather of the present Sultan was a toothpick maker. The boatman, porter or groom is eligible to the grade of Pasha. The butcher of to-day may be the Generalissimo of to-morrow, and the lowest slave may become Grand Vizer.

MISCELLANEOUS MERRIMENT.

"I don't think Mr. Bunker is much of a conversationalist," observed Miss Elder.

"Well, he called on me last night," replied Miss Young, as she carelessly twirled a new ring on the third finger of her left hand, "and I found his conversation quite engaging."—*Spare Moments.*

Jaggs—Brace up, old man; if it weren't for reverses no one would find out your good qualities.

Baggs—I would rather have a little prosperity and have my good qualities remain an unknown quantity.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

He dreamed a golden glorious dream
That gladdened ear and eye.
He wakened. Wisdom told him 'twas
But undigested pie.
—*Washington Star.*

He—Now, I admit that I am no angel—

She—No? So that was not what papa meant when he said you were something of a high flyer.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

IT TURNED OUT ALL RIGHT.

When love in his heart had taken root,
And his brain was in a whirl,
And he went at night to press his suit,
He also pressed the girl.

She at the action took no offense,
For she knew that more was meant;
In fact she thought him a man of sense,
And at once gave her consent.
—*New York Press.*

Usher (to man who has entered the theater wearing very loud pair of trousers)—Check, sir?

"Not in a thousand years, sonny. These are plaid."—*Buffalo Express.*

The fellow that's elected,
Is a hollerin' by rule;
But the other chap's dejected
An' a-cussin' of his mule!
—*Atlanta Journal.*

Jabbs—I hear that you went to your best girl's house last night on a proposing expedition?

Slabbs—That's what.

Jabbs—How did she receive you?

Slabbs—With a no-vation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fweddy (looking in the glass at his incipient whiskers)—Deah boy, why am I like a man who is chasing wabbit—No, why is a man who is chasing a wabbit like me?

Cholly (after a careful inspection of Fweddy's chin)—If the answer is that he is "about to raise hare," old chappie, the conundrum won't go.—*Chicago Tribune.*