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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1802.

TWELVE PAGES

THE MICHIGAN CASE.

The United States Supreme Court yes terday unanimously rendered a decision upholding the Miner law of Michigan, which provides for the election of Presidental electors by districts. This method of choosing electors is so clearly sanctioned by the Constitution that no other decision was to have been expected.

Nevertheless the course taken by the Michigan Democrats in breaking away from the common usage of choosing electors by the vote of the entire State will be a matter for the public to pass upon, not as regards legality, but as regards political honesty. If the Democrats as a party should take the ground that it is easier to choose all electors by districts and should adopt that method in all S ates where they have power it would show that it is governed by principle, and the question thus presented would be open for discussion on its merits. But when the Democracy only uses this power to grab a few electoral votes, and thoroughly eschews the principle of minority representation where it has an assured majority, it displays its readiness to throw aside usage and equality of representation on the least chance of gaining a party advantage.

We think that the exhibition of this class of political dishonesty will hurt the Democracy more than it will help it. The greatest possible gain is a half-dozen or so electoral votes; but the possible loss by the throwing away of all restraints of principle is yet to be shown.

FREE TRADE IGNORANCE.

One peculiar illustration of what passes for free trade argument in the present campaign is presented by an organ of that party in citing the following statistics of advanced wages, between 1880 and 1890, as shown by the United States cen-

Buffalo-From \$413 to \$502, or 21.55 p. c. Rochester-From \$357 to \$512, or 43.22 p. c. Denver-From \$535 to \$793, or 48.22 p. c. Nashville-From \$274 to \$449, or 63.87 p. c.

This, says the free trade cotemporary, shows that the great industries of the country "had in them the element of growth," and did not need "the factitious aid of the McKinley atrocity."

Such an assertion makes it the most charitable hypothesis to suppose that the organ of free trade does not know what the tariff policy of the country was during the decade in which this growth of wages took place. It implies the necessity of instruction that the protective tariff was in force and as much a part of our legislation then as now; that the McKinley act is a continuance of the policy which was clearly established for three decades before its passage; and that its revision of the tariff included more cases in which duties were reduced where industries no longer needed the higher protection than

those in which the duties were advanced. Much may be pardoned to ignorance: but it really seems time for the remark that journals which undertake the discussion of the tariff should inform themselves of some of the primary facts in connection with that topic.

ABSURD, BUT SUSPICIOUS.

The action of Mr. Cleveland in declining to drink a glass of wine in public not long since is made the subject of an attack on him by the Wine and Spirit Gazette. That journal charges that the action is inconsistent with his professions on the subject of personal liberty and sumptuary legislation. The views implied by such an assertion as the basis for bringing the liquor trade into political activity are so idiotic as to raise a question of their sincerity. It virtually puts the liquor interests in the position of declaring that personal liberty does not extend to the liberty of a candidate to decline to drink wine or liquor for any reason that he may have, and carries the essential inference that a candidate has got to drink whether he wishes a stimulant or not. Such an absurd position can only have the effect of exciting public sympathy for the man whose private acts are criticised in that

In fact, this result of the attack is manifest as to create the speculation whether some astute supporter of Mr. Cleveland has not inspired it for the direct purpose of securing the natural reaction in his favor, even among the patrons of the organ of the liquor trade.

THE TRUSTS' EXTORTIONS.

The Philadelphia Record in a recent article clearly states the extortion on the public arising from the Sugar Trust. It shows that the combination has increased the margin given to refiners to 11/2 cents. and has used its power to sustain a grocers' combination exacting 3-16 cents per pound in addition. The total increase in the cost of this household necessity by the creation of the monopoly aggregates \$26,000,000 to \$27,000,000 per annum.

Our cotemporary is entirely justified in declaring this to be a great public injustice, although it ignores the fact that the extortion was much greater in the first stage of the Trust's monoply under the tariff of 1883. Then the retail price of sugar was screwed up by the same means to 9 cents a pound; now it is 6. Then the margin given to the refiners' combination between the duties on raw sugar and refined was 16@22; now it is one-half cent. And, since the Record attempts to give the matter a political twist, might it not have been candid to have stated the fact that | buke that it threatens not only the peace of

an authorized Democratic measure, framed during the first era of the Trust's monop oly, proposed not only to make the duties on sugar much higher than they are now, but also to give a direct protection to the Trust 75 to 150 per cout above that afforded by the McKinleyaet?

Nevertheless the exposure of the Sugar Trust's wrong-doing is so much a public service that the public can overlook the political twist in it. The Sugar Trust is an example of the plunder of the masses by the combination only second to the Record's especial darling, the anthracite combination. Since our cotemporary has got back to its former opposition to the combinations, we hope it will cease to be the advocate and apologist of the fuel monopoly.

ERRORS OF AN ORGAN.

The New York Post, in its determina tion to fulfill its new function as a Democratic organ, refuses to follow Mr. Springer by disavowing the idea of issuing a State bank circulation. On the contrary it continues to avow that it is a necessity. Here is the way it presents the alleged alternative:

Either give the States, under suitable restrictions, the right to provide themselve with a currency, or their representatives in ongress will keep giving us silver until the gold basis is upset and we are sent sprawlng along with Mexico, India and China.

This statement of the case comprises

three errors of such remarkable nature for a journal of the Post's supposed financial standing as to suggest the character of misrepresentation. In the first place, the question of a silver standard is entirely eparate from that of the issue of the bank currency If every cross-roads in the country had its bank for issning notes the question whether those notes should be redeemed in gold dollars or silver dollars would be just as vital as it now is, if indeed the greater number of those who had created the new class of debts would not increase the demand for a cheaper standard in which to redeem them. In such a case, the question of the coin in which the bank notes should be redeemed would be second only in importance to the question whether they would be re-deemed at all; but the latter question would be so omnipresent as to overshadow

the other. Next the Post is strongly mistaken in supposing that if the country was reduced to a silver basis it would be worse, or even as bad, as a bank note circulation such as the Democratic platform proposes, without any guarantee of its regulation. The silver proposition would reduce the value of the dollar and be a practical destruction of a large percentage of the claims of creditors. But when it was established we would still have a dollar uniform in value all over the nation, and every holder of a dollar would know that it was worth what it pretended to be. The ordinary Pittsburg holder, say of a note of a Texas bank, would not know whether its value was 75, 50 or 25 per cent or no per cent at all. The greenback proposition of issuing all notes direct from the Treasury and the silver propes:tion are both, by comparison with the State bank idea, schemes for uniform, stable and reliable

representatives of value. Finally it is difficult to understand how a journal of the Post's standing can really suppose that the only way to enlarge the bank circulation is to throw open the gate to all kinds of State legislation on the subject. It ought to know that it is easy to enlarge the national bank circulation by enlarging the list of securities on which they can issue notes. Or, if that were not enough-though it is-to permit the national banks to issue notes on the basis of capital as shown by frequent examinasuperior to that which the Democratic proposition would make not alone possible, but inevitable.

THE IDAHO METHOD.

The account received in yesterday's tele grams of the wiping out of a gang of rustlers by an alleged posse in Idaho is of a kind to awaken doubts whether civilization in the back districts of that State is much advanced over the manners of the redskins who inhabited the region a generation ago. Certainly the details which tell of men being burned out, shot down and finally hung up after they are fatally wounded leave it a dubious question whether Indian savagery has been much improved upon.

The story represents that the men thus butchered were horse-thieves, and the people who did the killing a "posse." What officer of the law summoned the posse is not stated, and the full story shows that there was no legal process back of the murder. A gang of borderers were out looking for men who had annoyed them. That the obnoxious people were thieves is probable, although the evidence consists only of general assertion. But it is not pleasant to learn that a mere suspicion of thieving is held by Idaho society to justify a roving commission of butchery such as this tale exposes, and such as was undertaken by the cattlemen's raid which went to wreck a few months ago. Especially when this class of execution without trial rivals the brutality of savages, it is time to have it plainly understood that this is not the way to maintain the rights of property in a nation governed

So long as such things are possible in Idaho no one who has any predilections in favor of a government which protects his life by law will think of settling there.

JUDGES AND NON-PARTISANSHIP.

It is one of the peculiarities connected with the decision of the New York Court of Appeals refusing to overthrow the legislative apportionment that the first comment of the New York Sun is to protest that it must not be considered a partisan decision. The liability to that charge of a ruling favorable to the Democratic party made by five Democratic Judges against the dissent of two Republican Judges is so patent as to relieve our cotemporary from the application of the preverb, "qui excuse, s'accuse." Nevertheless, the argument of the Sun is peculiar

enough to deserve notice. It is, in brief, that as one Republican judge has dissented from the action of the lower courts in declaring the apportionment unconstitutional, the Democratic Judges who take the same view to their party's advantage are fully vindicated. Moreover, Judge Peckham in the political decisions of last year took the view against his party on some of the issuesalthough the result was that his party carried off the spoils without regard to Judge Peckham's opinion on the legality

of the proceeding. This may be conclusive on the point. But, even admitting it, it remains the fact that the New York Appelate Judges did not give so striking a proof of superiority to partisanship as the Democratic Chief Justice of Michigan did in the following ringing words:

The time has arrived for plain speaking in relation to the outrageous practice of gerry-mandering, which has become so common and has been so long indulged in without rethe people, but the permanency of our free institutions. . . There is not an intelligent schoolboy who does not know what is the motive of these legislative apportionnents, and it is idle for the courts to excuse the action on other grounds, or to keep silent as to the real reason, which is nothing more nor less toan partisan advantage taken in defiance of the Constitution and in utter disregard of the rights of the citizen!

These are the words of an honest man and a Judge who is superior to partisan dictation. They describe in plain terms a prevalent political dishonesty, and, the New York Court of Appeals to the contrary notwithstanding, they fit without much altering to the New York case.

SIX thousand deaths from cholers in Hamburg during the present epidemic ought to be more than enough to prove the danger of dirtiness in general, and the ming-ling of sewage and drinking water in par-

CLOTHING cutters of New York threaten to boycott the Democratic ticket if Governor Flower persists in his refusal to pardon Master Workman James Hughes, who was convicted of extortion. As Mr. Flower recently gained a temporary fame by the use of a vigorous expletive to show his con tempt for votes when gaining them con-flicted with his duty, and as he is not burdened by any overwhelming love for the Presidental nominee o: his party, he may be expected to abstain from prostituting the pardoning prerogative for political purposes. Meanwhile the clothing cutters ought to be able to see the want of connection between the two questions, even if they be too blind to realize that their own interests as well as the prosperity of the country as a whole, call for the support of Protection.

Wood sawing is supposed to be a profit able employment for a politician, but the Democratic leaders must be hard up for kindling when they devote all their energies to making frewood of their party platform

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S decision to abstain from a publicity at Chicago which universally regretted circumstances have denied to President Harrison, displays a sentiment that does credit to its owner And besides, the announcement of his reasons for preserving his privacy will no doubt do his cause more good than would an exhibition of himself during the dedica-

KENSINGTON is threatened with an epidemic of diphtheria, and the wonder is that such diseases are not more common in towns of rapid growth where sanitation is usually the last thing thought of.

THE advantages expected to accrue to the signing of the Transatlantic mail contract and the raising of the American flag over certain vessels under restricted conditions are all arguments for increasing the number of ships eligible for the purpose by removing inconsistent limitations placing the matter on a broad and firm

THEY have taken to lynching men for contempt of court out in Wyoming. And so the great work of civilization goes on at the close of the nineteenth century in the greatest country of the world.

THERE is the usual amount of strength in the "if" of the assertion that "if the Democrats elect the next President they will have control of both branches of Congress as well." But granted the premise, the con-clusion is reasonable, and it certainly has enough probability about it to serve as a powerful warning to voters not to cast their ballots for Mr. Grover Cleveland.

tion to the value of uncommercial virtues.

A QUONDAM Pittsburger is digging for a dreamed-of hidden treasure in Tennessec Digging for potatoes would be a more profit-

RAINBOW chasers and framers of hypothetical cabinets might do much worse than follow Mr. Cleveland's advice to "Go and see a clairvoyant." The accuracy of their statements would not suffer, and they could plead irresponsibility therefor, if the events of November should happen to disagre with their prognostications.

AND still the workhouse continues to provide its inmates with opportunities to leave its halls when they weary of its

A NOMINATION of General Sickles for Congress in the Twelfth district of New York might, or might not, take the edge off his cutting remarks about ex-President Cleveland. A charitable estimate of the General's character would decide that such a performance could have no effect on his feelings and actions.

More effective brakes on cable cars and greater care on the part of paraders ought to be the result of Saturday night's acci-

As manufactories multiply and industries pecome more diversified in the South, a realization of the essential and indispensable business benefits of Protection will grow, until sooner or later it must break the solidity of political prejudice and lead to the casting of votes upon principle instead

PARADERS seem to be more plentiful than pecuniary assistance for Pittsburg's Columbus pageant.

FOLK TALKED ABOUT.

THE Marquis of Lorne sympathizes with strikes that are reasonable, and has often been known to contribute his mite to a So-cialist fund. THE Czar is said, on what London papers

note as the authority of his English physician at St. Petersburg, to have lately grown thin and nervous. WHILE the Hon. Thomas Palmer was the United States Ministerat Madrid he adopted

Spanish child as his son. The little fellow s said to be a fine specimen of Andalusian benuty. CORPORAL TANNER was tumbled out of the Pension office into a good thing. He drives to his office now behind a colored

coachman and a pair of spirited bays in a stylish victoria. BISHOP BRENNAN, of Texas, now Arch. bishop of the Catholic province of Dallas, is the youngest man of his rank in the world, and his promotion is said to be Pope Leo's

ONE of Boston's clubs, the Wintergreen, is composed of women all coniessedly over 30. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who would doubtless own up to a decade or two more, is one of its leading spirits. THE man who once had the honor of lend-

ng Edgar Allen Poe the sum of 50 cents is

now basking in the sunshine of the fame of

own personal act.

such a financial transaction. He is a Kansas statesman and in ordinary life is known as Colonel Jacob Child. MISS SELANA GRAY FETTER, the wellknown actress, and Edwin Milton Boyle, author, actor and playwright, were married yesterday by the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman at Christ Church, New York. Both parties will

embered from the performance of 'Friends" at the Alvin two weeks ago. GENERAL T. F. DENT has for several weeks past been very ill at the hospital at Fort Logan. He has, however, so far im-proved during the past week that yesterday he was removed to his residence in Denver. General Deut is a veteran of the Mexican War, brother-in-law of General Grant and a well-known military man of national repu-

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

THREE weeks from to-day the Presidental contest of 1892 will be decided at the polls. The canvass, while differing in many respects from preceding ones, may now be said to be in full blast. The appearance of Mr. B aine in New York and his brief speech there have directed particular attention to the pivotal Empire State. The Republicans expect to hold 1,500 meetings between Long there has been and will be a sufficiency of oratory neither party is placing any great amount of de-pendence on this feature. In all the close and important States the mana gers on both sides are directing a personal, house-to-house canvass. This was partly rendered necessary by the apparent apathy a short time ago, and by the desire to find a short time ago, and by the desire to find out just where everybody is at. The progress and results of these movements are guarded very zealously by the respective political managers, as it is upon them that they depend almost entirely for success. The most conspicuous campaign development of the moment is the increased Republican vizor and confidence accruing from the effort of the man from Maine. The Democrats profess to believe that it is only a temporary spurt, but they are laboring zealously to offset the effect of the appeal to the Irish-Americans.

SENATOR HALE, of Maine, declares that every electoral vote of New England will be east for Harrison.

THE members of the Cabinet are keeping watchful eye on the current developments. Secretary Foster, in a talk on politics, said of Republican chances in the South: "There is no doubt that Kolb was elected in Alabama by white votes. The Democrats have all the election machinery in the South and they win. I believe that General Mahone's plan is a good one in Vir-ginia. He proposes to have only a Repub-lican electoral ticket and leave the fight for State candidates to the Democrats and Alliance party. Then it will be white against white, and the question is, Will the Demo-erats count out their white brothers in the Third party? The Democrats in Virginia have the registraton in their hands, and also the appointment of election inspectors. also the appointment of election inspectors. In Georgia it is true that the colored people voted for Governor Northen, the Democrat, in preference to the Alliance candidate. It was a question of voting for Democrats solely, and one noted colored man said the Alliance Democrats were buil-dozers and Ku-Kiux, while Governor Northen was opposed to mob law and had ridden in colored processions. Northen's great vote was swelled by colored Republican voters." The Secretary has no doubt of Harrison's reelection. Secretary Eikins said that he believed, West Virginia would send three Republicans to the next Congress, and cast its electoral vote for Harrison.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "Colonel Ham, of Georgia, is campaigning in Texas for Governor Hogg, but it's the other fellows he roasts."

REPORTS of disaffection in the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, par-ticular, y in Bradford county, have been received by Chairman Reeder at State Repubpublican headquarters. It is due to local causes which do not affect national is-sues and will not affect the national ticket save incidentally, and even then in the most trifling way. The district is composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties. The opposition to Congress man Wright, who is for the third time the Republican candidate, is led by Louis M. Hall, of Bradford, who has two or three times unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination. He charges that Mr. Wright obtained his nomination unfairly, but Mr. Wright stands as the only Republican candidate. His chief competitor is Roger 8. Searle, the Democratic nomines, and one or the other of these will be elected. What. ever effect Republican opposition to Mr. ballots for Mr. Grover Cleveland.

PITTSBURG recognizes and approves of a temperate temperance orator, such as Mr. Francis Murphy. Temperance is too often confounded with intolerance.

The statistician's figures of facts have ousted the rhetorician's figures of speech in this campaign. And the change is on the whole a decided Improvement. A country is better governed by business men than by sentimentalists, though there is room for the latter to add enthusiasm and call attention to the value of uncommercial virtues.

Ever effect Republican opposition to Mr. Wright may have must be to the benefit of the Democratic candidate, and the friends of protection in the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1888 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1882 the district are Dringing out this fact as prominently as possible. In 1882 the district Wayne and Wyoming will be nearly a stand off, and it will be necessary for 3,000 of the nearly 9,000 Republicans in Bradford to vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress in order to defeat Mr. Wright. The Repub-lican committee regards such a contingency as highly improbable, but is paying some attention to the district.

MR. CLEVELAND has promised to speak at the New York business men's meeting, in Madison Square Garden, October 29, and he will also review the business men's parade providing the demonstrations are not post-poned because October 29 is the last day for

THE Chicago Tribune, Republican, has been investigating the situation in Nebraska, and is by no means entirely satisfied with prevailing conditions. Its dispatches from there say that in organization and speakers the Third party has by all odds the best of the situation. It might be as well if the National Republican Committee realized a stubborn fact which is apparent to every one at all conversant with Nebraska politics. National issues seem for the time being at least to be disregarded or torgotten in the heated fight for the Governorship which is now going on. In the meantime the Third party folks are getting every vote they can for Weaver. In this work the aided by a faction of the Democrats. There is nothing like fusion between the People's and the Democratic parties. At the same time there are a great many Democrats in Nebraska who will vote for the Weaver electors. This talk is heard on every hand, and may be accepted as a fact. A few thousand, not over six or seven, Democratic votes given to the Weaver electors, and goodby Nebraska. This is the exact situation so far as the National ficket is concerned. The time of the Republicans seems to be engressed with local and State matters, and the question of the complexion of the electoral ficket of the State is little thought of or talked about. Within the last week the Germana and Scandinavians are beginning to wake up to the danger arising from the wildcat banking scheme suggested by the Democratic national platform. Advices from other quarters are to the effect that Republican leaders feel that Nebraska is safe for Harrison and Reid, and for that reason are devoting their attention mainly to the State ticket, which is admitted to be in doubt. and may be accepted as a fact. A few thon-

COLONEL JOHN R. FELLOWS thinks that Cleveland may get over 50,000 majority in New York State. He has been speaking in West Virginia, and counts that State as sure

THE Iowa Republicans are by no means disposed to regard their State as doubtful, and much less are they willing to even conceds the probability of Democratic success, Ex-Governor Buren R. Sherman, of that State, is positive that the electoral vote of he State will be delivered to Harrison and Iteid. He bases this assertion upon his be-lief that Iowa is a safe Republican State upon all national issues. He says that the misstatements two years ago concerning the McKinley bill have refuted themselves, the McKinley bill have refuted themselves, and he is certain, too, that the thousands of soldiers in the State will resent what he characterizes as Cleveland's undisguised opposition to the special pension legislation enacted by Congress in behalf of the Union veterans. Governor Sherman predicts that the entire soldier vote of the country will be practically solid against Mr. Cleveland. Regarding the outcome of the Congressional elections in Iowa, Governor Sherman also entertains positive views. He concedes the second district, now represented by Judge Hayes, to the Democrats, but says that all the other Congressmen will be Republicans.

THIS is the season when the politician's indiscriminate watchword is: "Claim with confidence."

AWAKENED BY A METEOR.

It Strikes a Wind Mill Near San Fra Before It Explodes. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 .- At 4:20 this morn-Back Point, werenwakened by an exul sion caused by a meteor striking the wind mill.

The meteor is described as appearing a large as the full moon, with a pate, silvery color on the edges and dark red in the center. The wing of the wind mill was completely shattered.

OUR MAIL FOUCH.

The Danger of the Appearance of Cholera in the Spring.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: As I have always found THE DISPATCH & faithful sentinel to assist in guarding the interests of the people, I submit for your consideration facts concerning the extreme probability that cholera might appear without any doubt next spring, and I wish you to publish my scientific observations. Every sixth and seventh years since 1889 we have to publish my scientific observations. Every sixth and seventh years since 1830 we have two hot summers; on the sixth year a backward, rainy and cool spring and a hot and rainy summer, followed by chilly, damp fath in October and cold winter with snow and rain forming sleet and increasing our epidemics that continue even in warm spring weather, viz.: diphtheria, scarlet lever, typhoid and smallpox. Cholera has in previous years followed the latter and all epidemics are from this identical cause, viz.: necrophenia or cemetery vault gas or shallow burials, as in Asia under heat and moisture for cholera and cold and moisture for our forms. I have breathed the gas and declare it to be human even in discase. Next year will be hot and dry in comparison to this, and I can see no other hypothesis than I have set forth and no other precaution but kinepox of the animal alone, and no better judge than myself, as I have used it without danger and have it in my own system. It is middly infectious and in effects similar to mild cases of measles. I will truly state that I know no quarantine, but each system similarly affected and when introduced no human diseased gorm will commingle. One drop will vaccinate 1000 children and these can be greatly multiplied by inhalation. I used it successfully in California, I have never found any true virus since leaving that State.

Newyon City, Mass., Oct. 15. NEWTON CITY, MASS., Oct. 15. TANCHISAN.

Where Was the Minister At? To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Recently there appeared in a newspaper published in Copenhagen the following: The well-known Stormgade murderer who som time ago was declared insane, still lives in St. Hans' Hospital, where he is now nearly cured. The man acts and speaks sensibly, but has not the slight-st remembrance of having kill-d his wife. In a short time the hospital intends to send him to

In the face of such a statement is it to be wondered that a continual cry is raised in this country against unrestricted immigration? An act like the above not only reflects on the authorities that stand back of it, but is an insult to the whole foreign population is an insuit to the whole foreign population in the United States. That the European governments as a rule do not think very highly of the people who leave their domains for America's hospitable shores is a well-known fact; but the teelings are reciprocal. One thing, however, can be expected of these governments and that is that they show due respect to the United States. A great part of the population in this country to-day is unde up of foreigners; and it is with blush and indignation that they must witness acts like the above, tending to de-

with blush and indignation that they must witness acts like the above, tending to destroy any amicable relations between their native and their adopted countries.

The United States has a representative in Denmark, whose duty it is to protect his land's interests. The Danish mission is a small one and requires but a minimum of work, so Hon. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, has no excuse for letting go unpassed such a flagrant case of abuse of this country's hospitality as the above incident.

Pittsburg, October 17.

A Dane.

A GIGANTIC EXPERIMENT.

The Stars and Stripes Soon to Float Over Trans-Atlantic Steamships.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—President Griscom, of the International Navigation Company, said to-day, revarding the signing of the trans-Atlantic mail contract by the Post-master-General, that the contracts had not yet been returned to the company, and the only information he had received was through the newspapers, but it was undoubtedly authentic. "This is an event of national importance,"

"This is an event of national importance," said Mr. Griscom, "and is the beginning of a now era for the United States mercantile marine. The main points which will adapt the new vessels to be used as naval cruisers will be the capacity to carry 4½-inch gnns. The coal bunkers will be arranged to protect the sides, and the decks will be of extraordinary strength, in order to support the guns. Apart from these differences the vessels will not vary from other passenger craft.

the guis. Apart from these differences the vessels will not vary from other passenger craft.

"The service to Boulogne and Antwerp will be undertaken by vessels which will probably be classed with the Red Star fleet, but this is not determined upon. Of course none of the ships at present in the Red Star fleet are equal to the requirements. The City of Paris and the City of New York will be placed under the American flag during one of the overhand periods in the winter, possibly during this winter.

"Prof. J. H. Biles, Professor of Naval Construction at the University of Glasgow, has been in this city some time at work on designs. One day often destroys the work of the day previous, and at this time there is nothing definite to say regarding the designs. A number of designers are at work all the time, and construction will be commenced within six months. The new vessels will be officered and manned by American senmen. We have several American captains and junior officers in our employ, and it would be hard to find more skillful, braver and intelligent men.

"Of course this is a gigantic experiment.

would be hard to find more skillful, braver and intelligent men.

"Of course this is a gigantic experiment, The probability is that it will meet with proportionate success, but in the event of anything unforeseen happening at any time we should be able to sell the ships to sail under a foreign flag. However, I apprehend that nothing of this kind is likely to happen, and our business relations with the Government will continue for all time to be of the most cordial nature."

CHICAGO KICKING HARD

Because the Big Parade Will Only Pass Through the Outskirts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- A clamorous expression of disappointment was raised to-day over the official announcements that the great military parade at the World's Fair dedication would be confined to the outskirts of the city, consisting only of a short merch grounds. It became apparent that if the official plans are carried out the majority of

official plans are carried out the majority of the city's population, as well as thousands of visitors, would be deprived of witnessing what was expected to be the crowning event of the week.

United States troops went into camp at Jackson Park to-day—infantry, cavalry, militin and marines to the number of 2,70c. Their headquarters are in the Mines and Mining Building. All the bridges over the Chicago river are being decorated, while vessel men are using every effort to get their boats out of port, fearing the bridges will be practically closed to boats a good part of the time.

GLADSTONE'S INJURED EYE.

That Piece of Gingebrread Results in No Permanent Harm,

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- Mr. Gladstone consulted the oculist, Dr. Granger, a few days ago on account of the condition of his eyesight, which has recently caused him much un which has recently caused him much un-easiness. It will be remembered that during the general election in July Mr. Gladstone was hit in the eye at Chester by a piece of gingerbread thrown by a woman admirer. Although the effects of the injury seemed to have disappeared in a few days, it was be-lieved that the eye was permanently dam-aged.

aged.
Mr. Gladstone became so alarmed over the increasing weakness of his eyes gift that he was easily persuaded to consuit the occulist. Dr. Granger, atter a careful examination, reported that he could detect only the slightest increase of opacity in the crystalline lens of the injured eye, and he assured Mr. Gladstone tout he would retain good cyesight for many years to come. many years to come.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

REV. JOSEPH H. SCHINENER, of Philadelphia, agent of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association of the Schuylkill Vasley, died in Reading yesterday, aged 78 years. GEORGE A. MCILHENNY, President of the Wash ington Gas Light Company, and a well-known business man of that city, died Sunday, THOMAS BELL, one of the most prominent bank-ers and millionaires of San Francisco, died Sunday from the result of a fall down stairs at his home. He was 71 years old.

CAPTAIN EDWARD L. PARKER, who distinguished himseif during the Confederate war as commander of the Marion Artillery, died in Somer-vide, near Charleston, S. C., Sunday, aged 6i. JOSEPH B. DAVIS, a prominent resident of Hen-rico county, Va., died Sunday. He was an ex-member of the Legislature and a nephew of ex-United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia. ROBERT P. WILSON, one of Buffalo's most dis-tinguished lawyers, die! Saturday after an illness, extending over many weeks, which buffled the skill of the expert pursheums, the was of years

MES. ANNA YOUNG, wife of Probate Judge Young of testantiana county, O., died Sonday evening at her home in New Lisbon, Mrs. Young was 41 years old, a dangsiter of Dr. James Alken, of Wellswife, one of a family widely known in East-orn (blob).

RECEIVED AT BEAVER.

A Pleasant Affair at the Residence of Mrs. f. B. Wilson-The Lacey-Watkins Nuptials-A Successful Church Entertain

ment-What Society Is Talking About A VERY delightful reception was given at the handsome residence of Mrs. S. B. Wilson, Beaver, Pa., on Saturday afterwhish, beaver, i.a., on assisted in re-noon from 3 to 6. She was assisted in re-ceiving by Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Ed-ward B. Daugherty and Mrs. Matthew 8. Quay. The floral decorations and music Quay. The floral decorations and music were from Pittsburg. Among those present were Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, Misses Mame and Coral Quay, Mrs. Edward B. Dangherty, Miss Daugherty, Mrs. Scudder H. Darragh, Misses Sne and Mary Darragh, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Stephen O. Stone, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Stone, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Misses Lide and Evalyn, Mrs. Judge Hice, Misses Mary Stone, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Misses Lide and Evalyn, Mrs. Judge Hice, Misses Mary and Laura Hice, Miss Mary Scrozgs, Mrs. Agnew Brown, Mrs. Jefferson Wilson, Mrs. James J. Davidson, Mrs. John F. Dravo, Miss Dravo, Miss Margaret Ledlie, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Edward J. Allison, Mrs. Julius Kurtz, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Lillian McConnell, Miss McKallip, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Dr. Petty, Miss Kuox, Mrs. Woolslair, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Major Dickey, Miss Diven, Mrs. S. S. Moore, Mrs. Winfield S. Moore, of Beaver; Mrs. George Davidson and Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Stowe, New Brighton; Mrs. Oliver B. Shallenberger, Mrs. Atterholt, Rochester.

THE wedding of Miss Anna Watkins, daughter of the late Dr. W. B. Watkins, and Mr. Anderson Lacey, of Flushing, O., was solemnized at the residence of the bride's mother at Beaver, Pa., Wednesday evening. October 12. On the same evening at 7 o'clock, John M. Buchanan, a prominent lawyer of the Beaver bar, was wedded to Miss Jennie Mitchell, of Beaver. Both wed-dings were private, only the near relatives of the contracting parties being present.

Ax entertainment was given last evening in St. Benedict's Church, Overhill street, and was very successful. Among the artists and was very successful. Among the artists who took part were Miss L. A. Maindy, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Robertshaw and Miss Leppler, the planiste, who played the accompaniments. There was a large attendance, and the various numbers were heartify applauded. A good sum was raised for the benefit of the fund of the new Catholic church recently built.

Social Chatter.

Miss Nellie Hammson, daughter of Judgo Harrison, of Clarksburg, who has been visiting friends at Fairmount, left for Chicago vesterday morning. She has a tloket for the grand stand for the Columbus celebration there, and will be able to see and hear all that is done by Chicago in honor of Columbus next Friday.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Anna Esterline of Franklin street, Allegheny, to Mr. Harry R. Rose, of the well-known firm of contractors, Rose & Fisher. The marriage will be celebrated in the handsome new home of the happy couple on California avenue to-morrow evening.

Miss Killikelly instructed her class in travel in the Academy of Arts and Sciences yesterday. She had 69 ladies in her class. Her lecture was very interesting, treating of "Caledonia, the Land of Scott," and "Pre-Columbian America," which the speaker handled in her customary able manner.

The first wedding to take place in the new Concordia Club will be celebrated this evening, when Miss Laura Hanauer will become the bride of Mr. Morris Baer. This will be an event of importance in Hebrew society, and will be witnessed by a large number of triends of the popular young couple. Among the weddings of importance for to-day are the Grier-Paulson auptrals in the North Presbyterian Church, Aliceheny, and that of Miss Linnie McKee and Mr. Reynolds Monroe. Both these will be beautiful wed-dings, and will be witnessed by most of the society people of the two cities.

Thusbay evening a concert is to be given under the management of Mr. Thomas S. Evans. The following will take pari: Messrs. Kramer, Gaven, Herron, Evans and Walter Cridge, and Misses Laura Bendeli, Phobe Freeman Stahley, Mary Kramer and others.

MR. JOSEPH HORNE, who has been danger-ously ill for so long, is improving. This will be pleasant news to his thousands of friends in Allegheny county. He is under treat-ment at Danville, N. Y.

others.

Mrs. E. M. Ferguson, of the East End, is expected home from Fisher's Island, N. Y., where she has spent the summer, in a few Mas. EDWARD DARLINGTON, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting her caughter, Mrs. Gillespie, of Negley avenue, East End.

THAT CHICAGO TRLESCOPE

Chicago is to get the newest and biggest elescope in the world, and is more than ever convinced that "things are going her way."-Boston Globe.

Nor until it has effectually cleaned its own streets and alleys should Chicago talk of sweeping the heavens with the big telescope.-Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO is to have the biggest telescope.

This step is no doubt in preparation for the time when Chicago will have possession of the earth and feel the need of adding to her territory.- Washington Star. Chicago is to have the largest telescope in the world, owing to the liberality of Mr. Yerkes, and hereafter, if any moons or

planets are to be discovered, the world wi'l get wind of them first in Chicago. See?-Chicago Mail. Mr. Yenkes, the street railroad man, has ordered the largest telescope in the world for the Chicago University. And you can safely wager that Chicago will always look

at the rest of the world through the little end of it. - New York Advertiser. CHICAGO is to have a great telescope, the chicago is to have a great telescope, the lens to be greater and better than that of the famous Lick telescope. But it will have to be clevated very much if the astrono-mers expect to see well with it. Chicago smoke is enough to knock out any telescope

-Philadelphia Call. THANKS to the munificence of Charles T. Yerkes, Chicago is to have the largest tele scope on earth. The gift is not only timely but appropriate. A large instrument would have been acceptable to any other city. Nothing but the very largest on earth would do for Chicago.-Chicago Heratd.

WITH American generosity endowing and equipping universities, American scientists exploring new fields of thought and knowledge and American skill and invention providing such powerful instruments for original research, the coming century is likely to be brilliant in new discoveries. Philadelphia Record. It is impossible to estimate the value to

science of such a splendid telescope as Mr. Yerkes will provide for the Chicago University. The atmospheric conditions at Chicago will probably prove as favorable for telescopic work as those of Mount Hamilton, Cal., and they may possibly prove much better.-New York Herald.

THE ENGLISH FLOODS. Thousands of Acres Under Water and Business in Towns Suspended.

LONDON, Oct. 16.-Reports of damage by floods continue to come from many differ ent parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The River Aire, in Yorkshire, has overflowed its banks, inundating 18 square miles. Many

banks, inundating is square miles. Many families were compelled by the flood on Saturday and Sunday to take refuge in the apper stories of the houses, from which they were afterward rescued by boats. Dozens of houses, undermined by the water, have collapsed. Many of the mines in the district are flooded. At Castleford, in Yorkshire, the sewers burst, and the streets were flooded. Business was suspended and all public buildings were closed.

The floods in Yorkshire are the most serious that have ever occurred in that county in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Railway traffic has been completely diverted from the usual channels. The damage to property is enormous. Thousands of acres of land are submerged in the Barnsley district, and many people are moving their effects.

Suffering From Old Age

Atlanta Journal.] Some of the Columbus tokes now going the rounds of the papers bear evidence of having come over in the Santa Maria.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

Hill finds a good deal more time to practice law than he does to help carry New York for Cleveland.

Attending to His Own Busine

Making Up for Lost Time. Baltimore American. As the days begin to shorten, the sper cohes

of the campaign orator begin to lengt .hen.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The umbrella is a Chinese invention -The ancients thought that silk grew on

-The State of Kansas has 24,437 railroad

-The Windy City is now to have cleo-

trically propelled vehicles. -The first Australian newspaper was the ydney Gazette, established in 1803.

-An electric light, devised by Holmes, was tried in a Dover lighthouse in 1858.

-Florida fig trees are said to be at present bearing their third crop this season. -Lettuce is an European plant and was used by the Greeks and Romans B. C. 200,

-Calhoun county, Ill., has no railroad. telegraph or telephone within its borders. -In the seventeenth century the German swords were the most nighly esteemed -Probably the first electric railroad in

Brazil has been put in operation in the city of Bahia. -The census of 1810 gives for New York 33,068 looms, 427 pulling mills and 26 cotton

factories. -Mexico has a jail that is stated to consist of a live oak tree, with a chain and

staple attached. -About 9,600,000 kids are slaughtered in Europe annually to supply one town in rance, where gloves are made. -A resident of Waynestown, Ind.,

inches in its greatest circumference and 19 inches in depth. -Mitchell county, Ga., has a man who has voted for Georgia's first and last Governor. He voted for Clark in 1828 and Northern on Wednesday of last week.

boasts of a petrified turnip, measuring &

-The monument to Alexander IL in the Kremlin is nearly done. It has a front of 160 feet. The interior will contain a colossal bronze statue of the Emperor in coronation dress, the right hand extended in blessing.

-The inhabitants of the Andaman Island are the smallest race of known human beings; that is, taken as an average. The height of a full-grown Andamandi soldon exceeds 336 feet and few weigh over 6 pounds. -Complete statistics of the great fire a

St. Johns, Newtoundland, have just bee issued. The number of houses destroye was 1,550, the number of families burned on 1,874 and the total number of persons burne out 10,234 -The Brazilian pottery tree contain

such a large percentage of silica as to make itsashes a valuable ingredient in potter; making. When green its wood cuts like soft sandstone. To the botanist it is known as mognifed utilis. -The first street railroad in New York City was the New York and Harlem, which was chartered in 1831. It was a steam rai road at first, but being forbidden in 1835 t use steam below Fourteenth street, hors cars were then put on.

-The first steel gun, properly so-called built in this country was constructed for experimental purposes at the South Bosto Iron Works in 1833. The first steel gun made for actual use were constructed at th Washington Navy Yard in 1884. -The "angry tree" attains a height of

from 10 to 25 feet. It is found in Nevads California and Arizona, If disturbed b contact or moved by the wind it manifest signs of vexation, ruffling its leaves like th hair of an angry cat and emitting a sicker ing odor. -A London woman well known in se clety opened a curlosity shop. One day friend came in and left an umbrella which

had cost 50 shillings. He returned to fir the handle of it in the window labelled, "A tique Venetian silver umbrella mountie, 10 guineas." -Japan is rapidly increasing her mant factures. There is a steady decline in th importation of matches, printing pape tollet soap, lead pencils, bricks, tires, ur brelias, boots, leather and particularly be-cotton, yarn, Portland cement, gunpow-and saddlery.

-A Canadian electrician states that tricity causes the tides and demonstra by electrifying a rubber comb by rul It through the hair and then of ing't over the top of a glass filled water, the result being that the tidal y collows the comb.

-Grace, the great cricketer, has join the committee for the promotion athletic section of the new scheme periodical Pan-Britannic gathering Anglo-Saxon Olympiad, when the at of England, America and the English nics will compete.

-A band of women robbers has been covered in Paymago, Spain. They met on a month in a cave on the outskirts of t town to plan burglaries, and here they he a full stock of burglars' tools and about i 000 tranes' worth of plunder. They usual worked in men's attire. -A new stamp is to be issued in Gre

Britain of the value of fourpence h alfpen -nine cents-to be available for all post telegraphic, and revenue purposes. It was the first stamp issued of this value, a its issuance is called for by the new featur of telegraph and parcel post business. -At the exhibition of the Photograph Society of Great Britain, there is a pho-

graph of Mont Blanc taken at a distan

56 miles. Dallmeyer's telephotographic is was used with smallest stop, extension camera 69 inches, 6:15 r. w. August 27, sey minutes' exposure. This gave a periodic stop of the control o -The value of the dried potato as an ticle of food is urged by Dr. Jacov Simulevitch. Among the advantage claimed is that it keeps much better the the iresh potato, and being far lighter a less bulky is the more readily transporte Before cooking the dried potato is maceral in water for ten or 12 hours.

-Numerous processes have figured late in the patent list whereby it is claim that petroleum could be rendered inexy sive and also uninflammable. One of the consists in adding about to 49 gaillons of troleum two pounds of copper sulpi and stirring the whole well. After about hours' standing the oil is ready for use.

-A singular fashion has just appea that of carrying diamonds in the teeth. T strange whim had its origin with a singe music hall, who sought to dazzle her mirers every time she opened her mouth diamond of small size is fixed in a portion a false tooth. A corresponding part of real tooth is out and the piece contain the diamond fixed in the cavity.

POETRY EN PASSANT.

A WARNING. Some years ago she was young and fal With a tender heart, but a fickle mind. She had lovers who followed her. But all their offers the maid. Her beauty in time began to

o fade, And when sale name.

She found, alas! the first flows maid,

That never a lover to court her came.

New York Pre. And when she would g!

cay suited actor will soon have shove
s faded spring clothes up the spout,
d the cash he receives he will use on the spo
l getting his overcoat out.

AFTER THE ELECTION. iter the election-counted all the vote ndidates a-thinkin' of the gone five-dollar in de have got the offices, an' some ain't s

or the election-won it nigh an' furwoman keeps a-aboutin', tili you can't none but her! or on the nilitops, clean down to the sea; les' like salvation, an' the still a-ru

In th e infant class there's a falling off, cre's a dearth of reformed young sinner is a little too late for plenies now and too early for Christmas dinners. -Chica

You wouldn't think a man like me Would let such foolish passion gather, lut-well, I loved Tom's wife, and she-

I almost feel her kisses still; That is oh, well, I had to let her. You see, she really cared until One luckless day, and then Tom m