THE WORLD FOR A DAY

—IN—

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The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

DISCOVERY DAY DISCOVERED.

The celebration of Discovery Day in Pittsburg and Allegheny yesterday produced the largest parade ever drawn from purely local sources, and attracted the attention of a crowd of onlookers of corresponding magnitude. Great credit is due to the organizers, managers and participants in the display, especially when the shortness of the time allowed for preparation is taken into consideration. The whole of the two cities was practically given up to jubilation throughout the entire day and far into the night. Business was relinquished wherever possible, and almost forgotten for the time being. Quiet, staid-looking buildings flaunted themselves in brilliant ribbons, and wore a holiday garb in keeping with all the other outward and visible signs of the prevalent spirit of rejoicing. Pittsburg's demonstration of pride in country and thankfulness for the possession of prosperous homes and free institutions takes a high place among the national celebrations which are the outcome of four hundred years of being.

Other men of more or less enterprise and civilization touched at various points on this hemisphere, but it was left to Columbus to prove himself the practical discoverer by exploiting and developing what he found. In the expressive colloquialism of modern times, Christopher Columbus may be not inaptly described as the first of the progressive class of "boomers" which since his time has done so much to set forth and open up the capabilities and resources of this country. There was quite a good deal of that practical enterprising spirit in Columbus, knowing and making the most of a good thing when it sees it, that is so striking a characteristic of the American race to-day. It is four hundred years ago since the far-sighted Italian navigator landed after his hazardous and perilous voyage. The anniversary fell on the 12th of this month by the old style of reckoning, and on the 21st if calculated by the modern calendar. New York chose to recognize the former date as the conventional four hundredth birthday of the country, while Pittsburg, Chicago, Baltimore and other cities made their celebrations culminate yesterday.

It is not merely the fame of Columbus that is the object of the jubilations of this time; it is also the enormous growth of these lands which has transpired since the day of his discovery. Slowly at first with arduous effort the influx of civilization began, and slowly it continued for many years. But the speed of progress has increased at a constantly accelerating rate, until this country is not only the acme of all that is best and highest in the life of to-day, but is moving on more quickly than any of its competitors toward the perfection that is still far enough away to leave vast room for improvement in the conditions of the human race.

Chicago's commemoration reached its climax yesterday in the dedicatory exercises at Jackson Park. The speeches of Vice President Morton, Henry Watterson, Chauncey Depew and Archbishop Ireland were filled with a noble sentiment, expressed in a lofty oratory best befitting the occasion. Yesterday was formally inaugurated the World's Columbian Exposition which is—over and above its being the most magnificent enterprise of the kind ever undertaken—to afford unsurpassable facilities for examining and comparing the products of this and all nations. A concentration of the results of man's efforts in all the arts and industries up and down the world, from the crude, primitive struggles of the barbarian to the most finished achievements of cultured and enlightened science, such as will be before the people at Chicago next year, is the nearest approach which can be made to an adequate illustration of the accomplishments of four centuries.

THE MILD OCTOBER.

The remarkable continuance of warm and dry weather into the latter half of October has been enjoyed by celebrators and city dwellers, and made the most of by builders. To the farmers it is by no means so pleasant, as it is unfavorable to feeding and the winter grains. As it is by no means so disastrous as a drought while grain is forming, however, the net balance of the mild October may be placed on the credit side as adding to the sum of human pleasures.

An esteemed cotemporary, the New York Evening *Sun*, thinks that the mildness of the month may be taken as an exemplification of the doctrine of averages. The summer having been on the whole one of less than usual heat, the autumn comes in with weather warmer than usual to make things even. Hence, also, the expounder of the doctrine of averages concludes that the warm October days "are not without their intimation that a nipping term is in reserve to bring down the season's present excess of heat." But, if the October warmth is a compensation for the summer's low average, it cannot create a balance which the winter must discharge. Is there really an excess of heat? And if there were, does that contain any intimation that it is to be averaged up and balanced off within the next ninety days?

By no means. The temperature of one month or season cannot be made a safe basis for calculating that of the next month or season. It is the same sort of average as that which gamblers use sometimes in calculating the turn of the cards with the general result of going broke. While nature may restore the averages over a long period, the uncertainty lies in the fact that you never can tell when she is going to average up. It would be just as well to foretell the winter by the thickness of nut shells, the flight of birds, or the much-jeered-at, still famous goose-bones. All of them are equivalent in value as winter prophets to our friend the groundhog. His efficiency in that line has been determined by careful tests to be exactly expressed by a cipher.

WE DID NOT SAY SO.

Numerous Democratic organs are making a great campaign effort by representing THE DISPATCH as "confirming in plain, bold words," to quote from the New York *World*, that the Republican campaign managers are plotting to buy the Presidency by purchasing votes in New York. The language with which THE DISPATCH is credited is that "the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania" have sent to New York "a million of round crisp dollars" to be "used to advantage during the latter days of the campaign."

This is represented as the assertion of THE DISPATCH as "an accredited Republican paper," and is given on alleged knowledge of the money being sent from Pennsylvania. It is proper to say that THE DISPATCH had said nothing of the sort; that it has no such knowledge; and that the entire outcry of our Democratic friends is based on a false representation.

The slender basis of fact is that a New York telegram of October 12 made this statement; but THE DISPATCH has not indorsed it, and regards its veracity with considerable suspicion. Whether or not it was inspired from Democratic sources to give a slender foundation for this howl may be a matter for future consideration. THE DISPATCH published the telegram from New York containing the statement referred to as part of the campaign gossip sent out from the headquarters city. Only this and nothing more.

THEY CAN'T AGREE.

While the Democracy have been taking great pains to harmonize the practical politicians, even to the extent of Mr. Cleveland's hobnobbing with enemies that he formerly made, there has been an evident neglect of the work of harmonizing the theorists. This nowhere appears more striking than in the divergence of Democratic utterances as to what the real Democratic doctrine is with regard to the protective tariff.

First there was the platform. No doubt is possible as to what that means. But after its manifest meaning had been dwelt upon for some weeks the eminent Democratic leaders made haste to get away from it. Mr. Cleveland avowed that there would be no radical disturbance of the tariff, and Senator Hill bent his intellect to the task of showing that a moderate amount of unconstitutional protection of the incidental variety was just the thing. This was supposed to let the party out from under the burden of Calhounism, with which it had enthusiastically laden itself at Chicago.

But certain eminent Democrats distinctly refuse to let it stand on that. Mr. F. B. Coudert, of New York, in a recent speech declared that "the arguments for protection are worn threadbare," which is an unkind stab at his candidate's promise that the threadbare protection shall be mitigated very gently. President Eliot, of Harvard, declared that the Democracy is about "to swing the country from protection to free trade," which goes far toward giving the lie to the assertions of Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hill to the contrary. But the most ruthless smasher of the Cleveland-Hill dodge is Frank Hurd, of Toledo. He took occasion in a recent speech to "understand the platform to declare that there shall be no taxation upon articles imported into this country which come into competition with similar articles produced in this country." That is what the platform does declare, and Mr. Hurd sticks by it. Further Mr. Hurd says that if protection is a fraud incidental protection must be also. The platform, he says, is "a step forward in the march to ultimate free trade," and those of the Democratic party who do not wish to look forward to that goal "ought to get out of it."

Mr. Hurd has the logic of the case. But what is to be done when the candidate and his only rival for the nomination will not stand on the platform? Party character being determined by loyalty to party principles as stated in the platform, are we not confronted with the horrible fact that neither Cleveland nor Hill is a Democrat?

PROGRESS OF THE ROAD MOVEMENT.

The organization at Chicago on Thursday of a national body to urge the work of road reform indicates that steady progress is being made toward the success of the movement of which THE DISPATCH was one of the earliest supporters.

THE DISPATCH started into the work of urging road improvement two years ago by its road expedition to show the great need of improved highways. Since that time it has not ceased to urge the reform. It has seen the movement grow from one with scattered but always enthusiastic adherents to a force of the size of which forms a national organization, with delegates from all parts of the country and the Governors of all the States on its list of officers, either personally or by proxy.

The good work is bound to go on. The same rate of progress will make it not many years until we shall see all parts of the country made accessible at all seasons of the year by smooth and solid highways.

PICTURESQUE parade patriotism is a most excellent thing in its way, and to be encouraged for the enthusiastic sentiment which it fosters. But patriotism should not stop short at pageantry, nor even at the willingness to sacrifice all personal interests for the welfare of the nation in times of trouble and grave emergencies. Patriotism has most practical uses in times of peace and prosperity. If it is to be made something more than a mere poetic abstract quantity, it must be applied to the everyday commonplace routine of city, State and national government. No good citizen can abstain from studying the needs of his country and municipality, and exercising all his power to aid in the achievements of what he believes to be for the greatest good of the greatest number.

AN error respecting Columbus, which is getting to be almost historical with some minds, is well illustrated in some verses on Columbus, by Florence Earle Coates, in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*. The lines run:

"Who, seeking land not known to any chart—
That land by faith deep graven on his heart."

Now the historical truth is that Columbus was engaged on a voyage of discovery in search of a western route to Asia, and not in search of an unknown world.

THERE never was such a quiet campaign for the Presidency as the one now drawing to its close. But there never were so many reasons for quiet. To begin with personalities—the incentives to greatest noisiness—were fortunately barred. Then there was the cholera scare to absorb the attention of the people. Anon came the Columbus celebrations to monopolize national enthusiasm. The party which bases such arguments as it presents upon the calamities of the country is deprived of material by the highly prosperous conditions. Mrs. Harrison's sad illness, too, has its effect. And all this over and above the labor troubles. Even the New Orleans prize fights and like matters of minor import had their effect in detracting from public interest in the election.

IT is proposed now to further lessen the trotting record by the construction of a one wheeled sulky, and a rubber race track. If this sort of evolution be carried far enough, there is reason to believe that some day or other the time for trotting a mile will be reduced to a minus quantity.

WHEN it is remembered that New York's Supreme Court is a Democratic institution and that judicial bodies in the Empire State manage now and again to mingle politics and law, and that in the city of New York the Democrats have two out of every three election officers with a right to challenge the voter's claim to cast his ballot, it is not altogether surprising that a decision should have been handed down from the aforesaid judicial body to the effect that the courts are not authorized by the Legislature to sit on election day, and so the aforementioned election officers will be supreme arbiters, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a mandamus to override them until after the election.

NOTHING but the proverbial longevity and extreme vitality of the feline race, aided by the contrariness of the Tammany tiger and its keepers, can account for the appearance of the wildcat currency on the scene at this stage of the country's history and experience.

AS an example of the survival of the fittest, these United States stand unrivaled. Discovered by an Italian, who was subsidized by a Spanish monarch, its population has received contributions from all sorts and conditions of people. From religious missionaries and refugees, from Romanist bigotry and puritan persecution, from inhumanity to the aborigines and the curse of slavery, from convict stations and pious exiles, from adventurers and steady-going farmers, and indeed from odds and ends of every kind and description have gradually been evolved the greatest republic, the finest institutions, and the most intelligent nation that the world has hitherto known.

MUNICIPAL garbaze collection and cremation, the opening a free bridge or two and other such like needed improvements in the corporate life of Pittsburg are certainly to be expected before the next Centennial celebration of Discovery Day.

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON confined himself to indorsing ex-President Cleveland's utterances in the brief letter of acceptance given out some time ago. In the longer document, the publication of which is promised before the election, Mr. Stevenson might very profitably point out how the varying views of Messrs. Cleveland, Hill and Watterson are to be reconciled with the Chicago platform and just what the Democratic party proposes to substitute for the present Protective measure. But he is very likely to evade the task as altogether beyond his literary and logical ability.

WHAT of discoveries in the world of science, and what of social progress will the next four centuries produce? Who can tell? What is impossible in the light of past achievements?

Two weeks and a half will bring the election to the polls. Time is short now and it is high time for the business instinct of the country to thoroughly awake to the vast importance of the crisis which approaches. Sound finance and the safety of American industries are the batteries of the one party, while an unstable currency and utter disregard for national commercial interests are the terrific war whoops of the other. Let the men of affairs, the men of observance and the man of conscience choose between them and vote accordingly, and the result cannot be doubtful.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS knew nothing of Ward McAllister's four hundred or their forebears four hundred years ago.

WITH FAME AND FORTUNE.

MRS. LANGTRY draws the designs for most of her theatrical costumes.

THE Baroness James Rothschild is reported to possess the finest collection of fans in Europe.

JOHN BAIRD, of Richmond, Me., is a veteran of Waterloo. He enlisted in the British army when 14 years of age and is now hale and vigorous at 92.

EMIN PASHA is reported to be in destitute circumstances and is living with an Arab at Lahore, being unable to leave until he gets help. Will Stanley rescue him again?

AMONG the men attending the National Congregational Council in Minneapolis last week were two descendants of pilgrim fathers, the Rev. Dr. Robinson and the Rev. Dr. Bradford, the latter of New Jersey.

MR. SNOWDEN, the American Minister, and Mr. Curtu, the American delegate to the Columbus exhibition, returned to Madrid yesterday from Huelva, where they have been attending the Columbus celebration.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, went through a special train, on which he was a passenger the other day, and collected quite a purse for the family of a man who had met fatal injuries under the wheels of the train.

PRINCE OSCAR, who four years ago renounced all rights to the succession of the throne of Sweden and Norway in order to wed Mlle. Munk, has returned to Stockholm. A reconciliation between the King and Prince has been effected.

MRS. E. BURD GRUBB has been elected ensign of her husband's old regiment, the Twenty-third New Jersey, and it will be well for the Colonel to understand that military discipline will have to be velvet lined when she is on duty.

PROF. BARNARD has discovered a comet by the aid of photography. It is only a little one, but he will doubtless get the $200 which is the standing price given him for new comets, just the same as if it had been a big one picked up in the old way.

EX-SENATOR EVARTS may sometimes be seen sitting on a bench in the park near his residence basking in the autumn sunshine. He is now 74 years old and remarkably well preserved for a man whose health was never robust and who has always been known as an untiring worker.

THE COLUMBUS LETTERS

Announcing the Discovery of a New World Secured by Lenox Library.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The trustees of the Lenox Library, considering the present an appropriate time to give the people of the United States the benefit of the Columbus letters announcing the discovery of the New World, have been engaged for some time in the preparation of a small volume containing the four original Latin editions in the possession of the library, accompanied by a revised translation in English and an introduction, giving a brief account of the various letters known to be in existence. This volume they hoped to have had ready ere this, but its preparation has been unavoidably delayed. Within the last few days the trustees have purchased from Bernard Quaritch, of London, the recently discovered original Spanish letter printed at Barcelona in April, 1493. It has been shipped by the Servia, due on Sunday.

Followed the Old Editor's Advice.

Baltimore American.]

Looking at Chicago to-day, one can believe that the spirit of Columbus has taken the advice of Mr. Greeley and gone West.

Beware of the Fiend.

Washington Post.]

The man with a sure tip on the election is the individual to beware of. He is now at large.

Money Makes the Mare Go.

Atlanta Journal.]

Give the plantation darkey an "it" and he is sure to make a "hit."

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

CAREFUL politicians, when they hear of reports of personal enmity to Mr. Harrison in his State of Indiana, remember that he also has warm friends there, and quite a number of them. None are better aware of this fact than those who opposed the President's renomination at Minneapolis. The Hoosier hustlers were the first on the ground, and they came in force. They were strong from the start, but when danger threatened they were doubly so. While the cheers with which the followers of Secretary Blaine greeted his resignation were still ringing reinforcements for the Harrison column were on the way from Indiana. Club after club, hundreds and thousands strong, from every section of the State poured into the convention city, where they shouted with might and main for their fellow-citizen. It is not to be supposed that these enthusiasts will labor less earnestly against the common Democratic foe than for a party nomination. Indiana is always a close and doubtful State, of which no candidate can be absolutely sure until the votes are counted, but if lost to President Harrison this year it is not likely to be because of any extensive disaffection within the Republican ranks. The men who worked so successfully for the renomination in Minneapolis are in charge of the State canvass, and they are not politicians who are likely to make any very serious mistakes.

IN speaking of confident claims Chairman Harrity says: "I can understand my confidence, but I cannot see any possible reason for Mr. Carter's. We, I think, will surely carry New York by a good, safe majority." The Democratic manager may understand Carter's confidence more clearly at a later date.

ALL reports received at national Republican headquarters from Kansas indicate that the cause of protection is steadily gaining ground. Notwithstanding this the managers of the combined Democratic and People's parties continue to prophesy certain victory for their forces. Chairman Jones, of the Fusion State Democratic Committee, of Kansas, makes the following statement: "I believe the increased vote this year over two years ago in the State will be 51,000, or, in other words, while we cast a vote two years ago of only 294,000 in round numbers, this year our vote will reach 345,000. This leaves an unaccounted for vote of 51,000, at least one-third of which—I believe one-half—will go to the allied forces, while we concede to our Republican adversaries two-thirds of that unaccounted for vote. Robinson's vote two years ago was 71,357; from this we subtract 7,737 resubmission Republican votes which were cast for Governor Robinson. I arrive at this resubmission vote by adding together the total Republican Congressional vote in the seven Congressional districts, which certainly is the maximum Republican vote of this State. No Republican voted against his Congressman on account of the liquor or any other question. This is the cold political strength of the Republican party in 1890, which is 122,762. Whatever Governor Humphrey's vote fell short of that is the resubmission vote, which is 7,737. Subtracting this vote from Governor Robinson's total vote leaves him 63,514 Democratic votes, which, added to Willits' 108,973, makes a total Democratic and Populist vote of 172,592. Add to this one-third of 51,000 increased vote over the year 1890 and you have 187,592. This subtracted from 345,000, the total vote of the state, leaves the Republicans but 157,408 votes." These are big figures, but Chairman Jones does not seem to have made any allowance for the members of the Alliance who have returned to the Republican fold.

IT is estimated that it will take four tons of paper for the 11,824,000 official ballots to be used in New York State. One firm will print the entire number at $3 75 a thousand.

JOSEPH MANLEY has been interviewed at length in New York. In referring to the South, he said: "The Democrats must make a very vigorous fight in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia and Delaware; they cannot receive the electoral votes of any of those States without a severe and close contest." Speaking of the appearance of the Plumed Knight in the canvass, he said: "Mr. Blaine never speaks without a response from the Republican masses; his voice is always potent with his party, and the echoes of his utterance at Ophir Farm are reverberating all over the country. In every State, from Maine to California, his ringing words are being quoted with telling effect on the minds of his countrymen. It is unquestionably a matter of great regret to Mr. Blaine that, for reasons which he frankly stated, and which are not political, he cannot take an active part in the campaign." When questioned as to the situation in the Empire State, Mr. Manley said: "It is too early to talk at random, but there are many signs that point to an uprising, not only of the country Republicans of New York, but of an irresistible movement of the business men of New York City, and of all the large manufacturing centers. Every man who is in business feels that Democratic success would mean a reopening of the tariff question, uncertainty as to banking and currency legislation, and that this would certainly disturb all business operations, unsettle values, and depress every important industry. Harrison and Reid will be elected and the next four years will be the most prosperous business years in the history of the country."

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS, who was elected to the New York Senate last year as an Independent Republican, supported by Democrats, and who has to an extent acted with that party, announces that he will take the stump for Harrison and Reid. He declares that the McKinley law has completely vindicated itself, and that he is firmly convinced of the benefits of protection.

COLONEL WILLIAM L., familiarly known as "Bill" Brown, who won a fortune on Cleveland in 1884, and lost a bigger one in 1888, is on deck in New York with another pocketful of money. He is a State Senator and very popular among the Democratic politicians. He announced publicly the other day that he had $100,000 he was willing to wager on Cleveland this time. While Colonel Brown was warming up to his subject a slight gentleman who recognized in the enthusiastic Democrat on the sidewalk the big bettor of New York, filled up a pause in Colonel Brown's harangue by casually remarking that he would like to bet $5,000 on Harrison. "I am the man you are looking for," said Colonel Brown, wheeling about quickly. "Shall we put up the money now?" The gentleman nodded acquiescence and the two walked together up to the hotel clerk's desk, where Colonel Brown promptly pulled a roll of bills and carefully counted out ten $500 bills. The other gentleman then calmly took out his wallet and seemingly extracted in succession 50 $100 bills. After they had written out the agreement, the slight gentleman declining to give his name, he turned to Colonel Brown and suggested that the money should be counted over again to see that there was no mistake. The hotel clerk took the money out of the envelope. Colonel Brown's ten $5,00 bills were still there but there was only one $100 bill. The crowd about was startled when from the bills dropped a card. Colonel Brown hastily picked it up and after one glance he laughed heartily and suggested that the crowd step into the adjoining barroom. "The joke is on me," he murmured, as he led the way. The card read, "Herman the Magician."

A FEW women have registered in Illinois to vote at the approaching elections. Under a new law they have the right to cast ballots for trustees of the State University.

PERHAPS the closest Congressional district in Pennsylvania now represented by a Republican is the Twelfth, composed of Luzerne county. It cast nearly 22,000 votes in 1888 and gave Harrison a majority of 325 over Cleveland. A year later it gave a Democratic majority of 422 on State Treasurer; in 1890 Pattison for Governor had 2,408 over Delamater, and last year on Auditor General the Democratic majority was 1,724. These figures show the county to be fairly Democratic in all but Presidential years. The two elections for Congressman held there since the apportionment of 1887 made Luzerne a separate district have resulted in Republican success. In 1888, when the Republican majority for President was 325, General Osborne was elected to Congress by 1,499 over John Lynch, one of the strongest Democrats in the county, and since elected to the bench there. In 1890, in the face of a Democratic majority on Governor of 2,448, George W. Shonk, Republican, was elected to Congress by 1,431. This could indicate that Luzerne county is sound on the tariff. Both candidates this year are new in the Congressional field. Mr. Shonk declining a renomination, the Republicans have nominated C. D. Foster. The Democratic nominee is William H. Hines, who has served in both houses of the Legislature and is now finishing his term as a State Senator.

SINCE Chicago took in all the adjacent cornfields and farm houses, its voting strength is largely increased. The first day's registration indicates a total of 250,000.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Eclipse as Seen Here.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I notice in this morning's DISPATCH a report of observations of yesterday's eclipse, taken at Denver, in which it is said that the moon was seven seconds ahead of time at that place. It did appear to me to be nearly 20 seconds fast, but it is more probable that my time was at fault than that the moon was wrong. But those observers declare that our usually sedate little moon put on Western airs, and smashed up several pretty sun spots. I believe there is some mistake here, as she never was known to break any sun spots before. They say, too, that she behaved otherwise badly. It may be so, but she was perfectly quiet when she came here, and, besides, there were no sun spots to break. The sun presented a spotless disk throughout the performance, although a few small spots appear on his face this morning.

The same report says that mountains were plainly seen, and that there is no evidence of a lunar atmosphere. Mountains can be seen at any time with a good instrument, but I have never been able to observe any evidence of an atmosphere. If the lenses of the telescope are not perfectly achromatic, the appearance may be taken for atmospheric effect. I think, however, the fact that the moon has no atmosphere has been sufficiently established.

There will be no eclipse of the sun visible here till July 29, 1897, and that will be quite small; but on the forenoon of the 28th of May, 1900, there will be a very large eclipse of the sun, visible throughout the United States, nearly total in some parts.

J. C. MCCORMICK.

EMSWORTH, Oct. 21.

Talmage and the Czar.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Dr. Talmage, in cooking his stories of Russia, evidently either neglected to put some salt and pepper in them or he is ignorant of the fact that anything not seasoned with them can possibly taste well. Facts and not stories are required to get people to believe that the Russian Czar is the Most Benevolent Emperor of the world! Where is there theory in what Dr. Talmage wants us to believe that people are hired by other countries for the sole purpose of writing Russia down, just because Russia is the largest of all European countries? Was our well known writer Keenan hired by the United States? Intelligent people are not so easily bribed, according to my opinion.

It is true that the Czar devoted a few thousand roubles toward the relief fund, but how many millions of roubles does he spend on his pleasures and his own idiotic, vile desires? Oh, what a burden the high Russian taxes are on the poor, ignorant, wretched peasants! Why are there thousands of peasants in Russia who have never seen a larger bill than 3 roubles in their life? Why does not the Most Benevolent Emperor give his people free schools if he so strives to do his people good? Why does he keep his subordinates in entire ignorance and darkness? Is it not because it is to his individual interest that his subordinates be kept in ignorance and fanatism? Why is he the head of the Russian holy Synod? Because it is to his interest again to be there.

I was born and raised in Russia, and know more, consequently, about the country than the celebrated Dr. Talmage can tell me or anybody else.

S. SCHAFFER.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

INDIAN GHOSTS WON'T DOWN.

Redskins Crazy to Dance, and That Means Another War.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Oct. 21.—George Bartlett, United States Marshal at Pine Ridge, who has been in the Government service in the Sioux reservation for 18 years, is in the city. In speaking of the state of affairs among the Indians, he said:

"The Indians are talking very freely of engaging in the ghost dance again, and despite the contradiction of the agents, I know there is imminent danger of an outbreak. There are hundreds of ghost shirts among the Indians, and all that is keeping them from engaging in the dance is fear of the consequences. They are very much dissatisfied, and all that is needed to start them is some impulsive chief with the nerve to take the leadership.

"Short Bull and Kicking Bear, two chiefs who were prominent in the uprising two years ago, are looked to as possible leaders. They were with Buffalo Bill's show until recently, and were retained at Fort Sheridan en route home for fear they might precipitate an outbreak on their return. They are now back on the reservation, and I think that all that is needed to start trouble is fair weather. They are apt to start toward spring, anyhow. I know that the sentiment is very generally in favor of dancing among them. If they dance there will be open hostility. The dance means that."

THE WOMEN'S VICTORIA.

MRS. WOODHULL is simply a female fakir and impostor.—*Kansas City Star.*

MRS. WOODHULL is half-right, but if she can't be President, can't she supply what, perhaps, on the whole, is better—a President?—*Lewiston Journal.*

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S letter of acceptance is not as dreary reading as Grover's. But Benjamin Harrison will be elected over both of them.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S platform forgets one thing. There was no promise of a new spring bonnet in it for every Woodhull voter.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is quite evident that Victoria Woodhull doesn't understand the art of running for office. She says she is not sure of being elected. This will never do.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Etruria with Victoria Woodhull on board was detained at Quarantine only 24 hours. Our quarantine regulations apparently are not stringent enough to protect this country fully.—*Chicago Mail.*

As she has a very rich banker or two in the family some practical politicians are of opinion that Mrs. Woodhull Martin's claim to the Presidency might be taken into more respectful consideration.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CANDIDATE VICTORIA WOODHULL MARTIN announces that she will willingly stay in the United States if the people elect her to the Presidency. This announcement may possibly injure Victoria's prospects.—*Washington Post.*

IT is hoped that Mrs. Woodhull Martin will take the stump and advocate the cause of the woman's rights party. What the campaign has lacked thus far is the element of picturesqueness. MRS. Woodhull Martin could supply this.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

VICTORIA WOODHULL MARTIN objects to the secret ballot and wants to know why voters cannot stand up like men and publicly state their preferences. There are several reasons. Some men are poorer than others, some men are smaller than others and some men have wives who belong to the other party.—*New York Herald.*

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Adam Paff, Beaver Falls.

Adam Paff, a well-known druggist of Beaver Falls, died suddenly on the midnight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Thursday night, while en route from Pittsburg to Beaver Falls. He was noticed as ill on the train, and when the train pulled in at Beaver Falls it was noticed that he did not attempt to get off. He was found to be dead. He formerly kept a drug store on the Southside, Pittsburg. He leaves a wife and one child.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS NELSON, the head of the publishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh and New York, is dead.

CAPTAIN JAMES HOPE, an artist of national reputation, died at his home in Watkins, N. Y., yesterday morning.

REUBEN SEIDEL, one of the pioneer iron masters of the Schuylkill Valley, died at Gibraltar, Philadelphia county, yesterday morning aged 76.

DENNIS T. HANKS, the early tutor and lifelong friend of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Hoff, in Paris, Ill., aged 93 years.

JOHN H. RIGNEY, formerly General Superintendent of the Philadelphia district for the Adams Express Company, died Thursday morning in his room at the Girard House, Philadelphia, from paralysis, aged 52 years.

COLONEL JOSEPH H. WOOD, a pioneer in the museum business, died in Adrian, Mich., yesterday morning aged 73, of bright's disease. He settled in Adrian at an early day as a merchant, then figured in the museum business in Cincinnati and Chicago up to the fire in the latter city in 1871, which destroyed his popular museum there.

A RECEPTION TO CLERICS.

Presbyterian Theologians to Be Entertained at the Monongahela House—Talking to Teachers—Columbus Music This Afternoon—Physical Culture for the Gentler Sex.

A RECEPTION is to be given in the Monongahela House next Tuesday by the Presbyterian Union of Pittsburg and Allegheny, in honor of Rev. William C. Young, D. D., LL. D., Moderator of the last general assembly, and Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., who is professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Western Theological Seminary. Hon. Thomas Ewing, President of the Union, will deliver the address of welcome. Rev. E. R. Donehoo, the secretary, is in charge of the arrangements.

AT the Teachers' Institute that opened in the First Presbyterian Church last night, Hon. Levis I. Handy delivered an address on "Patrick Henry, Orator and Statesman." He was followed by Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent of Schools, who spoke in an instructive and pleasing manner to the teachers. The institute will continue to-day, when Hon. Charles H. Workman, of Ada, O., will speak on "Christopher Columbus," and Hon. E. T. Nelson, of Delaware, O., on "Trends of the Continent."

DR. J. T. EDWARDS, Principal of Chamberlain Institute, New York, will lecture in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Monday evening, on "Popular Education."

THERE will be a Columbus programme at Mr. H. P. Ecker's regular Saturday organ concert in Carnegie Hall, this afternoon. Besides patriotic selections on the organ, Louis Doublin will render some solos on the violin, and Miss Mary Byron will recite.

THE Margaret Miller Fund Hall, of the Young Women's Christian Association, 219 Collins avenue, will be made use of for classes in physical education for ladies and children. They will be under the management of the association and directed by Miss Kelly. An elective system will be pursued. Information can be had by calling at the rooms on Wednesday, October 26, between 3 and 5 P. M., or by addressing Mrs. O. B. Ryall, Secretary.

WORMS IN CHESTNUTS.

A Doctor Explains How the Ugly Insects Get There.

"I like chestnuts now," said a prominent doctor yesterday as he walked down the street munching at some of the floury morsels, "but later on when the worms begin to show up in them I don't care for any. It would perhaps interest you to know how worms get into chestnuts. When the nut is still green an insect comes along, and hunting a warm place in which to have its eggs hatched, lights upon the green chestnut and stings it. At the same time it deposits some of its eggs in the opening thus made. The chestnut begins to ripen and at the same time the eggs are hatching. The insect selects chestnuts as a place for depositing its eggs as being the best adapted place by instinct. The floury matter in the nut turns to sugar and sugar contains carbon which produces heat. You don't need to look for worms in the early part of the chestnut season, as it takes some time for the eggs to hatch.

"The chestnut is a very good food: the flour or starchy matter makes it very nutritious. In some places in Italy the inhabitants make flour of those large Italian chestnuts and make bread. Some families use no other kind of flour than this.

"Talking about flour, I saw a very peculiar kind made from bananas. The bread made from it was very palatable, but I think it would be rather hard on the digestive organs as a regular diet."

COMING HOME FROM KANSAS.

Returning Emigrants Make Merry at the Expense of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—[*Special.*]—A train of wagons, about 20 in number, created considerable interest and comment on Washington avenue this morning. The train was strung out for two blocks, and from the inscriptions on the weather-beaten covers it was evident that the movers were "returning home" from the Sunflower State. An inscription on the cover of the first wagon read: "In God We Trust: to Kansas or Bust." The second wagon, which was drawn by two sorry-looking mules driven by a man who has seen the snow of 60 winters, bore this inscription: "In God We Trusted, and in Kansas We Are Busted." Another read: "Four Months in Kansas; Two Months After My Hat." A prairie zephyr appears to have carried his only "bonnet" away.

Every wagon supported a banner, the last one reading: "White Man First, Dog Next, Indian Next, Negro Next, and Kansas Last." "Hurrah for Missouri! Who Wouldn't Stand Up for It?"

CHEAP IRON IN LABRADOR.

An Agent of the Krupps Is Inspecting the New Mines of That Region.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The well-known heavy gun manufacturers, Krupps, of Essen, have sent out an agent to Canada, in the person of