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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

PROTECTING THE RIVERS.

The return of true bills against a number of manufacturing firms by the United States grand jury shows that there is an active determination to prevent further encroachments on the river channels. The list of defendants in this suit comprises many of the most prominent firms in the city, which is a gratifying sign that there is no intention to prosecute small offenders but rather to cut off the evil at its source by making the most prominent example possible.

Of course this comment is not intended to express any opinion as to the conviction or acquittal in any individual case. That is a question to be decided by the evidence and it is to be left to the jury without prejudice. But it is a patent fact that the rivers have been largely encroached upon by the dumping of cinders from the milis. The encroachment has gone to the point where it must be stopped. The inaugural of prosecutions without fear or favor funishes a satisfactory assurance that it will be stopped. The large number of indictments found indicates that those who have encroached on the river will suffer the penalty for it, while if any are incorrectly charged with the offense they will have an opportunity of demonstrating that they have not done it.

There has been an opinion that the rivers are not worth preserving. This has given rise to practices which take the surest way to make them worthless. These suits, however, give notice that the Government intends to preserve them for the uses both of navigation and drainage.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

From all parts of the country telegrams of sympathy yesterday poured in upon President Harrison: but the domestic bereavement which has befallen him is too deep to be much assuaged by any human expression, however kindly meant. Yet it is points, show their recognition of the personal grief which has befallen their chief servant. Those touches of nature which make the whole world kin-sad though the occasions be which call them forthshow the pulsations of the great heart of humanity to have a farther and profounder reach than is always remembered when the petty contests of life are uppermost. A London paper commenting upon the display of deep sympathy for President Harrison in his affliction, spoke the other day, as though it were something singular, of so much sentiment being so interwoven in the American character with such capacity for practical things. However it was meant, nothing better could be said of our people. When sympathy for the sufferings and trials of human nature is eliminated from life, then life will not be worth living. In proportion as a people have this sort of sentiment keenly developed, so shall we find them progressive upon the lines of best civilization, which points ultimately to more of altruism and less of egoism. The President has suffered the deepest domestic bereavement that is possible to befall a man. In the expressions of sensitive consideration for him, which emanate from all quarters, the American people give evidence that is highly creditable to their feelings. The loss of a loving wife, the helpful companion of his married years, and one whose gracious and excellent influences were so greatly concerned in the President's career, is a bereavement which cannot be mitigated by any expression, yet which appeals profoundly to the sympathy of all.

fact, what is the manifest conclusion? Clearly that the Republicans of Nevada, to whom Senator Stewart is indebted for his election, are in favor of that legislation which the Democrats describe as the force bill. His re-election is in danger according to Senator Gorman; and if he comes back to the Senate it will be by virtue of Democratic votes.

Of course Senator Gorman only made this statement for Southern consumption. If the alleged force bill was the issue in which Senator Stewart's re-election depended that statesman would promptly smooth matters out by hastening to swallow the force bill. Every person well informed in politics knows that Senator Stewart is working for re-election on the People's party platform, having bolted the Republican ranks on the silver question. It seems that the Republicans of Nevada are to be led off into the Third party cave of Adullam in that way. But Senator

Gorman's pretty tale reveals the fact that the Democratic party, notwithstanding its platform, is lending its aid to the furtherance of the free silver cause. A fertile imagination is a good thing sometimes; but Senator Gorman's produc-

tions have not enough of the quality of realism about them to pass current.

THE CHOLERA'S DISAPPEARANCE. There is comfort in the announcement of the fact that the cholera has disappeared from Europe. That is it has died out to the extent shown in the fact that on last Friday there was not a single death from it in Hamburg, while in the less seriously plagued cities there have been no new cases for some time. This is evidently in obedience to the rule generally though not always operative, that the cholera disappears before the advance of frosty weather.

It would be pleasant to believe that this marks the end of the westward march of cholera. But former epidemics have demonstrated that while the germ does not develop in cold weather it can lie dormant in some chosen localities until the return of the warm season. There have been numerous cases in which the infection after disappearing in the fall has taken a new start in the spring. Up to the close of the warm weather it is certain that the slight infection which reached New York was stamped out. But this gives no assurance, if precautions are relaxed, that the germs may not be imported during the winter and permitted to lie in unknown quarters until next summer when the disease may break out at points where it is impossible tot race the

The precautions against the importation of the germ should not be relaxed simply because it does not develop in cold weather. All classes of merchandise liable to carry it should be either rigidly excluded or thoroughly disinfected. Above all this country should be in readiness to meet the first appearance of the disease next year in the best sanitary condition, and with

full resources for isolating and suppressing the disease wherever it occurs. The fact that we narrowly escaped an epidemic this fall is not good reason for concluding that all danger is past, but rather for maintaining the safeguards which prevented the spread of the infection. Indeed the best opinion during the entire fall was not that there was danger of a widespread epidemic this year so much as that the infection might gain a foothold to work its worst ravages next summer.

If Pittsburg enters upon the hot weather of next year in the same state of sanitation as this year, she will have little reason to fear the cholera. And by the same well that the people thus, without regard measures the teeth will be drawn from to any differences whatsoever upon other more common and equally destructive GOOD AND SIGNIFICANT ADVICE. The New York Sun has been notable in past campaigns for scenting out Democratic defeat in the closing weeks of Presidental campaigns. An exception must be made as to the year 1884, when the Sun thought "that Grover Cleveland was beaten" but found out it was mistaken. There is a suggestion of this quality in the recent examination by the Sun of the betting performances of Senator and General Bill Brown, and the final advice to its readers: "Vote the Democratic ticket; don't bet on it!" Whether this advice is the result of the Sun's Cassandrine foresight for Democratic adversity, or is based on that jour nal's moral convictions, we heartily indorse it. As an investment we cannot regard a bet on Cleveland's victory as a marketable security; while on grounds of public morality election betting is one of the silliest vices of the time. It is bad enough to bet on stocks and the prices of grain, but the idea which a large number of people seem to entertain that party fealty is to be proved by wagering on party success, or that party victories are to be won in that manner, presents a com-

a minimum the dangers which now threaten their own servants and the traveling community.

Some of the Alabamian egg throwers are likely to discover that their favorite pastime is expensive, as well as ungentle-manly and discreditable to a country of free

THE reletting of the contract for the removal of dead animals and condemned meat from the city, for the next five years, was decidedly premature when Councils are supposed to have the whole garbage question under consideration. The experi-ence of other cities has proven that a mu-nicipal collection and cremation of refuse matter is the most satisfactory system. Such a method is economical in health and wealth, and a city of Pittsburg's size ought to be progressive enough to adopt it with-out further delay.

VOTING schools should be well patronized during the next few days by citizens who do not wish to invalidate their ballots through an ignorance of the new technicalities.

SENATOR HILL devoted much effort again last night to denouncing a Protective tariff as unconstitutional and assuring his hearers that a little of it was a good thing in spite of its unconstitutionality. There are many Democratic leaders who find it hard at this time to be equally explicit and evasive, and Mr. Hill is the champion dodger of them all in preferring evasion to explicitness.

ARGENTINIA'S revolution is rapidly attaining the magnificent proportions which usually dignify the political upheavals of South American republics.

THE policy of Protection is constructive, that of free trade is destructive. Where the Democrats would find their policy if there were no party against which it was competing is not quite clear. For the only thing upon which all the orators of Democratic persuasion are agreed is in the denun-ciation of Protection, and the avoidance of outlining a substitute for it.

CONSISTENCY is an admirable quality which is conspicuous by its absence from the Democratic party at this time.

JUST what its line of action will be is by no means clear at present. But, from its past efforts to gerrymander the State, it may sately be assumed that the Democratic Leg-islature of Wisconsin will allow no scruples of conscience to bar it from using all its power to insure the return of Democration lectors.

WHEN, oh when, are those oft-promised and long-postponed street signs to make their much needed appearance?

In two weeks' time Secretary of State Harrity will be comparatively free from the supreme claims which are made upon the time of the Democratic National Committee Chairman. Maybe he will be at some trouble then to earn the remuneration which he receives from the Commonwealth of Penn sylvania.

THERE is nothing surprising in the coin cidence of an unusually big snake crop and scarcity of water in this State.

FALSE registration and corrupt voting are offenses for which no punishment could be too severe. The time should come, and come quickly, when men convicted of delib erately committing such crimes will receive the political and social ostracism which they deserve.

WOOD-SAWING is a necessary preliminary to the production of political deals.

ANIMATED whist was the first step toward animated discussion in the religions circles of Steubenville. It is to be hoped that the animated discussion will stop short of the bitter animosity that such things are apt to develop.

PROFESSIONAL mendicancy is a prolific producer of protessional mendacity.

THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

UNDER the caption of "Looking at the Close States," the conservatively Republican Philadelphia Public Ledger has an interest-ing editorial review of the situation in the sections where the campaign of 1892 will be lost and won. The article starts with the

statement that it is useless to make esti-mates based on the election returns of 1888 with the purpose of forecasting the probable result of the election of 1892, but it is not entirely useless to show why so many States are classed by Republicans or Democrats as loubtful and why the probable result is uncertain. For several years pluralities in both Republican and Democratic States, with the notable exception of Pennsylvania, have been growing smaller, that is to say the parties have become of more nearly equal strength, and in the whole country the two parties have been aimost evenly divided since 1876. In what are known as

the doubtful States . the margin is now very small, a change of one vote in 200 on the basis of the vote of 1888 being sufficient to change the electoral vote from one party to nother.

There are several other States where slight changes would be sufficient to cause a revo-lution, and such changes may be brought about without any change of political senti-ment, but solely through the greater or less intelligence and energy of party manage-ment. In New York State, for example, there are always more than enough qualified citizens who do not vote to turn over the State, if they could be brought to the polls and voted en masse for the minority flexet. and voted en masse for the minority licket. Political guessers base their predictions largely on what they suppose to be the probable success or failure of the party managers in bringing on the vote in such close States, but, ignoring guesses of all kinds, we can learn something of the real situation by considering simply the election returns of 1883, these being known quantities.

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INSTEAD of taking the actual vote, which is not easily understood when dealing with large and small States, varying greatly in population, it is better to consider percent ages of the vote, and to look only at those States where the vote was almost evenly di-vided in 1888. In Conhecticut at the last Presidental election the Democrats had 48.94 per cent of the vote; the Republicans, 48.01. That is to say, in round numbers, out of every 100 voters 49 voted the Democratic ticket and 48 voted the Republican ticket. The other three voted the Prohibition or

ticket and 48 voted the Republican ticket. The other three voted the Prohibition or some other Third party ticket. Connecticut is rightly considered debatable ground, be-cause if one Democratout of 200 could be per-suaded to vote the Republican ticket next month the State would go Republican. In such calculations net changes only are considered. If the change of a Republican to the Democratic side is offset by the change, of a Democrat to the Republican side the result is the same as though no change had taken pisce. But the figures of 1888 show that the net change of half of 1 per cent, or one in 200, in favor o. the Republicans would transier the electoral vote of Con-necticut from Cleveland to Harrison. Illin-ois is not considered a doubtful state, but even there the difference is only 3 per cent, and a net change of 3 votes in 200 might make Illinois Democratic. Indiana is much closer and recognized as doubtful. In 1884 it was Democratic with a pargin of a little more than 1 per cent. This was overcome in 1888, and it became Republican by half of 1 per cent. It could be turned back into the Democratic column by a net gain from the Republicans of one vote in a few more than 400.

States Not Ordinarily Doubtful.

IOWA, which ordinarily would not be considered doubtful, was Republican in 1885 by a plurality of nearly 5% per cent. There does not seem to be sufficient reason to suppose that this could be overcome, even though the People's party should develop considerable force, for third parties reduc the strength of both principals. Maryland is almost as hopeful for the Republicans, judging merely by the figures, as Illinois for the Democrats, as the Democrats cast only 50.24 per cent of the votes in 1888 against 47.02 per cent for the Republicans, yet no one per cent for the Republicans, yet no one talks about Maryland as a doubtful State. New Hampshire stands in almost the same relation to the Republicans as Maryland to the Democrats, the Republicans polling 50.34 per cent of the votes and the Democrats 46.84. New Jersey, though consistently Democratic for many years, is closer than the Democratic politicians would like to ad-mit. In 1884 the Democrats had 48.85 per cent; the Republicans 47.16; in 1888 the per-centages were Democrats 49.87, Republicans 47.52, a difference of a little more than 2 per cent.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Denver Filling Up With the Delegates t the National Meeting.

DENVER, Oct. 25 .- The delegates to the Na Disvest, Oct. 3. - The delegates to the Na-tional Woman's Christian Temperance Union Covention which opens in this dity on Friday morning, are beginning to arrive. Among the arrivals were Miss Frances Will-ard and Lady Henry Somerset, of England, Editor W. T. Stead, of the London Review of Deview of Reviews, is expected to-morrow. In an inter-view Miss Willard says the petition now being circulated to suppress alcohol and opium traffic will have nearly 6,000,000 signatures and be over three miles long. At the present time there are over 12,000,000 children studying up on the temperance ques-tion and the interesting part of the conven-tion will be a debate on the platform which pretty procession. The bride wore the con-ventional wedding costume of white silk, tulle veil and orange blossoms. She was at-tended by her maid of honor, Miss Maud is prepared by a representation of each of the 44 States and 5 Territories. In regard to the educational work, their publishing house sent out this year 135,000,000 pages of temper

the educational work, their publishing house sent out this year 135,000,000 pages of temper-ance literature. The publishing concern is controlled entirely by women and they nandled about \$250,000 last year. At a meeting of the Executive Committee to day resolutions of sympathy were wi ed Pesident Harrison in his sud bereavement. The exercises of the convention will open Friday morning with devotional proceed-ings led by Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, na-tional evangelist. Miss Willard will give her annual report; also Mrs. Caroline B. Buchl, of Connecticut, corresponding secre-tary, and Miss Esther Pugh, of Ohio, na-tional treasurer. The afternoon will be occupied with various union reports, and in the evening addresses of weloome will be made, and the responses by Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New York, and others. Saturday morning will be occu-pied with routine business, and in the afternoon there will be memorial exercises. Monday stated business continues, and in the evening the Demorest diamond medal will be contested for. Tuesday the election of officers, and on Wednesday a final ad-journment. Miss Willard will be to-elected President of the association. who gave her away. The groom was at-tended by his best man, Dr. R. W. Stewart. The ushers were Dr. Clark M. George, Dr. Marshall Reid Ward, Mr. George Patterson, of Lewistown; Dr. Stewart Patterson, Dr. O. Brumbaugh, Dr. Goulding and Dr. Zeigler. of Lewistown; Dr. Stewart Patterson, Dr. O. Brumbaugh, Dr. Goulding and Dr. Zeigler. Rev. George Hodges, rector of Calvary, spoke the impressive words of the Episcopal marriage service, amid a profound silence, through which the solemn tones of the clergyman broke clearly and distinctly. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mra. Kiernan, on Wainnt street, East End. The house was a mass of yellow chrysathemums, carrying out a pretty idea of using the royal fall flower for fall wed-dings. Among the relatives and friends at the reception were Mrs. Heliner and Miss Maud Heliner, cousins of the bride, and Dr. Robeson's parents, Mr. and Mra. David Robeson. Mr. Robeson is President of a bank in Lewistown. After the reception Dr. and Mrs. Robeson lett for a bridal tour in the East. They will be at home December1 at Negley Piace, Hays street. There were a number of handsome and useful presents from the innumrable iriends of the young couple. The bride has been, since the death of her mother, B years aro, in the home of her annt, Mrs. Kiernan, who has lavished all the care and tenderness of a mother on the young firl, and who saw her venture forth upon the sea of matrimony with many a prayer that the younge would be a swooth and happy one.

OUR MAIL POUCH. No Harm in Animated Whist.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

In your issue of this date, I notice a communication from Steupenville with reference to the entertainment called "animated whist," which the ladies of our Hospital Association propose giving. In that com-munication it is stated that while certain

munication it is stated that while certain religious bodies have objected to the enter-taliament as improper, "the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal-doubtless assuming that its charitable purpose justifies the pos-sibily questionable project—have made no biostics." In the project of the project of the procinsburg last evening. The bride was Miss Jessie Elliott Balley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Balley, of that borough, and the groom was Mr. Charles Lewis, of Bradford, sibly questionable project—have made no objections." In the name of my own church, St. Paul's Episcopal, I wish most strongly to disclaim the alleged ground of our action or non-action in this matter. We are not ac-customed to act on the Jesuit maxim, "the end justifies the means." We simply see nothing in this entertainment necessarily harmful or inconsistent with Christian character or conduct, and therefore raise no abjections to it. If we did see anything so harmful or inconsistent, we should most strenuously object, whatever might be the purpose. Pa. Rev. S. H. Moore, of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church, performed the cere church, with a ring. The bride wore a handsome gown of white corded slik with lace and pearls. Her long white veil was fastened with a spray of litles of the valley

purpose. I feel called upon to say this in justifica-tion of my own church and also of the Christian ladies who are managing the af-fair, both of whom are impliedly accused of countenancing and abetting something honor was Miss Gertrude Patterson, of Osburn, who wore a zown of pink silk and carried pink roses. Little Charles Dudley Armstrong was the page, looking very pretty in his Fauntleroy costume, and by his side waiked his little sister, Leslie, as a flower girl, in white silk. The groomsman was Mr. Guy Berry, and the ushers were Mr. Morgan Silvey and Mr. Clarence Ludden, of Wilkinsburg: Mr. Frank Williamson, of Cumberland, Md., and Mr. Henry Miller, of Rochester, Pa. After a wedding banquet the newly wedded pair left for their future home in Bradford, Pa. The house was handsomely decorated with paims, ferns and cut flowers, and there were at least 200 witnesses of the marriage core-mony who were guests at the banquet after-ward. There were many handsome presents, the bride being one of the most popular young ladies in Wilkinsburg. countenancing and abetting something which they recornize as improper. In saying this 1 do not in any wise pre-sume to criticise or reflect on the judgment or attitude of any other Christian body or man. Each must follow his own conscience, nor must any presume to judge or diotate to his neighbors. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Rector of St. Paul's Church. STEUBENVILLE, Oct. 25.

THE KNIGHT'S LAST THRUST.

MR. BLAINE has at last spoken to the peo ple of the United States and in the best of ways.-Columbus Dispatch.

MR. BLAINE has, as usual, grasped the whole situation and described it in a single sentence.—Cleveland Leader.

MR. BLAINE has again shown that his loyalty to Republicanism is as firm and un-yielding as the oak.-Grand Rapids Hera'd. It is a discriminating and judicial view

which he takes of the present attitude of parties and of the immediate outlook,-New York Tribune. His testimony to the able manner in which

home last evening. Rev. Mr. Mansell, of As-bury Chapel, East End, officiated. The bride the President stated the issues in his letter of acceptance is a well deserved tribute .-Philadelphia Press.

EVERYBODY always reads what Mr. Blaine to say. His revi

WEDDED AMID FLOWERS.

struck up the wedding march from "Lohen-

THERE was a brilliant wedding in Wil-

iony, using the service of the English

and a magnificent diamond necklace com

pleted her toilet. She carried roses and

illies, and it is safe to say that a prettler bride never stood at the altar. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Patterson, of

MISS BERTHA C. BONNEY, of Baltimore,

was married in that city, at her parents

home, to Dr. J. C. Boggs, of Alleghenv City

The young couple will be at home on Penn-sylvania avenue, Alleheny, after the ht of November.

THE marriage of Miss Birdie Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Green, of

Denniston avenue, to Mr. Milton Fritz, of New York, was solemnized at the bride's

-Coal mines employ 1,500,000 men. The Robeson-Giddings Marriage at Calvary Church-A Pretty Wedding at Wilkins-burg-The Graceful Apostle of Delsarte -Hopkins University has a \$10,000 ther-

Coming to Pittsburg Gossip of Society. -The Isle of Guernsey exacts a tax from CALVABY CHURCH was draped in greenall aliens. -In Japan every child is taught to work

ery last night. The florists had been at work to make it a bower fit for the plighting with both hands. of the troth of two young hearts, and they had accomplished their aim to perfection. It was the occasion of the wedding of Miss Marion Giddings, of the East End, and Dr.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The room in which Napoleon L died is low a stable.

-Ten days per annum is the average mount of sickness in human life. William F. Robeson, a young physician of this city. It was 6 o'clock when Carl Retter

-A may in Steubenville yesterday found penny dated 1793 in an old sewer. grin" on the organ, and the bridal party entered the church. It was a striking and -The British Isles comprise no fewer

than 1,000 separate islands and islets. -The sunflower bears 4,000 seeds, the

oppy 32,000 and the tobacco plant 70,320 -It is stated that 40,000,000 of the Queen's

Palmer, who was also in white, and carried yellow roses. The bride leaned on the arm of her cousin, Mr. Edmund Earle Kiernan, subjects in India never know what it is to get enough to eat. -Dr. Riley calculates that there must be

at least between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 in sects in the world.

-A dog market is held every Sunday in Paris, where it is possible to buy all varie ties of the canine tribe,

-A hotel with 6,124 rooms is reported to be the latest creation among Chicago's enterprises auxillary to the World's Fair.

-The smallest coal-burning locomotive, two feet long, was built by Charles D. Young, Denver boy of 15. It weighs 285 pounds.

-Electricity, theoretical and applied, is being taught in the evening classes at several sch

-Ireland has only eight theaters-three for Dublin, one in Beifast, one at Cork, one in Limerick, one at Waterford, and one for Londonderry.

-The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia, over the River Les, 9,833 feet above the sea level and 4,008 est above the river.

-A family in Reading, England, can prove by local records that they and their ancestors have paid rent for their house for no less than 400 years.

-At a recent New York reception the wedding cake of the bride's mother was served. It had been kept for that purpose, wrapped in brandled paper in a tin box.

-A piece of frog's skin not larger in dimeter than the rubber tip on a lead pencil has more pores in it than there are meshes in the mosquito netting on a screen door.

-A cutlery factory at Meriden, Conn., recently completed a wonderful toy-a per tect pocket knife, with 30 blades, pincers, shears, awis, etc., which is said to weigh but one-eighth of an ounce.

-We are familiar with the rush of the express train as it rushes past us at the rate of 60 miles an hour, but light actually trav-els 11,179,560 times as tast. The initial veloc-ity of the shot from the 12-pound bronze service gun is only 1,769 feet a second.

-The maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface of the earth, assert some scientific men, is 5,994,000,000. One of these prophets thinks that the maximum number of the earth's population will be reached A. D. 2072.

-The death rate of English soldiers sta-

tioned in India in 1859 was 69 per 1,000. Since

that time certain changes in housing, food, water, clothes, etc., have been adopted, with the result that in 1886 the rate was 15.18 per 1,000 and in 1888 it was 14.54 per 1,000.

-The comparatively rare metal glucin-

ium has been suggested as a suitable metal

for the construction of electrical apparatus, It is lighter than aluminium, resists oxida-tion, possesses greater rigidity, and is even a better conductor of electricity than silver.

-There are 64 countries where an in-

vention can claim protection, or rather

vention can claim protection, or rather where patent fees may be paid. Sixteen of these are in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, 37 in America and nine in Oceania. The total price of these 64 official scraps of paper amounts to the nice little sum of \$15,000.

-Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's

ernst. It is the bed rock of the world. It

shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thickness of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock, from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

-The first high hat ever worn was car-

SECTIONAL POLITICS.

A very jug-handled view of the relative rights of different sections is displayed by the Atlanta Constitution in rejoicing that the South continues "solid" and almost in the same breath vigorously inveighing against the crime of attempting to set up "a solid North." This displays the usual Southern Democratic view that the only thing that is right is that which gives the Southern Democracy power. The South is to be kept solid by fair means or foul. Fair means are preferred if practicable; but the end must be reached anyway. If the North should exhibit any disposition to solidify itself against a political policy that gives the South more power in the Government than it is honestly entitled to the usual howl about "sectional politics" will be raised.

The fact is that the Southern Democracy is essentially the most sectional party ever known; and the Solid South is the survival and exemplification of Bourbon stupidity.

SENATOR GORMAN'S FICTION.

Senator Gorman made an unwitting contribution to the gayety of politics in his speech at Glenelg, Maryland, the other day. Besides an initial stroke of humon in the assertion that "the Republican party came into power by revolution,' he made an amusing draft on his imaging tion in referring to the Republican Senators who voted against the force bill. Here is the jeu d' esprit:

One of these, Senator Stewart of Nevada, is being persecuted for his action, and his re-election is thereby rendered doubtful. I received a dispatch from him a few days ago to the above effect, and I immediately elegraphed as fast as the wires would fiast it to half a dozen prominent Democrats in that State, saying: "Stand by Stewart; he is hat State, saying: "Stand by Stewart; he is Republican, but he saved the liberties of he people." Accepting this as an actual statement of a Republican, but he saved the liberties of the people."

bination of idiocy and laxity in primary public morals that is phenomenal. We respect the Sun's advice modified to suit all people. Vote for the party which best represents your honest convictions Don't bet on either party.

CAUSE AND EFFECT, WHICH?

The latest outbreak of the New York World consists in the publication of very positive and commendable declarations by eminent ex-Republicans against the use of money for the corruption of elections. The condemnations of such practices are pertinent and would have an excellent effect if laid to heart by all people without regard to party.

Are we permitted to hope that it is one good result of these expressions in favor of nonesty that the World has abandoned its previous double-leaded effort to raise an mmense fund wherewith to accomplish the very large-sized task of carrying the Northwest for Cieveland? We would be glad to lay that flattering unction to our souls, if it were not for one little obstacle That is the fact that the sick campaign fund proved a fizzle before the World started out on its boom for purity in elections. This impels us to the conclusion that the relation of cause and effect is the other way, and that the World is indulging in flamboyant purity because its pro ject for buying up several States has turned out a failure in the index.

CITIZENS who content themselves by pointing out political evils without doing all in their power to reform them are very better than the men to whom thei little apathy gives the opportunity for corruption

ARCTIC explorers risk their own lives to add to mankind's knowledge of science. Railroad companies risk the lives of others to add to their own pecuniary profit. The former may be criticised for a heroic and impractical infatuation. The latter are to be condemned for a sordid and inhuman obsorption in dollar-hunting. On the whole the public can afford to lose lives in quest of knowledge better than to have them sacrificed in a search for dividends. But the public prizes the facilities of rapid transit more dearly than the knowledge of unin-habitable regions, and yet subscriptions are always on hand to squip an arotic expedi

THERE is not much to be said for the political integrity or the shrewdness of cople's party voters who allow themselves to be used as catspaws to snatch Demo cratic chestnuts from the fire of Republican majorities.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE. IT is announced that Queen Victoria will

spend the winter months in Italy. She will reside at Bientina, 11 miles cast of Pisa. MME. CARNOT, wife of the French President, smokes eigarettes after her meals, but only a mild and sweet scented variety.

DR. HEBER BISHOP, of Boston, went hunting in the Moose River Valley, Me. last week, and killed a moose weighing 1,00 pounds. LOWDEN W. RICHARDS, of Thurlow

Assistant Executive Commissioner of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsyl vania, has resigned. PRINCE ALFRED, eldest son of the Duke

of Edinburgh, yesterday entered the First Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards. Prince Alfred is 18 years old. EDWIN BOOTH has positively decided not

to appear again upon the stage. He has a fortune of \$750,000, which he does not appear ambitious to increase. OSCAR WILDE is said to be deep in the

development of a new flower, a golden veined tulip, which he declares to be "a triumph of classic horticulture."

THE list of musical prodigies in Boston at present includes a young Cherokee In-dian girl, who is said to be remarkably accomplished. She expects to return to the Indian Territory when her education is completed as a teacher of her tribe.

IT has been generally overlooked by the critics in reviewing the works of Renan that before Darwin's book appeared th French thinker wrote a remarkable work on the dawn of science which forecast evo lution and almost all the scientific advance of the present day.

COMMANDER WEISSERT'S STAFF.

It Includes a Pittsburger as One of the **Executive** Committee. MILWAUKER, Oct. 25.-Commander in Chief Weissert, of the Grand Army of the Republic, to-day issued General Order No. 2 from National Headquarters in this city, in which he announces the appointment of five members of his official family as follows: Adjutant General, E. B. Gray, Milwaukce Adjuant ceneral, L. S. Grisy, Milwance; Quartermaster General, John Taylor, Phila-delphia; Inspector General, George L. Good-ale, Boston; Assistant Adjutant General, J. I. Bennett, Chicago; Senior Aide de Camp, Ford H. Rogers, Detroit, Mich. The sppoint-ment of a Judge Advocate is still to be an-nounced. It is one of the most important, but no intimation is made as to who the ap-pointee will be. Five of the seven members of the Execu-tive Committee of the Council of Adminis-tration are announced as tollows: Henry 8. District, Chicago; L. B. Raymond, Hampton, Ia.; William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind; H. G. Luther, Providence, R. L; A. P. Burchfield, Piraburg, Pa. The Commander in Chief outlines the policy of his administration, which is to be a vigorous one in the interest of increasing the membership of the order. He size gives prominence to the rule in the fundamental law of the order which forbids the discus-sion of partisan polities in meetings of the organization. Quartermaster General, John Taylor, Phila

Is Never Game Enough. lew Orleans Picayune.] As a hunter all a dude can do is to go on

nd bag his trousers. A Precursor of Sousa. The first marine band-the Atlantic cable

A Post-Prandiel Morrel

Washington Post.) Chauncey Depow will simply take in Indi-ana as an after-dinner Sysr.

New York, if not absolutely the closest, is New York, if not absolutely the closest, is the most doubtful State of all. In 1884 there was a difference of only nine one-hundredths of one per cent between the party votes. The small change required was effected in of one per cent between the party votes. The small change required was effected in 1888, when the State was turned to Harrison, the Republicans getting 49.10 per cent of the vote and the Democrats 48.01, a difference of little more than 1 per cent. It is worth not-ing in this connection that the Democratic vote tell off very little, though the Republi-cans gained one per cent, the main loss per cent failing on the Third parties.

Importance of Local Complications

IN a State polling a million and a half of votes, with great centres of population like New York and Brooklyn, it is manifest that urely local causes might be sufficient to turn over enough votes to change the result one way or the other, though the remainder of the State should stand stead ast in party ranks. It is impossible to canvass such a big State closely enough to determine its obable vote where the margin is so small

big State closely enough to determine its probable vote where the margin is so small. A child can guess quite as well as Chairman Carter or Chairman Harrity what the result will be, unless there should be signs of a political revolution. North Carolina may be classed with Iowa, whose percentages are about the same, but the other way round. Ohio, though always esteemed strongly Republican, is close enough to be interesting, being little more strongly Republican than New Jersey is bemocratic, though this result is brough about by a strong Prohibition vote, sup-posed to be largely Republican offer splendid fighting ground. West Vinginia has been steadily moving toward the Republican for several years, owing, it is be-lieved, to the settlement of the State by Re-publicans from Pennsyivania and Ohio. In first the Democratics poiled 50.53 per cent of the vote and the Republicans 47.74 per cent, in 1885 the percentages were, Jemocratis, 45.84 (Republicans 49.02. A very singht change in the direction heretoore followed would give the electoral vote of the State to Har-rison. Virginia is equally close. In 1884, the Democratic harving 49.57 per cent and the Republicans 42.47. It will be seen that Step per centages over, also for event of the Step and the state were almost event y di-vited, the Democratic having 49.57 per cent and the Republicans 42.47. It will be seen that so far as the percentages go Virginia, though not classed among the doubtful states in the calculations of either party, is really a closer State than New York or In-diana.

Presence of an Unknown Quantity.

NOTHING has been said of such Southern States as Alabama or such Western States as Minnesota or Nebraska, as, if notable changes are made in any of these, they will be due to that unknown quantity, the Peo-ple's party, and we have been dealing here only with the actual returns of 1888.

The result is what was expected, that the vote in several States has heretofore been so close as to leave the probable result of the election next month full of doubt and unelection next month full of doubt and un-certainty. Disregarding figures, it is possible for the enthusiastic partisan, Republican or Democrat, to give reasons in abundance why his party will win, but viewed from an arith-metical standpoint, exclusively, the result is an unknown quantity, with these States as the doubtful factors: Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and West Virginia. In certain contingencies on the night of election or the day afterward poli-ticians may scan with interest the returns from Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New Hamp-shire, North Carolina and Ohio, but it is only remotely possible that they will be obliged to wait for the returns from other States in order to figure out the general re-sult as to the election of Harrison or Cleve-land, or the turning over of the election of a President and Vice President to the House and Senate respectively.

OFFERS CRISP A BONUS.

It Will Be Given Him If He Starts a Hat

Factory in Saginaw, Mich. DETROIT, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Saginaw, Mich., says that Hon. Arthur Hill, a prominent lumber manufacturer of that nity has offered \$200,000 to Speaker Charles

city, has offered \$200,000 to Speaker Charles F. Crisp to establish a hat factory and also a woolen good's factory in that city, one halt of the sum to be applied to each. Mr. Hill does this on the showing made by Speaker Crisp in speeches delivered in ag-inaw and Detroit of great profits made in the manifacture of woolen goods and hats because of the present tariff. This proposi-tion is to stand for 20 days. Hill has de-posited a certified check for \$10,000 payable to Crisp's order as a forfait.

ation at its most critical moment cannot fail to have interest for the American people .-Washington Star.

His exposure of the pitiful attempt of Mr. Cleveland to get as nearly on the Repulican platform as he could will give the party of spologies something more to explain.-Buffalo Express.

THE letter, like all of Mr. Blaine's otter. ances, goes straight to the point. It un-masks the Democratic candidate, and puts clearly in view the real purposes of himself and his party .- Toledo Blade

It is a calm and thoughtful contribution to the literature of the canvass, and, of course, like everything which the ex-Secretary says or writes, will command general attention.-Philadelphia Bulletin.

WHAT Mr. Blaine has to say concerning reciprocity is interesting, and his remarks on the points of agreement between the two great parties of the country are well worthy of thoughtful consideration .- Boston Globe. Mr. BLAINE'S article in the North American R view is distinguished by candor and equitable phrasing to a degree not often quitable found in political speeches or writings two weeks before a national election.-New York Sun.

THE whole article is very forcible, attractive and satisfactory, and answers all the calls that have been made upon Mr. Blaine by his friends, except so far as they have een impossible demands for displays of physical strength .- Brooklyn Standard Union

Big Game for a Gas Trust Girl.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- The marriage of Baron on Biedenfeld and Miss Ida Cummings, niece of Columbus R. Cummings, ex-Pres dent of the Chicago Gas Trust, was cele-brated at 1 o'clock to-day, at the home of the bride's uncle on Indiana avenue. Only the family and a few friends were present.

DEATES HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Prof. William Swinton

Prof. William Swinton, the well-known thor of the series of school books that bear his me, died suddenly at the Neufville flats in New Monday night. He died alone. He was York York Monday night. He died alone. He w found lying face downward on the floor, where apparently had fallen in a fit of apoplexy. He w about 60 years of age and was born in Scotland, H came to this country when a child. He was co nected with New York newspapers and lately a came a professor in the California State Universit This professor and the California State Universit and the California State Universit and the California State Universit a chronic discense.

Captain Harvey Miller, Hermit,

Captain Harvey Miller, a rich and eccentric character of Middletown, Conn., died Mon day night of softening of the brain. On the even ing of August il Capian Miller wandered away from home. Four days later he was found half starred and naked in a pasture. He never fully re-covered from the exposure which he received at that time. He lived the life of a hermit and spent his life in a filthy hut, though he is supposed to have left an estate worth over \$50,000.

Obituary Notes.

PROF. ADOLPH SORTBEER, of Goettingen, is dead. He was 75 years old. Prof. Soetbeer was the foremost authority of the world on the subjec of monometallism and bimettallism.

MISS ELIZA M. SHEPARD died Saturday at her home in Brooklyn, in her 72d year. She claim to have the distinction of being the first person set off a biast under the rocks at Heii Gate.

SAMUEL KAUFFMAN, a prominent York county farmer, whose home is near New Cumberland farmer, whose home is near New Cumberian suddenly expired of heart disease yesterday afte noon while driving with his wife to Harrisburg.

DR. JOHN HULL died in Carbondale, Pa., Friday, in his 77th year. He was born in New Jersey in March, 1818, and he boasted of having been a schoolmate of Grover Cleveland's father. He was a private in the Mexican war. He was a root and herb goctor.

herb doctor. EDWARD J. DENNING, senior partner of the great retail drygoods house of E. J. Denning & Co., of New York, successors to A. T. Stewart & Co., died suddeniy in his bathroom late Saturday night. Death was due to paralysis of the heart, directly caused by the grip.

LOUIS FRANCOIS CHAUMONTEL, Sei Department or Haute-Savole and admired by the Republicans of France as one of their most devoted According to the second second second second second adherents, is dead to Paris. In 1875 he was Mayor of Anneey and was removed by Broglie, then Prime Minister, for determined opposition to President MacMahon. He was elected a Senator in 1876 and re-elected thereafter at every term without onnealthes. wore her traveling dress, a light brown, trimmed with velvet, and carried white roses. Her bridemaid, Miss Ellen Fritz, a sister of the groom, was similarly attired. Mr. William Green, the bridg's brother, was Mr. William Green, the bride's brother, was best man, and Mr. David Thornburg was the usher. The house was decorated with exotics, and the air was heavy with their rich fragrance. There was a wedding sup-per and reception after the marria se cere-mony, and then the young couple left for an Eastern trip. Fastern trip.

Socrery is about to resume a fillip which will be strong enough to extricate it from the lethargy into which it seems to have fallen this season. Mrs. Edmund Russell, the apostle of Delsarte, whom New York's four hundred have gone daft over for several years past, is to pay a visit to Pittsburg the first week in November. She will be the guest of a circle of King's Daughters of the East End under whose auspices she is to give a lacture in the Pittsburg Club Theater, aturday evening, November 5. A lectur will very probably be given Monday November 7, at Mrs. C. L. Magee's house on Forbes street. The arrangements have not all been completed. Mrs. Russell's stay in Pittsburg will not be longer than three or four days as she is on her way to Chicago to open her season's work in that city.

THE Kings Daughters in Pittsburg as well as elsewhere, is a society which num-bers among its members young girls of the very best families whose leisure time is spent in trying to make it easier for po suffering humanity. Clothing is bestowed upon the needy and books, flowers and dinners are given out at Christmas time. The young girls have learned that the most ac-

ners are given out at Constants time. The young girls have learned that the most ac-ceptable charity for poor people is that taken from the pocket. Their desire in bringing Mrs. Russell here is not only to give a great deal of pleasure to society, but also to add to the treasury of the Khirz Daughters. The names of 12 leading Pittsburg ladies will be procured as patronesses. Mrs. Russell is not so well known in Pittsburg as her artistic husband, who gave a number of leo-tures on æstheticism in this city shout two years ago. Mrs. Russell counts among her pupils such hich and mighty names as the Whitneys, Astors and Lorillards, who are said to do homage to their teacher little short of idolatry. Mrs. Russell teaches feminine grace in all its various forms. One is tanght to sit, stand, walk, talk smile, laugh and innumerable other tungs, which, when a combined, convert an uply woman into a most fascinating creature.

MRS. S. P. HARBISON, Mrs. Stewart Scott, Mrs. O. L. Miller and Mrs. Y. H. Rob-inson, delegates to the Synogical meeting of

"Why are the New England people called the Woman's Synogical Meeting of Penn sylvania, left yesterday morning for Har risburg to attend the meeting which opened there inst evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Mar-ket Square Church. Yankces?" asked a Massachusetts school teacher in Georgia school. a Georgia school. "'Cause they yank everything in sight," an-swered a small Cracker and went to the foot of the class.-Detroit Free Press.

THE Young People's Society of Christia "How can I ever thank you?" she had sighed, Endeavor of the Third U. P. Church, Ridge As she took the ring he gave her in her dainty finger tips. He, meaning that she word her thanks, replied: "Why, thank me as all others thank; thank me with your fips." avenue, Allegheny, will give a spellin match to morrow evening. Prizes will be awarded and an enjoyable time is antici-pated. The proceeds will be used in the purchase of an organ for the Sabuath school. A small admission fee will be charged.

There was an awkward pause, and then his heart Raced suddenly along as fast as races Nancy Hanks, For she came up and stood a foot apart-Looked down and said, with blushes: "Well, why don't you take your thanks?" MR AND MRS. HERBERT HOSTETTER

are making arrangements to celebrate their "wooden wedding" by a reception at their beautiful Firth avenue home the 10th of

THE final meeting of the ladies who are Dilworth's house on Fifth avenue was held yesterday. The proceeds will be used for that most worthy charity, the Children's Hospital on Forbes street.

MR. GEORGE MERRIT was the host at an informal dance at his home on Dinwiddle street last evening.

MISS CLARA KING, of Allegheny City,

has returned from a visit to Philadelphia. Hard Question to Answ

ton Herald.]

It is an open question whether there are more able kickers in the political areas or in the football field just at present.

Hose and Hose

Chicago Tribune.]

The Governors and their staffs very m admired the big building and its staff.

ried upon the head of a portrait appears among Albert Durer's mar-ginal illustrations of the celebrated prayer-book of the Emperor Maximilian. In Jost Ammann's "Book of Escutcheons," published in 1589, a high hat forms the crest of a

-A French scientist, who is now a resident of New York, after having for some time been an assistant to Mr. Edison, has built a musical clock which he proposes to exhibit at the World's Fair. It is so combined with a phonograph as to perform in 12 hours Lohengrin, William Tell, the Huguenots and Faust.

-Experiments in instantaneous photography have proved that shots not only spread out, comet-like, as they fly, but they spread out, comet-like, as they by, out shey string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reaches a target that is 40 pards away the last shot is lagging behind ten yards.

-The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1-1000 part of an inch in dimachinery are 1-1000 part of an inch in di-ameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds by a machine invented by one John Wennstrom, which makes \$2,600 revolutions a minute. It is through these apertures that the very smallest wires are drawn, and until recently they were pierced by hand.

-The King of Siam has recently prescribed a rigorous test for those of his sub-jects who claim to be endowed with the mantle of prophecy. An enactment has now been made providing that no prophet shall be entitled to public confidence unless he has the gift of sitting unharmed in the midst of a sen-coal fire for the space of at cast half an hour.

FLIGHTS INTO FUNNYDOM.

"What in the mischief is Jones still runnin' for? Doesn't he know the election is over?" "Yes, but you see he runs from principle. Been runnin' for 12 years and can't stop!"-Atlanta Con-

titution. "Now, children," said the minister, "I

hope that I have impressed on your minds that ho esty is the best policy." "'Tain't neither," piped the insurance agent son; "a paid up one is better."-Buffulo Express. He comes home late at night, from "lodge,"

LITERALLY CONSTRUED.

Police Justice-What is your name, pris-

"Columbus Day, sir." "Columbus Day, sir." "I guess we can put you away until the 21st of ext October."-Indianapolis Journal.

Shouters spout,

Sponters shout, And buttonhoiers buzz like bees; Brass bands biare,

ners flare,

"Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,"

she sighed romantically. "Great Scott, Miss Passeigh." said Billy Bilven with genuine sympathy. "you dod't mean to say you have had trouble as long as all that!"- Wash-meters for

Sweet girl-Is it wicked to sing that song

m Sundays? Brother Jack-Yes, it is wicked to sing any day. "Why?" "Because it makes the people sweer,"-Jime

And politics is in the breeze

Culprit-Columbus Day, Your Honor,

-Brooklyn Engle

-Chicago Netos Record.

-New Fork Journal.

His wifey "smells a rat" (Or something else), and when he tries

And says: "Where was (hic!) I at?"

To talk, he mixes up his lies,

ner?

"Eh?"

noton Star

Stines.