The Dispatch.

Vol. 74, No. 289-Entered at Pittaburg Pos

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

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be

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

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE DAILY DISPATCH, One Year. 123
THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at

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

LETTER.
POSTAGE-Sunday issue and all triple number copies, ic. single anddouble number copies, ic.

Voluntary contributors should keep copies of erticles. If compensation is desired the price expected must be named. The courtesy of re turning rejected manuscripts will be extended when stamps for that purpose are enclosed, but the Editor of The DISPATCH will under no circumutances be remonstitle for the care of unsoli ited manuscripts.

This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 20 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. Fallure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdealers or Newsboys to supply patron with a Complete Number, should be pr PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, OCT. 20, 1892.

PROTECTION VERSUS WHAT? No new arguments are available now on the issue before the people in the Presidental election. All else having failed it, the Democratic party is at last reduced by a process of exhaustion to the sheer necessity of basing its appeal to the nation on nothing more logical than the personality of ex-President Cleveland. The free trade fulminations launched forth at Chicago have died away in the solitude of neglect and fear into indefinite murmurs and undefinable echoes of an abstract something named "tariff reform."

Irrefutable evidence has been produced that in place of the calamity foretold by Democrats for the latest legislative embodiment of Protective principles, pros-perity has already resulted therefrom, and by analagous reasoning there can be no legitimate doubt that under a continuance of that policy the prosperity will increase. Factories have multiplied, productions have been diversified, wages in general have been raised and the cost of living has not been increased, the home market has been secured from foreign competition and the foreign market has been en-No silver-tongued orators, no pyrotech-

nical publicists and no book-learned college professors have been able to damage this array of facts or establish conflicting evidence. The Democratic nominee in common with several of his most brilliant pporters, has forsaken the national convention of his party which called in unmistakable language for free trade. He has substituted for that demand a plea for tariff reform which-in the utter absence of any intelligently expressed or in-

telligibly defined schedule-can at its best mean no more than tariff-tinkering, with a consequent unsettlement of the business of the country. It is upon this summing up that the business intelligence and common sense of

the country must return their verdict. THE DISPATCH has every confidence that the voters of these United States will indorse and demand the continuance of a policy whose benefits have been experienced. and doom to defeat an estimable gentle man with a programme, the very indefiniteness of which-while it is its least danger-would be enough in itself to involve the country in an uncertainty that is the precursor of commercial instability and all the evils which that entails.

The last few days of a close political canvass usually bring out some bluff and bluster. It is not surprising that Governor Campbell, Colonel McClure, Chairman Harrity, and other Democratic lights. are making noisy claims in the hope of influencing the wavering vote. But the people are used to that sort of campaigning. There will be few among them so weak and credulous as to be influenced against their convictions by clap-trap prophecies of interested partisans.

It is a good sign for the Republicans that so far they have been prophesying less in the market-places than their opponents. Usually Republicans work hardest when not too confident. If the workingmen, merchants and manufacturers, whose wages, business and profits depend largely upon the tariff, go to the polls and vote according to their interests, the friends of protection need have no fear of the result. It is this silent vote that will count-not the ante-election hur

The effect of pre-election boasting by the Democrats will undoubtedly be to stir the Republicans in every doubtful State to the greatest possible effort. It will bring out the full Republican vote.

THE PURPOSE OF PROFIT-SHARING. The article in THE DISPATCH this morning from a member of a publishing firm, who has made a year's experiment in profit-sharing with his employes, sets forth the great object to be attained by that plan. It is to make the interest of the employes of an establishment in its prosperity more direct and evident than it is

under the wages system. Of course, in a certain sense the interest of employes under the wages system is bound up with that of employers. They are concerned just like the seller of material or the business man whose trade lies with the industries in question, and no more. Such a relation does not comprise the identity of interest which is needed to make employes go hand in hand for the common purpose of increasing the pros-

perity of the concern. When employes know that every effort of theirs to improve the quality of the work or to increase the results to be obtamed from their labor will return as fixed and specified increase of their wages, the incentive to faithful and intellige work will be immensely increased. The great drawback of the present system is that this incentive is always indirect, gen-

erally remote and someti ing. The article publi tains evidence that empl

mitted to the profit-sharing plan, appreciate the change and fully recognize the inference that it binds them to the most earnest and loyal efforts to increase the

common prosperity.

Of course there are many questions of detail, such as the basis on which the distribution shall be made, whether employes should share losses as well as gains, and so on, which must be settled by experience. But let the main purpose of profit-sharing be adopted, and the details will certainly be worked in due time.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

The high winds and colder temperatures following the dry period have started the season of fires. Yesterday's dispatches report the wiping out of the little town of Callery Junction, and the burning of the Eucaid Avenue Opera House, as pendants to the central conflagration at Milwaukee. The Milwaukee fire does not attain the universal destructiveness of the Chicago fire of twenty years ago, nor even the great proportions of the Boston fire. But a conflagration which costs four lives, wipes out the structures from thirteen squares, destroys three hundred buildings, makes 3,000 people homeless, and inflicts a total loss of \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 is a grievous calamity to the city where it occurs and a heavy blow to the insurance companies.

The conditions which favor such fires are clear enough. A long dry period has made woodwork like tinder. The cold wave causes the lighting of fires in disused places, and perhaps without seeing that they are safe. The scarcity of water also in the case of rural fires adds to the difficulty of arresting the flames. In Milwaukee the start of the fire was due to an oil explosion and the lake near by gave no such excuse as scarcity of water, but high winds and frame structures were undoubtedly the factors which permitted such widespread loss.

The lesson is unquestionably the necessity of aiming more, generally at slowburning structures. The absolutely fireproof building is as yet undemonstrated; but the means of putting up buildings in which flames can spread but slowly are well demonstrated. Every one should see the importance of this aim in architecture. Insurance companies especially should serve their own interest by lowering their rates on slow-burning construction instead of trying to put up rates indiscriminately on all classes of buildings.

WHAT SHOULD BE COMPARED.

The New York World prints in parallel columns extracts from President Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 and from his recent letter of acceptance to prove that be has not changed his position. Both extracts express the opinion that the changes which the writer urges can be made without inflicting any serious disturbance upon industrial interests. In other words these extracts are cited to prove that the Democratic candidate does not propose, as Senator Vest alleges, for the party to "wage war of extermination on protected industries."

So far so good. But what the World omits, and what would make a very interesting exhibit in parallel columns with Mr. Cleveland's utterances, are the declaration adopted by the Democratic National Convention, and also the resolution which that body voted down by about five to three. If those utterances were placed in comparison it would be found that the Democratic party formally committed itself to the doctrine of Calhoun, that to adjust the tariff duties so as to yield any measure of protection to home industries "unconstitutional," and with equal vigor voted down a resolution conveying the assurance, extended by the candidate, that the tariff was to be reduced without inflicting undue injury on industry and

The case therefore stands as follows: The candidate first, when tentatively urging his policy and now in the midst of a campaign when seeking to conciliate the business interests, protests that he is not going to reform the tariff enough to hurt anyone. The party on the other hand refuses to give any such assurance, virtually declares that they would smash the protected industries, and improves the opportunity to revive the long defunct theory of Calhoun. Which is the authoritative decaration of Democracy? There is no doubt that both urge the nation to put Democracy into power, although they make very different representations as to what Democracy will do if it gets into power. Would Mr. Cleveland or the tariff smashers in the House frame the tariff bills if the nation should give them the

The Democratic party is the one on trial. As it chose to put itself distinctly on the piatform of Calhounism and the most destructive variety of free trade it must take the consequences. It cannot get out of it by the device of letting the candidate make a new platform in the middle of a campaign.

THE GROWTH OF WOMAN.

A statement is going the rounds, with a mixture of scientific and woman's department gossip, to the effect that the American woman is steadily growing in height, weight and comeliness. The latter part of the statement conveys no news to the male American who has the fact forced on his susceptibilities every day. But that lovely woman is increasing in size, both perpendicularly and horizontally, is news calculated to make glad the heart of man, with the exception, perhaps, of him of diminutive stature.

Of course this is the result of physical culture. As woman's mind was dwarfed by the pettiness of female education so her body was dwarfed by the vices of female dress. The progress of the age toward giving women the same educational chances as men reveals to us the probability that woman's mental developmen may eventually become the same as that of men, and here we have a similar intimation that if female physical culture is carried far enough the woman may by taking thought add enough cubits to her stature to be the physical equal of man as well. The probability has its disadvantages; for as woman represents the leisure class of America, and is therefore able to give the most exclusive attention to these pursuits of culture, it may wind up by letting woman get beyond man in both intellectual and physical growth, which would be unpleasant for the lords of creation.

Nevertheless we cannot have too much good. The more there is of the American woman, both physically and intellectually, the better the American male will like her. The growth immediately holds out the pleasing hope that woman will grow, in both mind and body, sufficiently to keep the skirt of her dress above the dirt of the streets.

M'VEACH'S DEMOCRATIC CAREER. THE DISPATCH was mistaken. It is not often so; but occasionally an error of judgment will occur and as such must be acknowledged. The error was in the belief that the Democratic glorification of Wayne MacVeagh would last till after election. The antecedents justified the opinion that it would continue so long, but

no longer. Yet David B. Hill, the authorized exponent of Democracy, unconstitu-tional, incidental protection and free binetallic coinage, is whacking away at

MacVeagh more vigorously than at any Republican who stands by his party. It is true that Mr. MacVeagh's tactics were so nearly like those of a bull in a china shop that it was incumbent on some of the Democrats to do something. Never theless, the promptitude with which David Bennett leaps into the breach reveals the true Democratic enmity to the hated Mugwump. When Hill gets his chance there is no doubt he hits some hard strokes. Certainly a man who believed that Tilden was elected in 1876, and waited until 1892 to make it the reason for political action, is a very peculiar being. And the idea of helping the Cieveland cause by a personal attack on Minister Egan was

densely stupid.

It is none the less a remarkable record that MacVeagh has been avowedly with the Democrats about two weeks and now he is anathema maranatha in the Demo cratic camp.

LABOUCHERE ON PROTECTION Mr. Labouchere's declaration that if he were an American he would vote for protection is an interesting reinforcement to

the protective cause. Mr. Labouchere may not bring many votes to the party but his way of putting the case is such as to have a decided effect on thoughtful ninds. He says:

"It is certain that at the present moment America is the most prosperous country in the world, despite our asser-tions that protection is ruinous. If I had been an American myself I should have advocated protection. The proof of the oudding is in the eating. Protection puding has provided a more pientiful meal for Americans than free trade provides for

There is little doubt that one of the chief attractions to Mr. Labouchere in stating this view is the shock he will thus administer to the most firmly fixed ideas of the British mind. One of John Bull's most thorough convictions is that it is best for all the world to administer to his prosperity. It being for the English adantage to have the United States.adopt free trade it is plain as a pike staff to the average Englishman that the United States will be benefited by not doing so. Is it not the mission of humanity to consume the output of Brummagem and Manches-

Mr. Labouchere delights in putting forth propositions that perplex and amaze the conventional Briton, which may, perhaps, be the inspiring motive in his statement of the case as above quoted. But the statement has just the same force on one side of the water as on the other. The United States is the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. There are reforms by which this prosperity can be increased and more widely distributed. But the abandonment of the policy under which this prosperity was built up is not

A POSSIBLE DISCOVERY. The manner of the theater-party as varied by locality is the subject of inter esting discussion between New York and Boston organs of public opinion. The Boston Advertiser complains that the theater-party of that city is an evident descendant of the sewing-circles of New England's past generation. Its conversation makes it impossible for people in the vicinity to hear themselves think much less hear the dialogue on the stage. Whereupon the New York Tribune comes forward with expressions of surprise and consternation that such things can be in Boston, mentioning by way of contrast that New York theater-parties are models performance. There might be suspicion that, like Artemas Ward's jou d'esprit, "this is sarkassm," if it did close with a reference to Lord Bacon's "vantage

ground of truth." This of course renders it impossible to exercise doubts, and the phenomena being thus established, we may by the synthetic process discover underneath the contrast an important social law. Boston society is staid, formal and self-contained; yet its theater-parties chatter like the gossipingbees of a generation ago. New York so ciety is giddy and portly, but the theaterparties—which must by no means be confused with the occupants of the boxes at the opera-are decorous and silent. In this apparent reversal of the usual characteristics may we not perceive the reflex action of dramatic personification on the habitual spectators? The actors represent other characteristics than their individual ones; and the theater-parties are by the example led to assume the opposite to their usual qualities. This results in making Boston put an antic disposition on while New York society for a dramatic quick change assumes the counterfeit pre-

sentiment of quiet and decorous manners. There is support for this interesting theory in the study of the average Pittsburg theater-party. That development of modern society is not remarkable either for its loquacity or absence of assumption. It is more apt to take the attitude of sitting for its portrait, or the air of rapt abstraction with which the Circassian beauty submits herself to the gaze of the commo herd. Yet posing is not an every-day oc-cupation of Pittsburg society. The reflex action of the dramatic art is undoubtedly responsible for this reversal of the usual Pittsburg nature.

If further observation should demonstrate that Chicago theater-parties are modest and free from assumption, and Philadelphia's expansive and democratic, the operation of the law would be established beyond a question. Great results might be obtained from the scientific application of the discovery.

So long as the average citizen allows the love of money to take precedence of the love of country, government will remain to a great extent in the hands of spoilsmen. So long as spoilsmen are allowed to have their own way, efficiency will be a little considered detail in the appointment of public servants and the framing of legislation. A big business suffers from bad managers no less than a little one and so long as offices are regarded mainly as rewards for partisan services, the administration of the country will fall short of economic ideals. In propor-tion as the individual exercises his right of suffrage according to his honest opinion of the fitness of men and things voted uponin just that proportion will the whole country be the gainer by the removal of power from the hands of the self-interested few into those of the public spirited many. Let every man cast his ballot on behalf of what he believes to be for the greatest good of the

RAINBOW-CHASERS are to be warned against over-dependency on bows o promise, as the love-lorn maiden should be ware of too implicit a confidence in the

An interview with a representative the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, which appears in The Disparch this morning, contains much that is instructive. The gist of the whole matter is that indiscriminate alms-giving is more apt to do harm than good to the recipient. Money, or even clothes, food or coal, distributed withmendicancy more often than it relieves genuine distress. Those who cannot, or will not, spare the time to examine into the tales of was recited to excite their pity or bore them into buying off the beggar, cannot do better than subscribe as liberally as their means allow to a society which confines its relief to the needy and probes all the cases submitted to it.

They are making experiments in adver-tising on the clouds in London by means of an electric light. This innovation is won-derfully significant of the utilitarian spirit of the age. It is too much to hope that the invention will tend to popularize astronomy, and it is rather an extension of the earth's diameter than an incentive to in-creased study of the beautiful. There will be some interesting legal arguments if rival advertisers aim for the same cloud, and seek to prosecute one another for trespass.

Probably the partition of the heavens among individuals will form a companion picture to the partition of Africa among

THE annual demonstration of the mysterious connection between nuts, indiges-tion, lovesickness and Halloween is near at hand. May the shadows of the participants

To-Morrow Councils are to decide the High School question, and it is to be hoped that they will devote the ids- Fifth Avenue Market property to an educational use. If they manage to aid the movement to make the collection and cremation of garbage a municipal function at the rame sitting, so much the better for members of Councils and the city in general.

WHAT a happy world this would be if all men were as free from discontent as rival politicans profess to be with the condition of affairs that is bound to bring defeat to

THE time will arrive sooner or later when both the public many and the political few will awaken to the fact that desire for office, for the sake of the remuneration or power it brings, is rather an argument against : man's appointment to a position of national, State or local importance than a reason for the fulfillment of his desire.

AMERICAN citizens who have not sufclent leisure to devote reasonable attention to their own government are slaves to a selfish greed that is destructive of true

HINDSIGHT will prove more reliable nan foresight as to the severity of the coming winter. But it is perfectly safe to predict that about half of the candidates for public office will awake to find themselves completely snowed under on the morning of No-

THERE is probably more corruption going on secretly just now than is enough to make up for the bribery told of that has not

WHEN the American workman has arrived at the conclusion that he would like to scale down his wages to the European be the one for him to support.

THE world does move. London has an

STREET cars should be nailed down without delay. A carriage and team were lost, stolen or strayed in Pittsburg yesterday. Real estate can hardly be longer conside

THAT much-needed rain is still altogether

secure investment.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

GEORGE W. CHILDS has been called the 'Abou Ben Adhem of the nineteenth century."

ANDREW LANG says "there are not many people, perhaps none, who can write fairy tales." He hasn't kept the run of the ampaign literature on this side. PROF. WILLIAM S. WOOD, of Seymour, Ind., has taught school for 36 years. In all that time he has been disabled for work by

THE Empress Frederick is hard at work on a memoir of her husband. In this labor of love she is aided by her son, Emperor William, and by Queen Victoria, whom she MRS. M. FRENCH SHELDON, who is lec-

turing on East Africa in New England, is advertised—probably without her knowldge-by references to the cost of her gown rather than the charms of her narrative. TENNYSON is credited with once having

advised a man to read a verse from the Bible and a verse from Shakespeare daily speak to God and the other how to address THE Pope has granted a dispensation for

the marriage of Frincess Marie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Rou-mania. The Princess is a Protestant and the Prince a Catholic. HUBERT A. NEWTON, Professor

Mathematics at Yale University, has been elected a member of the Royal Philosophi-cal Society of London. Prof. Newton is the oldest active professor at Yale, having been connected with the University since 1852. W. T. WANDREY, who died in Quincy, Ill., the other day in the poorhouse, was the

About 100 of them have died in this country alone, if reports are true, and the number of men now living in the United States who rerowed to less than a dozen.

GOLD IN THE REGION OF SNOW.

Explorer Guvreau Paints a Glowing Pict of Mining Wealth in the Far North. SEATTLE, WASH., Oct. 29.—Explorer Guv-reau and party have returned from their trip up the Skeena river. Guvreau, speaking of his trip, says: "Our journey was a very interesting one. There is plenty of gold and many opportuni-

ties for piacer mining. The miners I met told me they made from \$2 to \$10 per day on bars, and in a few years many more men will be there. Our work during the summer has been largely a tract survey and making general notes of our observations for the use of the Land Department.

"There is some good land there which might be used for agricultural purposes but for the frosts. It is too far north. When at Skeena this summer I heard of the results of our work last year. Some 60 or 70 families have gone in there as a result of infamilies have gone in there as a result of in-formation we obtained, and I understand there are appliestions continually coming in for reports and maps. The report on this year's trip will be given to the Government

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

delphia Almost Alike.

A wonder of many is the remarkable coinferent places at the same time. Cannonball express from Sheridan station to Pittsburg, a distance of four miles, standto Pittsburg, a distance of four miles, stand-ing upright on the pilot of the engine. The same night a man and his wife met their death in Philadelphia in a similar manner, the woman being carried for nearly a mile on the engine's cowcatcher. The Philadel-phia Inquirer describes the incident as fol-lows:

Kane was dashed to the other side and hurted over the embaukment, while the mangled body of his wife found a lodging place on the cowcalcher of the engine. Before it could be stopped the train had reached Seventeenth street, nearly a mile beyond.

The Only Drawback to Chris. New Orleans Picayune.] Columbus would have made a great Presi dent of the United States if he had not been a foreigner and ineligible.

Vashington Star. The small demand for brass bands during this campaign will give them a cliance to THE GOSSIP OF POLITICS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. -THERE are some Democrats who are THERE are some Democrats who are so sure of it that they are aiready laying pipe for office under Grover Cleveland. Certain loyal Clevelanders, and of course patriots, have been quietly circulating petitions for appointment and securing indorsements, so as to be ready for the spoilsmen's fray when the time comes. There are a couple of very excellent gentlemen temporarily holding up the country by the tail at No. 189 Fifth avenue, who are heavily heeled for bear. I'll back them for odds to have their applications in before the election retheir applications in before the election re-turns can be got here from the Pacific coast. They have not committed the unpardonable error attributed to numerous outsiders, of they will lose no time over the questions of good taste and political propriety after the election shall have taken place.

The underground rumor that Mr. Cleveland will abandon his original anti-Jacksonian standas to the offices and will begin

ish and never pause as long as a single Re publican remains on the inside and a single hungry Democrat remains on the outside has an extremely exhibitanting effect upon these gentlemen. They are taking considerable stock in the rumor from the fact that Cleveland will not again be a candidate for President, and he will not be under the necessity of trimming so closely and will want to pay off some political debts before le retires permanently from public office.

I am told confidentially in other quarters that Mr. Cleveland is cutting teeth on the Mugwump crowd and that the latter will not run the next Cleveland administration. This is said to be the secret of the extraordinary work being done for Cleveland by the Tammany regular Democracy. They say that Cleveland is disgusted with the way the ante-Chicago financial promises have panned out, and this, in connection with orry experienced in keeping the Mugwumps from overturning the kettle and flinging the Democratic fat into the fire, has determined him in the new course to be

at once to clear out the old Republican rub-

ented in the executive chair. It will be seen that all this gossip is based upon the extravagant supposition: First—That Cloveland has changed his aind as to civil service reform Second—That his former policy was merely policy, not principle, and for political ef-

pursued as soon as he gets comfortably

Third-That President Cleveland catered to the Mugwumps.

Fourth—That he expected the anti-snapers to live up to their ante-convent

Fifth-That Cleveland feels indebted to

nybody for political services. These people don't know Grover Cleve-land. They don't even suspect him. If if they did they would understand that Cleveland's mind is as inflexible as the fabled laws of the Medes and Persians. They would appreciate the fact that the Mugwump and the anti-snapper were results no the causes of Clevelandism. They would realize that there is no such quality as policy in Cleveland's political make-up. You might as well discuss the policy of a pig in a corn-field. As as for political debts, they are all on the other side. The Democratic party is over head and ears in debt to Mr. Cleveland. He owes it nothing. If it hadn't been for Cleveland I should just like to know where the Democratic party would be to-day. In the hands of a receiver, probably. Therefore, if Democratic campaigners get any-thing out of the coming Cleveland adminis-tration it will not be because they are Demcrats-and, if Mugwump campaigners get anything out of him it won't be because they are Mugwumps. It will be because Mr. Cleveland sees fit to choose them. Gentlemen, don't make any mistake about Cleveland

when you start out gunning for office.

Perhaps after all it would be quite as well to wait for the returns. Doesn't Affect the Theaters.

-One of the peculiarities of this campaign thus far has been its small influence upon theatrical amusements. Managers dread a political excitement, and usually lose money by every national campaign. Up to this time, however, managers say the olitical disturbance has affected them very political disturbance has anected them very liftle, or none at all. Messrs. Litt & Davis have a half dozen shows on the road, and their reports indicate that all are doing well—at least no complaint is made of political interference. It is the same in this city. ical interference. It is the seme in this city. All of the good attractions are playing to crowded houses, and some very poor 'attractions,' so-called, are doing quite a pretty business. Whether this is due to "general apathy" on the great national issue of who shall parcel out the offices, or to a more philosophical view of things on the part of the public, I don't know. The theatrical managers don't care.

-Some of the most interesting meetings of the campaign have been held at the hea marters of the Association of Southern ocrats of New York, No. 13 West Twen y-fourth street. It will doubtless surprise Southerners who are now voters in this city. There are 2,000 enrolled members of this as-sociation. Their handsome and spacious eadquarters, next to the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, just below the Hollman House, though apparently handrcapped by No. 13, have been the scene of considerable effective campaign work.

It has been said that of the entire membership of the Southern Association, fully two-thirds served in the Southern army during the war. The number of colonels that can be met at No. 13 almost any evening would officer a small army. The delightful Southern accent is heard on every hand. The polished manners, the old-fashioned courtesy of speech, the military bearing—all remind me of Richmon d and Charleston and New Orleans, and form a pleasing contrast to the political characteristics of a Tammany Hall crowd. It is as if one were suddenly transported to a new country and in the midst of a different race of Americans.

General Andrew G. Dickinson the President the Democratic State Committee, just below

General Andrew G. Dickinson, the Pre-General Andrew G. Dickinson, the President of the Southern Association, was Chief of General Magruder's staff during the war. Mr. William T. Tronholm, Treasurer, will be remembered as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland. But the list of Vice Presidents and other officers forms not only an interesting array of noted Southern names, but includes a formidable slice of the important and wealthy personality of the metropolis. There are half a dozen bank presidents, as many judges, and big cotton brokers, rail way magnates, telegraph magnets, lawyers, doctors, merchants members of the various exchanges and so on, The historical name of Washington is a member of the old Washington is a member of the old Washington implications. His father was seized by John Brown at the famous Harper's Ferry raid and held as a hostage. And there are a hundred other names on the list I saw that are familiar to Southern eyes and cars that are indissolubly associated with the nistory of the country.

are indissolubly associated with the history of the country.

An interesting event of the campaign was a speech delivered at the Southern Association rooms a short time age by Mr. Thomas L. Sales, a negro and ex-slave, from Virginia. The rooms were packed by the most aristocratic representation that could be gleaned from the South to-day. The negro is a natural orator. He was born in Virginia and was owned by Judge Benedict in Botetpurt county. His speech was on the relations of the races in the South, and he advanced the theory that he legitimate place of the negro in Southern politics was where his best interests lie and that was with the respectable white element. It is the same theory advanced by the late Oliver P. Morton, of Indians, when the question or negro suffrage was before the country. He declared that the logical result would be to give the South that much greater representation and without any lasting advantage to the Republicans, us the personal interests of the ex-slave would be with his old master and he would necessarily become a Democrat. But think of this ex-slave being inof the ex-slave would be with his old mas-ter and he would necessarily become a Dem-ocrat. But think of this ex-slave being in-vited to address the representative South-ern Democrats of New York and being list-ened to with respect and enthusiasm, if you want to be reminded of how merrily the world is moving along!

A Demonstration That Failed, -Secretary Wakeman, of the Protective Tariff League, bought a suit of clothes up in Vermont the other day for \$5 50. It was a heavy winter suit of foxy English appearance, rather short in the coat tail, but making up for that deficiency in height of collar. It had red and brown and bluck and white threads in its common table. black and white threads in its compositio black and white threads in its composition, and was rolled gold in its make-up. Barring the English appearance the suit was one which an honest mechanic might not be ashamed of on the first day he wore it. Mr. Wakeman invested in the English suit made in Verment to show that the tariff is not a tax, and that really good, substantial English clothes are made in Verment at less than half the tax on the imported article. Mr. Wakeman procured a blit of sale to ex-

hibit simultaneously with the clothes. This bill of sale shows conclusively that the suit was purchased at retail in Vermont for \$5 30. The goods show that \$5 represents the profit and \$50 cents the cost.

Armed with his little bill of sale and clad in the English suit made in Vermout, Mr., Wakeman went forth to slay the free trade dragon. It hink it was in Jersey somewhere that he confronted the dragon, but no matter. It was some place where it rained. In the morning he awoke and ynawned when he thought of it. The English clothes made in Vermout were hauging across a chair. A horrible thought struck him, and he leaped from his Jersey couch of shucks and corncobs and began to put them on—the clothes, not the corncobs. He might as well have tried the latter, however, as the English clothes made in Vermont. The trousers were all right—they could be worn as knickerbockers; out the vest refused to acknowledge any previous acquaintance with the trousers and lacked exercit inches

sers were all right—they could be worn as knickerbockers; out the vest refused to acknowledge any previous acquaintance with the trousers and lacked several inches of meeting around the waist. As for the coat, it had crept up a foot higher in the tall and shrunken six inches across the shoulders, while the sleeves were about right for tenbutton gloves.

"Can it be possible," soliloquized Wakeman, "that I have suddenly swollen to this greatness?"

You see, he was reluctant to find fault with the clothes. He knew that he made a good speech the previous evening, and had exhibited the clothes and the receipted bill for \$5 50 to an enthusiastic multitude, and perhaps he might have swollen, don't you know. But his imported English underwear gave the lie to this. It fit his manly form same as usual. The proof forced itself upon his brain with something equivalent to a dull, sickening thud. While he was lying in bed waiting for his other clothes he mentally resolved upon resoum, Henceforth he would travel with two suits.

Carries Theodore Murrat.

CHARLES THEODORS MURRAT.

THINKS ROBINS A PEST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon Says That Four of His Birds Were Sparrows. In answer to the story published a lew days ago about him, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon has sent the following letter to the New York Herald:

New York Herald:

I have just returned from a Pennsylvania hunting trip and on the train read the reports of my alleged killing of song birds on Staten Island. These reports, particularly those fathered by the "United Press." are mostly melodramatic fiction and my alleged utterances a pure invention.

The facts are as follows: Tuesday noon I went over to staten Island to my old home to practice wing shooting. I practiced on sparrows and robins, supposing them both pests. I killed 31 of these birds in three hours' practice. Mr. Lisk arrested me for killing "song birds." This arrest was made with most feverish haste and brutality. He was trembling from head to foot with the excited inwith most feverish haste and brutality. He was trembling from head to foot with the excited instincts of a vulture, thinking of his possible share of the spoils, and when I asked him for his authority he drew his club from beneath his closk and, rushing as me, tried to push me down without the slightest provocation. I called a carriage and drove to Justice Acker's house. The birds were counted and the fine paid, Mr. Lisk soiemply swearing for the sake of \$10 that four common sparrows were thrushes! I did not remain in the Justice's private office more than five minutes, and not one syllable of the alleged conversation took place.

not one syllable of the alleged conversation took place.

In my native South, the robin, so far from being considered a song hird, is recarded as a disreputable, giuttonous pest. On Staten Island, however, he has been defided. In my soul I am sorry for the people whose atock of song is so low as to prize as divine the cry of the robin. I repent in ashes. I would not knowingly ruffle the feelings of a savage by taking the brass ornaments from his nose, for he doubtless thinks them beautiful.

The man who can discover music in the cry of a robin could doubtless find a symphony of Beethoven in the movements of a sand fiddler if given encouragement: and I doubt not that such a man would succeed at last in locating the "lost chord" in the bray of an ass. Genius should be encouraged.

For the next few days I shall devote myself strictly to diger hunting, and if as successful as with robins I'll not complain at the expenses.

New YORK, Oct. 28.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. Right below above statement the *Herald* publishes the following poem: "A-ROBBIN' OF HIMSELP."

He stopped their little carol He stopped the wee heart throbbin's Ofjust one and thirty robins, And didn't realize that wrong he'a done

But he got himself a fix in. Did sporting Pastor Dixon, That cost him a good sum of ready pelf; For each little heart he stopped A five dollar bill he dropped,
And he was but a-robbin' of himself.

EGAN VERSUS M'VEAGH. MR. PATRICK EGAN out into the tender spots Mr. MacVengh's skin .- Toledo Blads WAYNE MACVEAGH has a sharp tongue, but Patrick Egan has a sharper pen.—Troy

gether too much zeal in attacking Minister Evan to suit old-line Democrats.-Buffalo As a job of dignified Mugwump skinning, the letter of Minister Egan to Wayne Mac-

Yeagh cannot be improved upon.-Indian polis Journal. Ir is difficult to tell which hurt Wayne MacVeagh the most—the letter he wrote himself or the one written by Patrick Egan. Rochester Democrat.

PROBABLY one Wayne MacVengh is now convinced that he made a great mistake when he stirred up one Patrick Egan.

It seems probable that Mr. Egan and Mr. MacVeach intend to establish reciprocal relations by regarding each other as unworthy of further attention.—Washington Star.

CERTAINLY Mr. MacVeagh has done noth ing but expose his own venom against the Irish cause by attacking Mr. Egan for his patriotic efforts in behalf of that cause. Mr. Egan's letter to Mr. Cleveland's law

partner, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, will give the whole firm something to think of from now n to the election two weeks hence.-Detroit Journal. Mr. Egan makes a dignified but none the less effectual reply to the scandalous attacks made on him by Mr. MacVeagh. There was

not the siightest excuse for this attack.— Phi/adelphia Press. latitudes; he expresses his opinion of Mr. facVeagh and then enters upon his own defense in such an able way, that it is certain he will make his point among Irish-Amerieans.—Columbus Dispatch.

MACVEAGH threw a boomerang when he ttacked Patrick Egan. The Irish-American who is a political refugee is not to be insulted with impunity by the Democrats. It is an honor to be a sacrificing patriot in any country.- Evening Wisconsin.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Robert Franz, Composer, Brief mention of the death of Robert

Franz, the well-known German composer, was published in this column several days ago. He was born at Haile, the birthplace of Handel, in IBIS. During the latter years of his life he was the most important composer of German songs. He was the son of a respectable citizen, and had abundant opportunity to obtain a thorough education. His talent for music appeared early and excited the opposition of his parents. It was only after years of delay and finally under protest that his parents permitted him to become a musical pupil. He was regarded by all except his mother as the black sheep of the family. He published his first set of 12 songs in 1942, gaining the admiration and friendship of the critic Schumann. His progress was impedent by failing hearing and permitary trombles. In his latter years. Franz devoted much time to editing the works of Bach and Handel.

Captain Frederick P. White, of the Paeific Mall steamship Costa Rica, died in Colorado Springs, Col., yesterday of pulmonary consump tion, aged 51. Captain White a year ago las He earned an international reputation by his rusal to surrender to the Republic of San Salvad two political refugees who seems to surrender to the Republic of San Salvad two political refugees who seems to be seen to be successful.

Andrew Stephens, a full cousin of Hon Andrew Stephens, a fall cousin of Hon.
Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the
Southern Confederacy and last of the grandsons of
Captain Alexander Stephens, who was with Braddock in his memorable march against Fort Duquesne, died at his home in Newport, near Harrisburp yesterday. Oblinary Notes.

HENRY DYER, of Harrisburg, died yesterday, aged 67 years. He fought with the Pennsylvania rolunteers in the Two Hundred First and Regiment luring the late war. HENRY M. COTTING, of New York, well knows the financial world and in New York society, of very unexpectedly at Francis barracks in St. ognstine, Fia., Friday night. NELSON BLAIR BOWMAN died Priday at Browns-ville in his 85th year. The venerable pioneer passed away peacefully from old age. Mr. Rowman for many years has lived up the Monongahela and his landed interests are considerable. ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.

Animated Discussion in London of a Question of National Consequence—A British Imitator of an American Hu-morist—Women's Warfare on Man.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Oct. 29.—[Copyright.]—"Does America Hate England?" A discussion of this pleasant question has been of national consequence, albeit the connection is not perceived by Englishmen, of the fit of sulks which seized John Bull last week, when the World's Fair celebration forced the latest aspects of American grandeurs and greatness upon his attention. According to his own notion, as expressed in print, America does hate Britain with a robust and heart; hatred. The wish is father of the thought for otherwise John Bull could find no justication for the feelings which animate his own breast when he turns his eyes westward. Not that he would confess to entertaining so vulgar an emotion toward his American cousin. He would scorn the suggestion. He seeks merely a salve for his private conscience when he ascribes to private considence when he ascribes to America an enmity which he scarcely re-sents. Having declared his own satisfac-tion, therefore, that the sight of the British flag always arouses in an American a vio-lent species of human rables, John Bull has this week wrapped himself in a great cloud of ineffable contempt.

An English Imitation of American Wit.

Poor Boston will surely suffer a bad sea urn which the weather clerk won't be able to account for the next time the wind is east. John's authority for his conclusion is a series of letters from "an Englishman who has lived in America, an Englishman who has Irved in America, an Englishman wh has traveled in the States," etc. These let ters depict a condition of popular Englis insanity on the other side, truly appailing The only representative of America in the controversy is a bogus one. An editor of the 8t. James Gazette, familiar with the "Spooper dike Papers," has written a burlesque lette signed "Michigander and Wite," to the journal, in which he says: "England is on of the peskiest, gosh-darndest, measely of journal, in which he says: "England is one of the peakiest, gosh-darndest, measely old bits or territory on this aimighty planet, and although there are some good people in Eugland, take them all round they are about as poor a lot as the tin pot country that gave them birth. Americans are sometimes called blowhards over here, but great snakes! we have got something to blow about on our side of the herring pond. Englishmen are always skiting, but they have absolutely nottling to skite about. You haven't got a river in the dodgasted island that would drown a Mexican mule, and as for your mountains we have ants out where I hall from that would not find them commodious enough for antillis. No, siree! We modious enough for anthills. No, siree! We answer your query right on the spot. We do despise your waterlogged, vice-laden, wind-broken old territory. It ain't worth pdtty."

Lincoln and the Mono-Metallists.

Minister Lincoln is said to have told an interviewer in New York that there was "reasonable prospect of a sufficient depart-ure by England from its hitherto strict mono-metallic ideas to give hope of some practical steps being taken by the monetary congress for increased use of silver and for their adoption by a sufficient number of imtheir adoption by a sufficient number of important powers." If Mr. Lincoin means that there is any prospect that the congress will take any decision whatsoever, his views do not accord with the general opinion here. Even bi-metalists have little hope that anything useful will be done, and mono-metalists assert that two-thirds of the delegates to the congress will enter it with instructions in their pockets to do nothing more than talk. Mr. Ballour's speech this week at Manchester in favor of hi-metallism has opened the floodgates of controversy, but he said nothing that was new. He is not a recent convert, and he spok: as a Lancashire recent convert, and he spok : as a Lan member to a Lancashire audience. member to a Lancashire audience. All Lib-eral newspapers and a majority of the Tory journals have criticised his speech adverse-iy, and there is absolutely no sign outside of Lancashire of the popular support which alone can bring the bi-metallic question into the region of practical politics.

The Women's War on Men.

The lords of creation, especially those who oppose woman suffrage, have reason to tremble under the mighty threat launched at them at the conference of the Woman's Emancipation Union, held at Birmingham this week. The patience of at least one valiant maiden who had battled in vain for "her rights" had been exhausted. She was the London delegate to the conference, and her terrific onslaught upon musculine nu-manity may have already reached America. Men, she declared, have always been Men, she declared, have always been woman's mortal enemies, and they will be for all time to come. Women must resort to something desperate before they get their freedom. There never had been a bloodless revolution yet. Tuis was a little strong for Misa Cozens' associates, and they asked her if she was really in earnest. The reply left no doubt of it. Miss Cozens declared that it she had a regiment of women who could shoot straight she would win the suffrage for them in a week—yes, and she was ready to use dynamite if necessary. The other unemancipated women present were not ready to go to quite such lengths, but they approved Miss Cozens' spirit.

Unique Scheme of a Parisian Frand. Paris is unique in the queer schemes of ome of her adventurers. Two years ago a barper using a well-known family name pened a splendid establishment in the Rue Ampere, where he lived in most lavish style and let it be understood that he was a millionaire. He described his magnificent ancestral house in Southern France. Finally he proposed marriage to a dozen or more of the wealthiest of the light-hearted young women in town, and on various pretexts so sured from them sums of money amounting o \$40,000. He is now in fail, together with

The Biggest Sea Serpent Story Yet. The mail steamer Angola arrived at Liv erpool Thursday with the biggest sea ser ent story yet told. Either the one hundred or more officers, passengers and crew are a company of liars, or his majesty the sea serpent, mysteriously missing this season from the American coast, has emigrated to West Africa. This is the story of the witnesses, signed by everybody on board:

"While the vessel was steaming between Bey Beach and Lagos, a long, moving mass was discerned about a mile from shore. There was discerned about a mile from shore. There were no fins or fisppers to be seen, but the leviathan was proceeding along at the rate of five or six miles an hour by an undulating, wriggling motion. It was traveling in an opposite direction to that in which the steamer was going, and it was kept in sight for more than ten misutes. It was estimated that its length would be about 200 feet. The water at the time was as smooth as a mill pond, so that an unobstructed view of the mouster could be had. At one time it raised its enormous head and took in view of the monster could be had. At one time it raised its enormous head and took in the direction of the ship, showing two tremendous green eyes. It was broad daylight at the time, and when first seen the creature was within easy distance, being readily seen by the naked eye, and the glasses that were used only confirmed the opinion that it was a sen sernent." a sea serpent.

The New Remedy for Cholera. Wonderful things are expected of the new remedy for cholera which has been tested for a month past at one of the Hamburg hospitals. Sir Andrew Clark first ex perimented with it in England, and sent its discoverer, an English chemist, with it to Hamburg. It is known as "Periodate Crys-tals," but its composition has not been made public. Its action is said to be the destrucpublic. Its action is said to be the destruc-tion of all microbic gorms without injury to the human tissues. It is an interesting fact, by the way, that flies are found to be dan-gerous propagators of bacilli diseases. An experimenter in Hamburg recontly cap-tured nine flies which had been in contact with choicra material, and placed them in flasks containing nutrient galatine. In six of the flasks many comma bucilli were sub-sequently found.

Dogs That Will Steal Anything. The sequel to the story about the dog

that stole umbrellas is a sad one for the reputation of the canine race. The dog and is master were in court this week, and the charge against the beast was fully proved The dog's master was remanded after a hear ing, during which the animal howled disnally. The police testified that dishonest of the sort charged was by no means to the result of human corruption. A gentle-man has come forward to say that he has a man has come forward to say that he has a collie which not long ago acquired the has it of bringing a large number of newspapers, magazines and other literature to the house daily. The autimal was watched, and it was found that he snatched the papers from the hands of unsuspecting passengers and bounded away to his master's house. This animal has been induced to reform.

Somebody Missed a Scoop altimore American.

when Columbus landed there was no re-porter present to ask him what he thought of America.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There is one \$10,000 greenback. -Since 1790 433,436 patents have been

granted in America. -There are 465,000 school children in England's metropolis.

-The daily newspapers began the use of Illustrations about 1884. -In 1790 eighty families in Connecticut

were engaged in silk-growing. -Our output of manufactured articles in 1888 was nearly double that of Great Britain -Curious slans of stone have been unearthed from a mound in the Cuijama Val-

-Twenty-one thousand six hundred persons were murdered in Italy between 1889

-The professional Roman actor was disfranchised, his calling being deemed dis--Five Cherryfield, Me., canning estabishments have put up \$75,000 worth of blue

-During the Norman period in England ladies' sleeves were worn long enough to reach the ground. -Deer are reported so plentiful in a

Michigan town that they have to be stoned out of the turnip fields. -On the Royal Sovereign, the new English battle ship, there are 800 electric lights, connected by 30 miles of wire.

-A submarine electrical lamp has been tested in Toulon at a depth of 30 feet. Is illuminated a radius of 160 feet. -At a recent sale in Paris two autograph scores of Offenbach were sold at \$50 and that of "the Prophet" of Meyerbeer for \$30. -Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Per-

nandez, is inhabited by about 60 persons, who attend to the herds of cattle that graze -Curling irons dry the hair by removing the natural oil, and crimping the hair over hot iron sooner or later causes it to crack and break.

-The annual increase in the production of grain in the United States since 1860 has een double that noted during the preced--A San Francisco firm is about to com-

mence the revival of whaling in the Antarotic Ocean, which has not been carried on for many years. -The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea

is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation. -In certain parts of India cocoanut trees, once almost lifeless in appearance, have been made to yield abundantly by placing

-The cultivation of the pineapple in the Bahamas is a very profitable undertaking. At twopence each an acre of pineapples returns \$200 to \$225. -If we could penetrate the earth's surface to a distance of two miles, we would find the place where water could not exist except in the state of steam.

-A stained glass window has been put in the parish church of Hythe, England, in memory of Lionel Lukin, who conceived and designed the first lifeboat in 1785. -Several observant ladies have discovred that vegetarians have clear complexions, and have either renounced the use of meat entirely or partake of it sparingly.

land is the barracks wherein half a hundred -In India and South America there is

-In the basement of the Bank of Eng-

said to be a small tree, known as the "sor-rowful tree," which bears sweet-scented flowers, that "bloom only in the night time audifall off at the break of day." -The most indestructible wood is the Jarrah wood, of Western Australia, which

defies all forms of decay and is untouched by all destructive insects, so that ships built of it do not need to be coppered. -The Paris Jardin des Plantes owes its origin to a florist, who, in the time of Henry IV., grew all sorts of native and imported pinnts, to sell flowers as models to the manufacturers of embroideries and laces.

-The Colton Marble Works have just

quarried what is claimed to be th block of marble ever taken out in Califor-nia. It is reported to be 15 feet in length, 5 feet 4 inches in width and 6 feet 5 mches thick. -In England cheap tobacco is now often

wrapped in packages containing graphic flustrations of the glories of a soldier's life, the authorities hoping in this way to induce many ambitious rustics and cockneys to join the army. -According to statistics compiled by the International Telegraph Bureau of Berne there were dispatched in Europe during the year 1891, 207,535,000 telegrams; in the remaining portion of the world, 88,422,000, a total of 236,017,000.

-The cost of shonting "Vive la France!" one time in Alsace-Lorraine has been fixed at 20 marks, Joseph Engene Lemoine, a fournalist, who lives in France, but gave ut-terance to his patriotic feeling in Metz, has found this out.

-There are chicken factories in New England, with never an old hen in them, that are turning out thousands of mother-less chickens every week more successfully than by the old method. In the incubator than by the old method. In tart leaves nature in the rear.

-The College of the Propaganda at Rome announces the conversion of 40,000 persons to Christianity in the first six months of 1892 The greater portion of the converts were in Asia, West Africa, and a considera-ble number in the British provinces. -But one species of venomous bird is known to the student of ornithological odd-

ities-the Rpir N'Doob, or "Bird of Death,"

toms which follow in rapid succession. -The Austrians consume more tobacco than any other nationality or race on the globe, civilized or savage. Recent investi-gation by eminent statisticians gives the number of pounds consumed annually by each 100 inhabitants of the different Eu

pean countries as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 123; Great Britain, 138; Russia, 182; Denmark, 224; Norway, 229, and Austria, 273 pounds.

ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE. Editor-Ain't this joke rather far fetched? Funny John-Well, I should say so. Eighty niles-and I walked all the way. Say, I'd let you

Jasper-Well, I suppose Scribble has

given up trying to become a writer at last, but what business he is going to tackle next is more than I can tell. I see by this morning's paper he has advertised for a beautiful girl.'

Hasper—Then it is evident he is going to continue writing.

Jasper-What does he want with a beautiful girif

Mrs. Aster lle-I believe you have

Paddyowski, the celebrated planist, on your books, Amusement Manager—Yes, madam. Mrs. Astorville—Then kindly send him to my house this evening. I am going to give a musicale. Amurement Manager—Awfully sorry, but I can't do it. He's gone South. He wanted a haircut and was airaid to risk it in this climate.

TWO PRIENDS. She had two friends, one fat, one lean, She liked them both, she was not mean; The fat would sit upon the book.

For leaves, when pressed, much prettier look It was a beautiful day at the close of Oo toher. They stood stice by side 'nesth the spreading branches of a monarch of the forest on her father's estate. She was a simple country maiden, slot inachines and electric cars were as Greek to her. He was a long-haired chap who had spent most of his time writing had poetry and eating Facelleh suiting and poetry and cating Facelleh suiting eating and here. English mutton chops at a quick and dirty, and be-cause he could do the latter ne called himself a Bo-hemian. As they stood gazing at the setting sun, she expecting a proposal, he broke forth:

See yonder oaks now shed their varied leaves. They stand like soldiers, fearless of their foes-Then, giancing down, he caught sight of his patched and threadbare summer suit and contin-

Ah, happy now should autumn be, indeed For, sure as fate, it now draws near its