The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

WANTED, UNITED ACTION.

In another column will be found the paper on freight discriminations read by Mr. George T. Oliver before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It demands the attention and careful consideration of every man who is personally interested in the welfare of Pittsburg. The examples of inequitable freight rates antagonistic to the interests of this city, given in the paper, are simply samples of similar injustices experienced at the hands of railroad corporations by the merchants and manufacturers of this city. For fifteen years the transportation companies have added insult to injury by acknowledging the unfairness of their rates, and steadfastly refusing to right the wrong. It is high time that the railroad companies should be obliged by the united action of Pittsburgers to accomplish that which they refuse to do of their own accord.

The first step necessary is the awakening to the fact that the interest of one is the interest of the community in this matter. This done, there should be an extreme willingness on the part of every man, or firm, whose pocketbook has experienced the evil of freight discrimination to give detailed evidence of the same before the Chamber of Commerce Committee. With the amount of data thus obtainable the extent of the injustice will be manifest, and subscriptions for the support of a freight bureau to obtain more equitable terms should be recognized as investments sure of an adequate return. That the freight bureau will have no easy task is only another way of saying that it will need all the concerted support obtainable. With loyal backing, such a body can obtain its end by efforts in two directions. On the one hand attempts should be made to convince existing transportation companies that their present policy is cent wise and dollar foolish. And that the diversification of Pittsburg's industries, and the increase in its commerce resultant from the removal of injurious discrimination would more than repay in the near future any loss that could temporarily arise from the equalization. On the other hand, water communications should be encouraged and inducements offered for the building of new railway lines, while existing lines should be spurred to competition.

Mr. Oliver's arguments and suggestions follow naturally from his facts, and only need the support they deserve to make them the source of immense public benefit. Pittsburg cannot afford to live on a reputation achieved under advantages that in some cases have ceased to exist, and in others are declining. There are more than enough advantages remaining to this locality to make it the manufacturing center of the world, but those advantages must be displayed by united public-spirited vigor. Railroad companies and the rest of the world are not going to do this or that simply to please a few Pittsburgers. They must be made to do what Pittsburg wants by a solid effort on Pittsburg's part to show them which way profit lies.

THE MAYOR SETS A STANDARD.

The Mayor's veto of the Bellefield street railway ordinance was founded upon the public convenience, and his Honor's position in support of another full and direct line to East Liberty was correct. Among Councilmen, however, the Duquesne system had the call as against the Central Traction, and, as on many such previous occasions, the Mayor's excellent reasoning did not count with the Councilmen, who repassed the ordinance above his veto.

But, if Mayor Gourley seldom converts Councils, there are few of his vetoes which do not hit the center-mark for the public. He has done more than any other individual to interest taxpayers in the principles that should prevail in city government. The results of his teachings, while frequently invisible in Councils, will be illustrated eventually at the polls.

The broad and intelligent discussion of city issues by Mayor Gourley will for instance have at least a decided effect on the choice of a successor to him in the Mayor's chair next winter. The public will want there a Mayor with the firmness and determination to keep up the check which Mayor Gourley has set upon Councils. They will accept none whom they may think unwilling or unable to live up to Gourley's independent and excellent standard.

Thus the utility and influence of the Mayor's vetoes are not to be measured by the treatment they get from Councils. They are serving a public service far beyond that.

HE IS WORSE NOW.

The Philadelphia *Press* quotes from a speech of the Hon. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice President, in 1878, accepting a Greenback nomination for Congress. This speech is especially noticeable as denouncing the resumption act, supporting its repeal, and calling for free coinage of silver.

This would afford a very good measure of the financial reliability of the Vice Presidental candidate of the Democracy if a more forcible one was not afforded by a more recent declaration. It may be important that a man declared against resumption when it was a practically accomplished fact and has always joined the free silver shouters; but it is more to the point when he stands committed to a measure more vicious and disturbing than those he stood for fourteen years ago. The revival of State bank notes, as supported in the Democratic platform and indorsed by Stevenson, is something besides which greenbackism would furnish a uniform circulation and free silver a stable and unfluctuating coin. So long as Stevenson can stand on the wildcat platform of 1892 he is not to be put to the blush by recalling that he upheld the rag baby of 1878.

Indeed, to impeach a man who avows the desire to go back to the ante-belium State bank enormity, with subsequent relations to Greenbackism, is like indicting a self-confessed homicide for acts tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

BULWARKS OF PROTECTION.

The assurance contained in the Congressional review published in THE DISPATCH this morning, to the effect that there is no prospect of the Democrats securing a majority of the next Senate, is one that will gratify all friends of protection and a sound financial system. A series of gerrymanders handicaps the Republicans in the struggle for members of the House of Representatives. It is certain, though, that there will be heavy inroads upon the present unwieldy Democratic majority in that branch. Nearly if not all of the ground lost in the tidal wave of 1890 will be regained.

The most serious danger to the continuation of the present policy is found in the possibility that the People's Party may hold the balance of power at one or both ends of the Capital. Even in that remote contingency a Republican President in the White House can discourage and block the wild schemes of either free traders or sub-Treasury advocates. The bare idea of such a situation is enough to arouse the business interests, workingmen and genuine farmers of the country to renewed efforts in behalf of the national ticket which stands upon a sound and unequivocal platform.

THE POLITICIANS' TUMBLE.

One of the most interesting phases of the campaign—and one also that is in danger of being passed over in the general hurly burly with less less notice than its importance demands—is the confession of the great politicians who have, so to speak, traveled thus far in their political journey on their infallible knowledge of the popular temper that they were all wrong. The year has been remarkable for the emphatic declarations of the practical politicians that certain candidates could not be elected, and the subsequent recantations and confessions of the same politicians that they were all wrong.

The political novice who is wont to believe that all knowledge of the popular temper is bound up in men of the Hill and Gorman stamp on the Democratic side, and of the Quay, Clarkson and Platt type on the Republican, are now left at sea without a compass. For Hill and Gorman, and their followers in Tammany and out of it, having declared with one voice in June that Cleveland could not be elected, now come forward and publicly avow that they were mistaken. They did not know the temper of the people, and so they confess their mistake. On the Republican side Platt, Quay, Clarkson and the others, have gone through the same process of error and confession; so that the net result is the parade of the practical politicians in a sort of *auto de fe* of conviction of error and recantation.

But see where this leaves those who pin their faith on the wisdom of the practical politicians. If Hill, Gorman, Watterson and Croker on one side, and Quay, Platt and Clarkson on the other were ignorant of the popular desire in June by their own confession in October, what reason is there to tie to their accuracy of perception now? If book study of practical politics did not qualify them to judge correctly four months ago, is there any just ground for belief that they have learned the art of infallibility in the short interval since? By their own confession the practical politicians stand convicted of wild error. After this the professional political sharp can be ranked at his true value, of knowing a little less about popular feeling than the average citizen.

A POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT.

The report that plans have been formed in London for running street stages by electricity indicates a possible and important change in the methods of municipal transit. The power in this case is furnished by storage batteries. It has long been perceived by those who look ahead that the perfection of the storage battery would make such result possible, although other things must aid to give the new departure the widest success. Prominent among them is a street pavement approximating in smoothness the railway tracks now used by traction lines.

When this is provided on leading avenues, the independence of storage battery vehicles and their ability to go wherever the traffic offers will present some very positive attractions. Chief among its advantages will be the saving of the investment on tracks. An equal or greater investment in pavements having at least the smoothness of asphalt will be necessary, but as this will be done by the city for the benefit of all traffic on the streets it will effect a great saving to those who wish to engage in street traffic. Then the ability of any person to run electric vehicles over any suitably paved street would abolish any monopoly in rapid transit.

On the other hand, if such a system should come into use there would be some drawbacks requiring new regulations in the use of the streets. The speed to be allowed to vehicles not confined to tracks would be a problem of much importance. At present people on the streets have a certain degree of notice that they must look out for the high speed taken by cars on the tracks, and outside of the tracks they are reasonably safe. When most of our streets are occupied by cable or electric lines this measure of protection may not be very great; but it is something. If electric vehicles independent of tracks were to be permitted to take an equal rate of speed even that safety would be lost. The changed condition of things might be met by setting aside certain streets for high-speed travel in given directions and restricting the rate of speed on all other streets.

The possibilities of the new sort of street travel indicated by the London telegram in Sunday's DISPATCH are very interesting. Among them is the probability that if the new system should come into vogue it would put an end to street railway combinations and squeeze the inflation out of watered stocks.

WHERE IS THE SECURITY?

Mr. M. D. Harter, who has been multitudinously introduced as the father of the movement to repeal the tax on State bank notes, made a speech in New York the other night from the steps of the sub-Treasury. He produced a bill which he proposes to introduce, the important feature of which can best be described in his own words: "You will observe that section 4 provides for the repeal of the present unconstitutional and prohibitory tax upon State bank circulation. I assume that the undeniable right of every State in the Union to authorize its banks to issue notes intended to circulate as money is one that each State has reserved to itself."

There is no doubt that Mr. Harter stands by the Democratic platform, although other and more prominent Democrats have perceived the necessity of dodging it. But, in view of the pedestal on which Harter has been placed by certain Mugwump organs as the author of the idea, what becomes of the painful assurances of the same organs that the tax is not to be repealed without seeming conditions that the new-old style of currency shall be made fully reliable? The Democratic platform makes no conditions. Harter, the recognized Democratic authority, makes no conditions. His bill, which is the great Democratic reform of reviving the red-dog currency, makes no conditions. The whole thing is to be thrown open to the whims and vagaries of 44 different State legislatures, and the public is to be inflicted with 44 varying degrees of instability in the bank notes offered it—if the Democratic idea prevails.

No more emphatic illustration of the dangers of Democratic supremacy need be adduced than this deliberate and wanton proposition to turn our currency system backward to a plan condemned and found utterly vicious by the experience of this country 30 years and more ago.

IF THE Democratic Presidental nominee had shown any inclination to inform the nation how the Protective tariff can be improved upon, he would have behaved logically. Instead of that, however, he has done no more than say that the Protection of the Republican party is wofully wrong, that the Chicago demand for free trade is also deplorable, and that he finds it easier simply to criticise the one and disregard the other than to attempt any constructive work on his own account.

SINCE the maliciously mistaken allegation that a Democratic candidate is a Prohibitionist has been branded as "mud-slinging," it is difficut to imagine what term would aptly describe a similar charge that any Prohibitionist was a Democrat.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED area of 15 miles by 22, rich in the possession of 20 kinds of marble, is described as a "vast field of unhewn headstones." There may be some excuse for such a description, as indicating the most profitable source of demand for the material, but to choose "headstones" in place of sculpture and the adornment of buildings as the main use for 20 kinds of marble is a reflection on the artistic if not the utilitarian tendency of the day.

WHEN railroad companies illuminate every inch of their tracks with electric light, as a wild-eyed rumor asserts that one corporation thinks of doing, the world will be light enough for the discovery of the millennium.

THAT sudden and costly rise of Niagara is an indication that the great falls are as mettlesome as an unbroken colt, and have the same sort of objection to being broken in and harnessed for the use of man. Kindness will be of little use in dealing with so inanimate a stubbornness, and it remains to be seen whether the nineteenth century man of science has enough force at his disposal to curb and coerce so mighty an example of the perversity of nature.

ASSERTIONS supported by no evidence form the Democratic campaign material. They look decidedly feebie in comparison to the facts of Protection illumined by arguments.

A STRANGER in America at this time would be justified in imagining that the country was wholly given up to the cultivation of statisticians. And if he judged of the Arithmetic taught in our Public Schools by the contradictory estimates based upon the same figures, he would naturally arrive at the conclusion that it was a wonderfully elastic system of computations.

THAT would be a frosty campaign indeed which eliminated the use of fire arms in the hot-headed sections of the politically intolerant South.

THE London *Times* is critical enough to think that neither Presidental candidate should be elected. Four years hence the nomination for the Presidency should be left entirely to the omniscient *Times*, and then of course everyone will be satisfied that there is no mistake about the matter.

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON'S letter of acceptance was a perfunctory performance about equally unnecessary, useless and uninteresting.

THERE only remains a week for the publication of new systems of logic or mathematics in connection with the Presidental campaign. But even were the time longer the combinations have been worked to such an extent that there is hardly room for further originality.

WITH all the follies of rainbow chasing, a politician had better be sanguine than sanguinary.

FOLK TALKED ABOUT.

JULIA MARLOWE used to be known as Fanny Brough, and when a very young girl she played boys with much cleverness.

HAMILTON FISH is now the sole survivor of those distinguished men who held the Governorship of New York prior to 1879.

THE Kaiser has decided that a picture of the German Empress shall be put up in every army barracks, so that soldiers shall be able to recognize her when they see her.

MISS HARRIET MONROE has been authorized by the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Fair to print and sell her Commemoration Ode on the Exposition grounds.

ERNEST MICHAUX, a French blacksmith, is claimed to have led, through the invention of a velocipede, to the discovery of the bicycle. A monument in his honor is about to be erected at Barle-duc, his birthplace.

WHITTIER'S gains from his writings were much more substantial than poets usually realize. It is understood that there is a revenue of $3,500 a year from his copyright alone. The total value of the estate is placed at $122,000.

MRS. EUNICE ROSS DAVIS, of Dedham, Mass., now 92 years old, is the only surviving member of the Woman's Anti-Slavery Society. She is still in rather vigorous health. Last spring she suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

COUNT TOLSTOI has recently deposited his memoirs, including a large diary in manuscript, with the curator of a Russian museum, the conditions being that they shall not be published until ten years after the author's death.

T. R. GARVER, of Harper county, is the watermelon king in Kansas. He has shipped 80,000 melons this season and is taking the seeds from 50,000 more to ship to Eastern houses. He is piling up money and making the world happier at the same time.

MONACO A DIAMOND MINE.

The Revenue for the Last Fiscal Year Was Over 23,000,000 Francs.

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 31.—The principal shareholders of the Societe Anonyme des Bains del Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco held their half-yearly meeting in the Casino in Monaco Friday afternoon, to consider the financial reports of the business transacted and the moneys disbursed by the Board of Directors.

It was reported that the total revenue from the tables during the last fiscal year were a little over 23,000,000 francs, a large amount in excess of last year's returns. The capital stock of the Societe is 30,000,000 francs, divided into 60,000 shares at 500 francs apiece. Each share carries a coupon interest of 25 francs per annum.

THE HEAVENS FOR NOVEMBER.

AT its best November is but a poor month for star-gazing. The beautiful Indian summer nights so frequent in October are gone, and heavy veils of clouds are more likely than not to cover the skies and shut out all view of celestial sights. Still, unless we are very unlucky in this respect, we are pretty sure to catch a glimpse of several of the heavenly phenomena visible here this month.

The moon is full on the 4th and is totally eclipsed when at the full. This phenomenon, however, occurs at about 10 A. M., Pittsburg time, when the sun is high in the heavens, and when the moon, which is then cut off from its share of the sun's light by the earth, is of course on the other side of the earth and quite invisible to us here. And when the moon rises at sunset it has already passed out of the earth's shadow and its great round disc will bob up serenely smiling as if nothing had happened. Now it would be natural to think that when the sun, earth and moon all three fall in a straight line they would remain so for more than a paltry hour or so. But they don't, and the comparatively short duration of all eclipses is due to the rapid proper motion of the moon from west to east. It is hard to realize that the proper motion of the moon is as great as it is, and probably not many of our readers appreciate the fact that the moon's motion from west to east is easily noticeable in an evening. But a little thought will show that it must be so.

Tardiness of the Moon.

THE moon rises about an hour later each evening; hence it must have moved east considerably during the 24 hours. So it has—about 13°—and in one hour it moves east about 1-24 of 13°, or a little over half a degree. That is just about the apparent diameter of the moon, and, consequently, every hour the moon moves eastward across the sky a distance equal to its own width. Of course, the earth's rotation on its axis causes all objects in the celestial vault to seem to move westward quite rapidly, and the moon's proper motion eastward can only be noticed by watching to see if it falls behind other heavenly objects in their common course to the horizon. We have a very good chance to observe this on the evening of November 2, when at about 6 o'clock the moon passes under and very close to Jupiter. Now watch when Jupiter is just above the left or eastern side of the moon. In about an hour you will notice that the bright planet is just above the right or western side of the moon. Knowing as we do that Jupiter's motion is very slow indeed, much too slow to be noticed, then this must prove that the moon is falling behind, or in other words is really moving eastward among the stars.

When the moon passes between us and a planet it of course hides or occults it, and according to what we have just seen this must last for about an hour. Though these occultations are not phenomena of any special importance, yet, when the planet is bright, it is a very beautiful and interesting sight to see it suddenly disappear behind the moon, and after a long interval reappear just as suddenly on the other side. It is an especially fine sight to see a planet occulted by the dark and invisible edge of the moon, but unfortunately none of the several occultations this month are of that character.

An Unusually Frequent Phenomenon.

THE phenomenon is unusually frequent this month, every bright planet but Mars being occulted in turn. The occultation of Jupiter on the 2d is visible as such only in the tropics and south of the Equator. Saturn is hidden next on the 15th, but at 5 o'clock in the morning. On the same day Venus becomes occulted, too, but not in our latitude. And on November 21 the new moon occults Mercury, but, like that of Jupiter, this is only visible in southern latitudes, and here we will be lucky to see it even as a near approach, as it occurs about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the twilight is still strong, and it will take a keen eye to pick out the shy planet so low down to our smoky horizon.

Mars and Jupiter are evening stars this month, Venus and Saturn morning stars. Mars' glory has now departed, but he may be seen in the south throughout the month glittering with that ruddy glow that is unmistakable, though scarcely half as bright as it was in August. About October 1 it may have been noticed that Mars was in a direct line with the two bright first magnitude stars, Altair and Vega, the latter being the most northerly and Altair in the middle. Now it will be seen that Mars is noticeably to the east of the line of the two stars. Vega and Altair are fixed stars and have preserved and will preserve for thousands of years their relative positions, so we are forced to the conclusion that Mars is slowly moving eastward. It is a case like that of the moon and Jupiter, only Mars moves east in a day scarcely as much as the moon does in an hour. Still at the end of a month this eastward motion of the planet is plainly noticeable.

The Position of Jupiter.

JUPITER is well past opposition, but is as bright as ever, and will be by far the most conspicuous object in the sky during November.

There are doubtless many readers of THE DISPATCH who have never seen Mercury, but would like to have a glimpse of the beautiful little planet if they only knew when and where to look for it. Being the member of the solar system nearest to the sun it is almost always hidden in the sun's rays, and is visible to the naked eye on comparatively few days of the year. Mercury makes its greatest apparent distance from the sun on November 23, but is unluckily so far south that it will require a very clear evening and a good pair of eyes to detect it. It may be seen just after sunset on November 23, a little above the horizon and about 6° south of where the sun set.

On November 1 the constellations rise two hours earlier than they did on October 1, and at 9 P. M. this evening, November 1, all the fixed stars are seen to be 30° farther west than they were a month ago. The great constellation of Taurus, or the Bull, is well up in the southeast at this time. The bright, redish star Aldebaran marks the eye of the Bull, and cannot be missed, as it is the only first magnitude star in that quarter of the heavens, except the brilliant white Capella, which lies farther to the north and east. The Pleiades form part of Taurus, and may easily be seen a little above Aldebaran, glowing "like a swarm of fireflies," as England's departed laureate beautifully described them.

A Task for a Good Eye.

ON a clear night a good eye can count six or seven separate stars in this group. But don't find fault with your eyes if you do not succeed in counting this number, for a great deal depends on the condition of the atmosphere. Prof. Pickering says he can easily pick out 11 or 12 with the naked eye from his station in Peru, where the air is phenomenally clear. Such feats as that are, of course, impossible here in our moisture laden atmosphere, but with a good opera glass the number of stars visible in this tiny group will be more than doubled.

The constellation of Auriga is now high up in the Eastern sky and forms one of the most striking groups visible. It may be recognized by its resemblance to a pentagon, the bright Capella being situated at the northern of the five angles. This constellation is now the synosure of all eyes in the astronomical world. Within that pentagon, far beyond the reach of unaided vision, is a mighty mass which is undergoing disturbances and changes of incomprehensible magnitude. About a year ago it created its first sensation by being born, so to speak, with the most startling suddenness. This was interesting, and the attention of astronomers the world over was at once attracted to Nova Aurigæ, or the new star in Auriga. Prof. Keeler, the genial director of the Allegheny Observatory, took a great interest in the little stranger to mortal vision, and last spring delivered a lecture on it before the Academy of Science and Art in this city, in which he proposed several original hypotheses to account for its sudden appearance. The star gradually died away, as most Novae do, and it was supposed that that was the last of it. But since its disappearance several months ago it suddenly broke forth again and has since behaved in a manner quite unprecedented. As a visit to Prof. Keeler by THE DISPATCH writer, the latest information in regard to it was obtained.

One Theory Has Been Spoiled.

THE recent strange behavior of the star has knocked Prof. Keeler's hypotheses higher than a kite, but a foreign astronomer has just published a new hypothesis to account for its new actions. The star is now plainly visible to large telescopes as a bright speck in the midst of a faint nebulous mass, and it is supposed that its sudden increase in light may be due to friction with various masses of nebulosity, which are known to be scattered through space, and through which this star is passing at a rate of over 200 miles per second. It must not be supposed that the sudden blaze of light is of insignificant size because it is invisible to the naked eye. We would doubtless consider it a tolerably big blaze if our earth were to bump up against some great comet and be instantly vaporized by the intense heat which would result. But compared with the blaze which has taken place in that distant orb, the conflagration of our earth would be but the striking of a match to an eruption of Vesuvius.

Think of that as you gaze at the peaceful constellation to-night! Could anyone after an effort to realize this stupendous fact attempt to deny the existence of an omnipotent Creator? Truly "the undevout astronomer is mad."

Prof. Keeler has just completed his set of 12 drawings of Mars. They form a complete record of his observations, and are works of great beauty and accuracy, for Prof. Keeler is a daughtsman of unusual ability. They will probably be published in one of the astronomical journals. Pittsburgers may well be proud of the work Prof. Keeler is doing here, and an article of his in the January *Century* on the planets will doubtless be read with a great deal of interest. WYLIE.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Rev. Mr. Williams Meant No Offense, and Refers to Books on a Disputed Point.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

My attention has been called to a communication signed F. K. in your issue of yesterday in which I am accused of wantonly attacking the standing of the Roman Church in a recent card because therein I made reference to "the Jesuit maxim, 'the end sanctifies the means.'" I am also challeged to give authority for calling the said maxim "the Jesuit maxim."

As to the charge, I must most earnestly disclaim it. My object in my published card was most simple and evident, i. e., to defend my own people and the ladies of our Hospital Association from an unjust aspersion. In so doing I used a popularly current phrase, but without for a moment intending to cast a slur on the Roman Church. Indeed, the Roman Church was not at all in my mind at the time. I am not conscious of any hatred against that church. Indeed, on the contrary, I reverence many of the saints on her calendar, I admire all the good she is doing among us and I honor and respect many of her priests and people. And I do not hold her responsible for the maxims or actions of all the individuals or bodies in her fold.

As to the challenge, although it deserves no answer, being anonymously signed, yet as it appeals to my manhood, honor and truth, I will comply with the request most briefly, and then absolutely close the matter, so far as I am concerned. I decline to enter into any religious controversy, as such controversy is fruitful only of harm. Naturally I haven't the Jesuit standards of ethics at hand. But I can refer my critic to an undoubted authority where he will find the maxim in question cited, in the original Latin, from three at least of the highest recognized standards of the Jesuit order. I quote briefly from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. XIII, article Jesuits, page 661 (American reprint): "The result of dispassionate examination of these and kindred works" (speaking of F. Guary, Liguori & Scavini), "always bearing in mind that no Jesuit writings can be published without special license from the general, after careful scrutiny and review, is that the three principles of probabilism, of mental reservation, and of justification of means by ends, which collectively make up what educated men intend by the term 'Jesuitry,' are recognized maxims of the society. The following Jesuit theologians are cited: Busembaum, whose Medulla Theologiæ has been more than 50 times printed, and lately by the Propaganda itself, lays down the maxim in the following terms: 'Cum finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita,' and 'Cui licitus est finis, etiam licent media.' Layman similarly, in his Theologia Moralis, 'Cui concessus est finis, concessa etiam sunt media ad finem ordinata,' and Wageman, in his Synopsis Theologiæ Moralis, yet more tersely, "Finis determinat probitatem actus."

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS,
Rector of St. Paul's Church.
STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 29.

JERRY THE SUCKLESS.

JERRY is not the stuff to make a martyr of and nobody is likely to waste ammunition upon him.—*New York Times.*

JERRY SIMPSON should not be assassinated. He has never done anything to deserve the fate of a martyr.—*Kansas City Star.*

JERRY SIMPSON is altogether too unique a personage to be even threatened with harm. May he live long, escape all manner of plots and prosper.—*Boston Globe.*

JERRY SIMPSON goes about with a body guard to protect him from assassination. Jerry appears to be afflicted with a rush of socks to the brain.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE story that some one is trying to assassinate Jerry Simpson is very thin. He is too useful a man to the Republicans, for he is making votes for them in every speech he delivers.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. JERRY SIMPSON may be rather stale as a joke, but still no one would believe that he was such a dreary reminiscence as to lead even the wild Kansans to thirst for his gore.—*Cleveland Leader.*

JERRY SIMPSON is now the object of an alleged assassination plot. He and Ignatius Donnelly might make arrangements to star jointly in a specially written political drama.—*Washington Star.*

MR. JERRY SIMPSON, like his People's party confrere Ignatius Donnelly, imagines himself the object of an assassination conspiracy and goes about with a body guard. As a political advertisement this trick is getting to be as futile as the actress' stolen diamonds.—*Detroit Journal.*

"JERRY" SIMPSON has just "discovered" a "plot" to kill him. Who is there in Kansas that could possibly have the heart to kill this harmless and amusing creature? Poor Jerry must be in a bad way in his campaign for re-election when he has to resort to such yarns as this.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Granted.

Chicago Tribune.]

It may be considered settled for all time that Wayne MacVeagh will never, never vote for D. B. Hill for anything.

A Poser for the Democrats.

Boston Traveller.]

Conundrum! If free trade is a failure in Great Britain, how is it to be made a success in the United States?

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

R. W. Coleman, Politician.

R. W. Coleman, the People's party candidate for State Land Commissioner in Texas, the editor of *Truth*, the party organ of the State, and one of the leaders of that movement in Texas, died Saturday of typhoid fever after a brief illness. He was only 35 years of age. He canvassed through several of the Northern States two years ago in behalf of the Farmers' Alliance movement, and was for some time one of the editors of the *Anti-nal Economist* at Washington. He was one of the most forcible orators in the South.

Mrs. Mary Carlin.

Mrs. Mary Carlin died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 5 B street, Allegheny. She was in her 80th year, was born in Ross township, this county, and had been a resident of Allegheny for 66 years. She was identified with charitable and church work and had a wide circle of friends. Four of her sons are engineers on the Fort Wayne Railroad and one is employed at the city water works. She was an aunt of ex-Chairman James Hunter, of Allegheny Common Council.

Obituary Notes.

ADOLPH STORCK, one of the oldest lumber merchants of Baltimore, is dead.

WILLIAM SHERRATT, manager of the Rockingham pottery, dropped dead at Harrisonburg, Va., Saturday from heart disease.

CHARLEY KRUG, a prominent winemaker of St. Helena, Cal., died at his home in San Francisco yesterday, as a result of paralysis of the throat. He was 68 years of age.

WILLIAM M. HARNETT, one of the best known still-life painters in the country, died Saturday of uraemia at the New York City Hospital, whither he had been taken Thursday from his studio, where he was found unconscious.

A TRYING FASHION.

Princess Marie, of Edinburgh, Determines on a Style That May Worry American Girls—A Batch of Weddings Scheduled —Celebrating Hallow E'en.

PRINCESS MARIE, of Edinburgh, has set a fashion that may prove trying to some of the belles who delight in following the lead of a princess of the royal blood. She is preparing her trousseau, and in it is included two stunning tartan gowns of Scottish manufacture. We have seen, in this country, the maidens attired in shirt waists of huge plaids in bright colorings, but the tartan fad, if it takes possession of the American girl, will go beyond anything we have hitherto seen. It is only a certain style of face and figure that can stand such a costume, and, by some unfortunate decree of fate, it seems as if the wrong girl always gets hold of the most striking effects in dress.

WE are getting back to first principles in the matter of writing implements. While the pen point itself is of gold, the holder is a quill that looks like the quill scriveners used a century ago, but that is made of an ostrich instead of a goose quill. Gold or silver or tiny jewels is formed into a monogram, and the whole trinket is very dainty as well as useful.

THE officers elected for the ensuing year of the Wilkinsburg Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle are as follows: President, Miss Sue Duff; Vice President, Mr. Samuel Wills; Secretary, Miss Clarissa Moffitt; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. L. Koethen; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Young. The club will meet this evening and a cordial invitation is extended to everybody. This is the American-Greek year of the Circle and is said to be more than usually interesting.

Social Chatter.

A HOME wedding in which a great deal of interest was felt took place in Oakland yesterday morning. Miss Mollie McFarland, daughter of Mrs. Catherine McFarland, was the bride, and the groom was Mr. G. W. Wightman. Rev. J. L. Andrews, of Allegheny, was the officiating clergyman. There was a wedding breakfast, at which a number of guests sat down, and then the young couple left for an Eastern trip. Their home will be in Allequippa.

IT is expected that the ingathering of the Pittsburg branch of the Needlework Guild, in the Third Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening, will be very largely attended. The branch now has 80 regular working sections, and several more are expected to be formed before long. The earnest women who have charge of the work of the Guild have been very active in their labor of love and charity, and are gratified over their success.

A NUPTIAL ceremony in Canon City, Col., October 17, united the lives of Miss Nevada B. Carlin, of this city, and Mr. Claude W. Terry, Manager of the McClure Hotel, of Canon City. The Rev. L. J. Hall officiated. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Andrew Graham, of Pittsburg, and a grandniece of Senator Graham.

TUXEDO, that ultra-fashionable resort, where only the smart set can feel thoroughly at home, has taken up All Hallow Eve, and there have been all sorts of hobgoblin tricks, in a general way, with nuts, apples, charms and so forth, and the Tuxedoans declare Halloween to be great fun.

MISS MARY OVERHOLT MARKLE, eldest daughter of Captain C. C. Markle, was married to Mr. J. Wade Shupe, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., last Tuesday, October 25. The ceremony took place at Captain Markle's residence, Riverside, Rev. J. C. McCoy, officiating.

ONE of the notable Halloween parties was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Darragh at Sumner station. The guests went from Pittsburg, Allegheny, Sharpsburg and other places. Mr. Darragh is superintendent of the Isabella Furnace Company.

A NUMBER of Pittsburgers will be guests at the wedding of Miss Marie Graham and Mr. Orlando M. Brady, in Indianapolis, to-day. Miss Graham was for a short time a resident of Hawkins, and has a large circle of friends in Pittsburg and vicinity.

MISS TRAVELLI will bring her three months' visit in Sewickley to a close to-day, going to Kent, O., and from thence to Wooster. When she returns to her home in California, she will be accompanied by her niece, Miss Fanny Glenn.

THE wedding of Miss Jennie Prather, of Sheffield street, Allegheny, and Mr. L. L. Brouchton, of this city, has been set for the 15th inst. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Dr. Cowan, of the Third Presbyterian Church.

THIS evening the Epworth League of the North Avenue M. E. Church is to give an entertainment in the lecture room. There will be music and recitations, and there are to be several selections by the Epworth Octette.

MRS. WM. M. GRAFTON and her daughter, Miss Elsie Chew, of Sewickley, will leave today for an extended visit to their former home, Fredericksburg, Va. They will be the guests of relatives.

HALLOWEEN was celebrated last evening by the young people of Rev. Dr. McClurkin's church with a social at the residence of Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Westminster street.

THIS evening, Miss Minnie Jacob and Mr. Benjamin Bactch are to be married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. Jacob, by Rev. Frederick Ruoff.

MISS GERTRUDE SCOTT, of Bell avenue, Allegheny, will give a reception next Friday evening in honor of Miss Jessie Edwards, of Aledo, Ill.

MR. AND MRS. A. C. MARTIN, of Arch street, Allegheny, have sent out invitations for a dinner next Thursday evening.

THE Robertson-Espen wedding is to be one of the society events of to-day.

THERE were a large number of Halloween parties in the two cities.

WHERE OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

American Merchant Marine Still Ahead on the Lakes and the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—E. C. O'Brien, Commissioner of Navigation, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the exclusion of foreign vessels from participation in our domestic and coastwise commerce, as provided by the act of February 18, 1793, has alone saved our ship building and shipping interests from ruin, and that in this absolutely protected branch of our merchant marine we have attained to successes in nautical affairs for surpassing those of any other nation on the globe.

In referring to the Pacific coast, the Commissioner says that while American steam navigation has been absolutely driven from the transatlantic trade it survives on the Pacific Ocean, first, for the reason that American lines are liable to sustain themselves, through association with the absolutely protected steamer line between New York and San Francisco, that line having, since it was started in 1849, been regarded as a branch of our domestic commerce in which no foreign vessel can engage, and, second, for the reason that other American transpacific lines enjoy the benefit of protection which arises from their association with a transcontinental railway line. The Commissioner, however, calls attention to what he regards as a threatening danger on the Pacific, the fact that the Dominion Government has at an outlay of about $210,000 enabled the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to construct its line across the continent and to place on the Pacific Ocean, between British Columbia and China, a line of steamers which receive from the Canadian and British Governments an annual subsidy of $450,000 a year, which is about five times the amount paid annually to American steamers carrying to and from Asia mails which several times exceed in bulk the mails carried by the Canadian line.

A QUAKER CITY CATHEDRAL.

Plans Formed for a Great Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—A plan is being formed to establish in Philadelphia an immense Protestant Episcopal Church, which will rival in strength any Protestant Church in America. It is proposed to consolidate the parishes of Epiphany, St. Stephen's Grace, and the Covenant, and to build on Epiphany's $500,000 property, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, a great modern edifice, which will be the pride of Philadelphians and churchmen throughout the country. This movement was started by St. Stephen's, which, with property and endowments aggregating in value $600,000, is handicapped by its close surroundings and the distance from the homes of its parishioners.

The Extremes Meet.

Philadelphia Times.]

Trying to work some short cut to wealth may really turn out a way to get a free and short hair-cut in jail.

It Isn't Much Else.

New Orleans Picayune.]

To a man up a tree the mustache of a dude seems down.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—There are counterfeit almonds.

—Nickel steel does not corrode in salt water.

—Twelve average tea-plants produce one pound of tea.

—The "cabin boat" is disappearing from the Upper Mississippi river.

—The exclusive use of white bread has a tendency to make teeth decay.

—During one month recently Japan exported 814,590 gross of matches.

—The first American newspaper was printed at Boston, September 25, 1690.

—The discovery of rich sapphire fields is reported in the vicinity of Craig, Mont.

—Carpets were used in Nineveh and Babylon, as shown in paintings, B. C., 1500.

—Free drawing schools for girls were first organized in France by Rosa Bonheur.

—In the eleventh century both English and French dandies covered their arms with bracelets.

—The *King Chan*, the Chinese official journal, has been published in Pekin for many centuries.

—The modern health drinking arose from the ancient custom of