AN INTERESTING PINIL

at East Buffalo.

POURTERN STUDENTS EXPELLED.

of the College Rules.

Make the Occasion Joyful.

PLOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Emperor of Germany has

that a bronze medal be struck to commen

LOUIS XAVIER, the Parisian sculptor

EDWIN BOOTH has returned from Lake

wood to New York and will make his home

with his daughter, Mrs. Grossman, instead

MAVROYENI BEY, Turkish Minister at

Washington, a particular social favorite at

the Capital, is very fond of getting up thea-

ter parties. He is a Greek by birth, and un-

COLONEL HENRY WATTERSON has shaved

off his luxuriant mustache and intends to

winds can whisper its ideal messages.

depend upon flowery whiskers as facial

M. ONANOFF, recently deceased in Po-

land, was regarded as one of the most prom-

man, and he was loaded with decorations.

There Is Philadelphia, Ill., Ind., Miss. and

Mo.

Some of the Pittsburg papers date their

Philadelphia dispatches "Philadelphia, Pa." Pniladelphia advertisers' sometimes date

where Philadelphia is. It may be different

By deep boring another supply of nature

gas for Pittsburg has been struck. It is

taken to waste this as to dispose of the firs

Having a Good Time.

Hon. David Martin is still having a regula

Tammany of a time in New York politics.

The Muse, and other girls more sweet,

Were coy and shy, with distant feet

Many's the girl I have not kissed;

Now I am gray,

Cupid's shafts then me always missed

some girls and she—are they too bold, or—do they only think me—old?

They smile, careas, sit on my knee: This is their way, Now I am gray,

Some girls-why, they my nieces be

She shall tell why. That hussy sly.

She laughed at me when I was young.
-W. J. Baker, in New England May

rato, that Love's lyre doth hold, ow becks and rhymes: Old, Bold, Cold, Sold,

That hussy shy,

possible there will not be as great tro

Philadelphia Inquirer.;

rooklyn Standard-Union.]

Washington Post.]

of at the Players' Club, as heretofore

orate the Wittenberg Festival.

of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 5 .- General Stephen

Buffalo News.]

The Dispatch.

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This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 24 pages, made up of THREE PARTS Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents Newsdealers or Newsboys to supply patron with a Complete Number, should be promptly reported to this office.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. THE UNIVERSAL DUTY

The Presidental campaign of 1892 will close to-morrow evening, and on Tuesday the popular verdict to which the efforts of both parties for the past two months have appealed will be cast. The arguments and appeals intended to affect the action of voters, so far as they are able 'to do it, have probably done their work by this time. The expenditure of campaign ammunition is certainly nearly over; but one

suggestion to voters without reference to

party lines is pertinent at this time.

The election of Tuesday will decide the economic policy of the nation for the next four years at least. Upon such clearly defined and important issues as are at stake every voter should take the opportunit to cast his vote in accordance with his hones' convictions. The franchise is the greatest and most powerful possession of American cit'zenship. It should always be exercised intelligently and faithfully. There may be an excuse for neglecting to vote in elections where nothing seems to be involved save the possession of the offices by one set of politicians or the other. But no such excuse is to be found for a failure to vote this week. The man who stays away from the polls will simply exhibit a neglect of the duty of an American citizen which proves his unworthiness to possess its privileges.

In an election where the issues are so ositive and clear as at present every man intelligent enough ought to have his convictions and express them by his vote. We are not here arging men to vote for one set to which side is right is well known, and granting of charters. the work of putting our opinions before the public has been done. The present exhortation is that every man shall perform his duty by going to the polls on Tuesday and voting exactly as his honest convictions tell him. If he believes in free trade let him vote the Democratic ticket: If he believes in protection he must vote the Republican ticket; if in prohibition, the Probibition ticket. Whatever his convictions let him honestly give them expression by his vote and, above all, not fail in the universal duty of casting his ballot unactuated by either fear or self-interest.

This is the most important point of all, no matter how important the issues to be settled by the election. If all voters exercise the franchise intelligently and faithfully, the country will be governed by the definerate and honest will of the people, no matter whether tariffs are kept up or thrown down.

THE IAMS VERDICT.

The verdict in the Iams prosecution may have been reached by processes which were calculated to produce doubt and confusion; but there is no doubt that the result reflects the general epinion of intelligent, unbiased minds. There is left the liberty of judgment whether both the give a fair assurance of successful mancriginal offense of Iams and his charge against his officers were not subjects for the jurisdiction of a court-martial; but public opinion will agree with the Court that no conviction was called for.

It is inevitable that the character of the offense which produced the discipline complained of should weigh against the severe and doubtful nature of the punishment. It is necessary that a man who, when in the service of the State, for the maintenance of law and order, applauds assassination and cheers for the assassin should have a very insecure footing in pulbbling for the exact legality of the discipline which his insubordination draws upon him. Such men may, although they declare sympathy for those who try to overthrow the law, be entitled to their undisputed rights before the courts; but on questions as doubtful as the authority of an officer commanding troops in actual service, their claim to the benefit of the doubt is not likely to be received with favor by a thoughtful jury.

Beyond this, it is indisputable, as brought out in the case, that officers must have the power to preserve discipine and punish insuborcination if the State military organization is to be more than a plaything. Beyond that, officers must be able to vary the severity of the punishment by the character of the offense. If such a punishment as that complained of should be inflicted on a soldier for a trivial offense there is no doubt that redress could be obtained. But when the nature of the offense for which Iams underwent military punishment is considered the verdict reflects the belief that it was greatly in-

AN EXAMPLE OF REFORM POLITICS. It is one of the impressive moral lessons of the day to find the New York I'ost attacking the Republican city candidates for exposing the crookedness of Tammany Hall. It is unable to impeach the truth of the attack, as that would be equivalent to saying that it was libelous in its past attacks. Consequently it deems it a sufficient answer to que tiously assert

ed the anti-

Tammany Democratic candidates in one or two past municipal elections. It would be just as accurate to say that the independent Democrats defeated the Republican candidates in those elections; but it would not suit the Post as well. Since it has temporarily bowed the knee to Tammany for the sake of the anti-pro-

regime; and as a consequence everything that such people have done in the past falls under suspicion. The species of reform party which brings the Post into subjection to Tammany needs no further characterization.

tection candidate, it is high treason for

anyone else to object to the Tammany

NULLIFICATION'S THIRD EDITION. Perhaps, since the Democracy have adopted nullification in their platform. they are consistent in trying the same policy in New York State. But experience should teach them that the job of setting aside and defying the United States is more than likely to be an expen-

sive and losing game. A certain portion of the Democracy under a leader whose ideas now dominate Democratic declarations on the tariff tried nullification over half a century ago. The effort happened to run against a Democrat in the Presidental chair whose sterling loyalty and vigor crushed it in its inception. Thirty years later the attempt was renewed under the name of secession. This time the Democrat occupying the Presidency lacked the backbone of Jackson, and the attempt went to a length which cost four years of war. But the rain inflicted on the section which undertook the task of setting at naught the Federal Government, and the damage to the Democracy for the twenty years subsequent, were incalculable.

Do the Democrats of New York think that the third and reduced edition of nullification simply for the sake of letting their heelers fix up the election to suit themselves will be any more successful? If so, and they foolishly persist in their recent attitude, they will be likely to appreciate their mistake by the middle of the week.

NOT BAD PATERNALISM.

The constitutional restriction of the amount of debt which may be contracted by a municipality is termed by the Philadelphia Ledger "paternal legislation," which it asserts "in practice is not only great inconvenience but may be a menace to health." In support of the last statement it cites the cases of Philadelphia and Coatesville, both of which are in need of new water supply, but are prevented by the constitutional restriction from issuing bonds to pay the expense.

This way of putting the case presents two questions. One is whether it is pa-ternal legislation for the State to place a limitation on the ability of a municipality to plunge into debt. If it is paternal legslation it is of the sort which received the support of some of the best minds the State has ever possessed, in the Convention of 1873, and has been indorsed by an overwhelming majority of the people. But it is to the point to say that it is no more naternal than for the Constitution or the Legislature to prescribe any other rules for municipal government. The Ledger's argument that "the municipality being quite as wise as the L-gislature might be trusted to manage its own affairs," would apply just as cogently to any other paricular. It would be just as convincing to establish the claim that the Legislature should grant charters permitting Councils to prescribe the entire form of government; to levy taxes when and how they choose; to say what officers shall be chosen by themselves and what elected by the people. It it is paternal for a government to limit the debt-floating power of cities, it is paternal to lay down of convictions or the other. Our belief as any rules or conditions whatever in the

As to the statement becomes a menace to public health in the two cases named, the circumstances permit it to be presented in another light, If a city goes into debt to the full limit for various purposes more or less necessary, and then finds itself unable to borrow money for something absolutely vital, is it the Constitution or the city that is to blame? The question is likely to have a cogent bearing for Pittsburg. If we hould exhaust our borrowing power now, and then a few years hence find ourselves unable to issue bonds for an absolute.y necessary water extension, we would have hard work to blame anything but our reckless policy.

BUSINESS MOTIVES ONLY. It is difficult to say what basis of actual capital there is behind the mooted project to start a new steel works at Homestead, to be run by the workmen who were previous to the scale dispute employed at the Carnegie works. Whether there is much or little capital ready to be put into such an enterprise-whether the project is imagination or has substance-it is one that could be given entire indorsement, provided it were put upon the proper basis to

The idea of a co-operative concern in which the workingmen shall be partners is one well worth cherishing. The Philadelphia Press in noticing the report refers to the fact that co-operative and profitsharing plans have not always worked smoothly, basing its unfavorable opinion of such plans upon two cases in which the men were dissatisfied with the share of the profits allotted to them, or with the actual profit or lack of it, in an unfavorable year. If any organization of human design ever worked without jars or differences of opinion we did not know it. But while every effort to make working men partners in the concern for which they labor will be subject to such friction, the fact remains that such plans more closely identify the interests of employers and employed; that they increase the reward for good and faithful work, and that they stimulate business-like habits by making the work-

ingman a capitalist on a small scale. If the locked-out men at Homestead can start works of their own it will be a step in which they should receive encouragement. Indeed, it is so plainly the wisest course for labor, that if the men have shown an ability to get along without wages for some months the conclusion is that they would have done better to have worked for those months and put their wages into the new investment. But to give a hope of success the enterprise should be started solely because a careful review of the field shows that the union of money and skill that can be commanded for it can turn out the manufactured product so as to make fair

profits. Every such co-operative enterprise should beware of the motive of revenge on some other concern with which the new establishment will compete. It should abjure any approach to that motive in the present case for double reasons. First, the idea that a new concern can inflict any serious injury on the Carnegie interests is absurd. There is room for new steel works in the country; but it is self-

start a competition that wou'd injure the Carnegie mills, without injuring itself equally. The other reason is for the sake of the success of co-operation. Revenge is not a business motive; and to be successful co-operation should be based exclusively on business aims.

We wish to see co-operative concerns, profit-sharing concerns and small concerns in which the partners do much if not all of the work. Such enterprises will furnish the most Democratic condition of industries as well as promise a solution of the labor problem. But all such concerns must be based solely on the desire to manufacture and sell goods at a profit; and must know no other motive or sent ment whatever.

THE PERSEVERANCE OF THE LIARS. The Baker ballot law roorback appears o be as persistent this year as our more familiar friend, the Presidental campaign roorback. Down in Montgomery county a couple of specimens of the class have been circulated, which are peculiarly salient examples of the policy of lying about the law. One of them is the circulation among the Mennonites and kindres sects with religious scruples against taking an oath that if a citizen does not know how to prepare his ballot "he is obliged to swear that he cannot do it in order to get help." The other is an equally high-colored assertion for the penefit of the illiterate, that if a man makes an error in marking his ballot he will be arrested. The consequent conclusion is that the people to whom these stories are addressed have either got to do violence to their conscience by taking an oath or suffer imprisonment for conscience

The motive in circulating these fabrica tions about the law is something more than the ordinary politician's desire to bring the law into contempt. The Montgomery county Democrats place the responsibility for the law on the Republicans, and by circulating these lies hope o defeat the Republican legislative ticket in that county. It is not likely that their roorback campaign will be a success in that particular. It illustrates, however, the perservance of the liars in politics.

THE TIME FOR RAIN-MAKING. It seems to have been characteristic of our friends the artificial rain-maker; that during the two months of clear skies just ended they had little or nothing to say for themselves. While there was no prospect of rain anywhere, neither the artillerists who bombard the heavens for rain nor the conjurors who grind it out of a mysterious machine were heard from. No matter how much their boasted ability to produce

rain was needed they kept out of the way, No sooner, however, was there the report from the far West of barometric depressions, rains and the other phenomena that denote a change of weather, than the rainmaking crowd sprang into prominence. One corps made itself very audible with explosions in the vicinity of Washington; and another was advertised as starting for Texas. The news that rain was coming, and that the wind was set in a quarter that made the end of the drought a foregone conclusion, seems to have brought the rain-making fraternity into a condition of the most active in dustry.

All of which is extremely suggestive to the effect that success in rain-making depends on judgment in timing the rainmaking experiments just before the rain is coming.

AFTER all, it is hardly surprising that a party unwise enough to prefer Calhoun to Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jackson, Jefferson or Webster as an interpreter of the Constitution, should be so fatuous as to threaten and advise opposition to the exercise of incontestible Federal authority at the polls. A party that would endanger to the evils of wildest banking and fluctuting money, cannot be expected to pay much attention to such a detail as obeving policy. And an organization erratic enough to pledge itself to upset American industry by inviting European competition little ares how much social uproar may arise from an attempt to revive dead issues and arouse the defunct spirit of sectionalism

TUESDAY will bring boyish braggarts to their senses, and destroy many election il-lusions beautiful enough to be a joy forever in the eyes of those whose guesswork forms their airy unsubstantial fabric.

Now that the eve of the election has ar rived, there is no longer the least doubt as o the deep interest taken in its outcome But when will Americans learn that to secure government and administration they must pay perpetual attention to politics? If the ent of time wasted on puerile parades and idle speculation during a Presidental campaign, were distributed over the intervening four years and devoted to a close study of public affairs, this nation would save enormous expense, minimise corruption and obtain servants of maximum ef delency.

As a general thing political predictions re quite Shakespearian, being about an qual combination of As You Like It, Love's Labor Lost, A Comedy of Errors, and Much Ado About Nothing.

THAT the Democratic party will be the greatest sufferer from its assumption of an attitude opposed to law is certain. But the e country will be a gainer by Democratic loss at this time is not sufficient to outweigh the noxious effect that an example of organized opposition to the nation's instruments must have both at home and abroad. The America of to-day is a united nation and, while any assertions to the contrary are discreditable chiefly to the makers thereof, the people as a whole have to bear a share of the reflection.

THERE is a regular epidemic of confidence in political circles. Even the Third party people have a severe attack, and the Prohi-bitionists alone seem free from the infec-

PRESUMABLY the people on Pittsburg reets last night who failed to enjoy the enthusiastic trumpetings were few and far between. The majority of the throng evidently delighted in the discordant harmony, or an urgent plea might have been made for Protection against instead of by

PIETY can hardly banish politics on this Sunday, and the country would be the gainer if politics would give more thought to piety

Fusions are as plentiful as blackberries in mid-season so far as reports go. But the proof of the fusion is in the voting, and re-ports are quite frequently no more than a loud noise caused by the explosion of impalpable gases and doing little execution.

INDIAN summer may be expected just as soon as folk have accustomed themselves to snow and frost. Weather and variety are very nearly synonymous terms. AND now the lanterns, uniforms and such

like trumpery may be relegated to the real children for another four years, though the

tin horn will no doubt have one more horrible reign of terror on Tuesday night. WHAT a grand thing it will be for Chicago saloons, baseball games, theaters and other purely secular, money-gambling "at-tractions," if the absolute Sunday closing of evident that no new establishment could | the World's Fair be persisted int

EACH HOUSE A POSTOFFICE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] Washington, Nov. 5.—Two thousand let-ter-boxes a day will be turned out by a fact-ory at Norristown, Pa., which begins De-cember I to manufacture those articles for the private use of householders all over the union. They are designed, as already announced in THE DISPATCH, for attachment to the doors of dwellings and other buildings, being of the natterns selected by the Post-office Department from 1,600 models offered. To produce these models cost the inventors of this country not less than \$250,000. The company controlling the patents which were successful in the competition will have practically a monopoly of the business, because people will prefer to buy the boxes approved by the Government. Half-a-dozen styles were picked out as best by Mr. Wana-maker, and the inventor of one of them has bought out the others, so that all the rights are now vested in a concern which calls itself the Postal Improvement Company. The contrivances are to be introduced in all places where there is free delivery. According to the latest census, there are 2,618,267 residences in all the towns of the United States which have more than 10,00) inhabitants. The free delivery system extends to all communities having over 5,000 individuals. Thus it will appear that the company has a pospect of selling its devices to a vast num-ber of purchasers, with profits correspondingly large.

The Inducements for Using. It was recognized from the beginning that, in order to get householders to em-ploy such contrivances, some better induce ment must be offered them than the privilege of having their mail dropped in a receptacle at their doors. Citizens generally will not even take the trouble to have slits in their front doors through which letters may be put. They do not feel interested in saving the postal service time. But the inducement required is supplied in these de which enables every person having a private box to mall his own letters, newspapers and packages without going out of his dwelling. At the same time he can purchase stamps and stamped envelopes in any quantities he desires without leaving his house. vices by the introduction of an arrangement

his house.

Let it be supposed that Mr. A, who owns a hox, has written a letter at his home. Having no stamp he drops it with 2 cents into the collection compartment of the box on the inside of his front door. The act of lifting the lid of this compartment to put in the missive automatically raises into view a target on the outside of the door which bears the word "Mail" in big letters.

Presently the postman comes along, sees the Presently the postman comes along, sees the target displayed, unlocks the compartment from the outside and takes out the letter and the money. Very likely he has letters to deliver, in which case he unlocks a lower compartment, intended for the reception of mail, and drops them in. Nothing appears on the outside of the door but a slot and two keyholes. The occupant of the dwellin has his own keys for opening the compar ments from within.

How to Get a Supply of Stamps.

If he wants to produce stamps or stamped envelopes, he incloses the money for them in an envelope with an order indicating the number and denominations required. He drops this envelope into the collection compartment, addressed to the carrier, who takes it to the postoffice, where the order is filled. On his next trip he delivers the stamps, two 2-cent stamps being retained and canceled for the service. This system is profitable to the Postoffice Department as well as to citizens. Lack of stamps and dis-inclination to make a trip to the nearest stamp agency or corner box, whether the cause be inclement weather or a too comfortable dinner, rob the Government of an enormous amount annually, which might be gained if a complete postoffice were at every man's door.

Recent trials of these house-boxes in cities

Recent trials of these house-boxes in cities having proved greatly successful in the saving proved greatly successful in the saving of time, similar experiments are to be made at once on the rural routes selected for test purposes—one a village route, and the other a farming district 10 miles square—with mounted postmen. This is in line with Mr. Wanamaker's plans for extending the free delivery system. Two years ago Congress gave to the Postmaster General \$10,000, which was expended in trying the merits of free delivery in 46 villages of fewer than 500 inhabitants; some of them were as low as 300. Carriers were put on in those communities, and the result was that in one year \$3,000 was earned by the venture over and above all expenses. If the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose had been \$1,000,000, Mr. Wanamaker believes that Uncle Sam would have made \$300,000 by the speculation. Incidentally, owing to increased sale of stamps in those 46 villages, the agreead Incidentally, owing to increased sale of stamps in those 46 villages, the aggregation salaries of their postmasters, which are paid increased \$1,300. Wherever the delivery sys-tem is introduced it is found profitable for the Government, and the Postmaster Gen-eral is convinced that the revenues of his department would be largely augmented by extending it to the farming districts.

The Company's Plan of Campaign To have the boxes put in, two-thirds of the householders on a route must agree to buy them, selecting their own patterns. The Postal Improvement Company will employ agents in every big city, who will send descriptive circulars to every house describing the boxes and their advantages. People will be invited to call at the postoffice and inspect the noxes, or, if they desire, the agents will bring samples to their dwellings. It is expected that when a tew citizeus on a route have made up their minds that they coute have made up their minds that they desire boxes, they will voluntarily canvass their neighbors in order to secure the requisite two-thirds of them as subscribers. Pestmasters all over the country have already been instructed by Mr. Wanamaker to lend all reasonable aid to secure the adoption of the boxes.

Another point in favor of the house-box system is that it will practically do away with the robbing of letter boxes. Patterns of the boxes will be made with two horizonal sits in the door plate above and helow.

with the robbing of letter boxes. Patterns of the boxes will be made with two horizontal slits in the door plate above and below the mail slot. By this device a person's name and number can be put on his plate in a lew moments, each metal letter having a double flange on the back of it like a patent paper fastener, which is thrust through the slit and spread behind the plate so as to secure the letter. The owner's name is quickly spelled out with letters attached equidistant along the slit. With numbers it is the same way. It has been suggested that luminous targets shall be used to catch the postman's eye after dark. Many builders are already introducing provision for letter boxes into their specifications for dwellings and business offices to be erected. It is anticipated that before long they will be a feature of the construction of houses generally. If desired they can be built into the wall. Some day the Postoffice Department may furnish boxes free, but at present it has no fund for that purpose.

It may be asked, where in rural districts does the house letter box come in? Why, on the fencepost by the public thoroughiare, where it is easily accessible to the family and to the mounted letter carrier.

- The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

These letter boxes constitute an important feature in Mr. Wanamaker's postal telegraph scheme, by which every resider factory and office in the nation will be brought, as he believes, into electrical co munication with every other residence, factory and office. His idea is that tele-grams should be conveyed to and from the boxer by the regular letter carriers. For example, Mr. B. lives in San Francisco, and his wife is visiting her mother in New York. He wishes to know by what train she will return. Instead of going to a telegraph office several blocks distant and sending s office several blocks distant and sending a message at the cost of a dollar or two, he writes a postal telegraph letter and drops it into a box in his own nouse. Not having a stamp, he deposits with the letter 2 cents for postage and a sufficient additional sun to cover the cost of telegraphing, low rates having been established by the Government of which he is informed by a simple tariff-sheet pasted inside of his letter-box lid. The postman collects the letter and delivers it to the operator at the postoffice, who telegraphs it to the New York postoffice, whence it is delivered by the first carrier to the box on Mrs. B.'s mother's door. Mrs. B. writes a postal telegram in reply and deposits in her mother's box. Being a woman she is a trifle more anxious to make sure of speedy delivery at the otherend, so she puts 16 cents additional in the box, which insures special delivery as under the present system. On the same day Mr. B. in San Francisco fluds the answer to his letter in his box and blesses the Postoffice Department, having saved incidentally perhaps \$1.

haps \$1.

The inventor of the letter-box which was most highly approved is Alired D. Cushing He and his financial backers leaving bough up the other accepted devices, constitute the Postal Improvement Company. Among the contributions of the other ingenious patented contrivances which he is the originator is a self-feeding tack hammer, which is advertised to drive tacks four times as fast as they can be driven by the old-fashioned method. Only one hand being required, the manipulator is

WHERE COMPETITION WAS SQUELCHED. THE DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

An Important Hearing in the Suit of the State Against the Reading. HARRISBURG. Nov. &-In the Common wealth's suit against the Reading combine an important hearing was had this after noon before Examiners Bergner and Me Alrney, in which a large amount of evi-White House structure. He writes THE Almey, in which a large amount of evidence, documentary and otherwise, was submitted, showing the location and physical relation of the Lehigh Valley, Jersey Contral and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads to each other, and the points at which they are alleged to compete for business, together with statements as to the coal rates from the various anthracite regions before and after the lense of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey; central Railroads. Attorney

tract a disease in the White House which would carry her off. She detested the miserable, shabby rattle trap which this wealthy nation considers good enough for the residence of its Chief Executive and his family, and she spared no effort to induce the Government to build a new mansion, or else put up the old house in habitable condition and add an L containing a few living coms for the family.

Congress heard the appeal and voted a

before and after the lense of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railgoads. Attorney General Hersel and George Nauman, of Lancaster, appeared for the Common wealth, and M. E. Olstead for the defendants.

There were also filed to-day supplemental answers of the Port Reading Railgoad Company, Central Railgoad Company, of New Jersey, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and Philadelphia and Reading Railgoad Company to the Attorney General's bill of complaint. The answers show that the lease of the Jersey Censral Railgoad has been surrendered. Remains of Indians Uncarthed in a Mound A pile of human skulls and bones were brought to the morgue yesterday by order which the draught circulated as in a barn.

of Coroner Ransom. They were a part of the remains of 16 persons, there being The Bad Taste of the Public. that many skulls. They were dug up from a mound of earth near Buffalo Creek and Clinton street, where a new street is being opened. They are thought to be the bones of Indians who belonged to a tribe known as the Kah-Kwaha, which became extinct about 200 years ago. The bones were found in a single spot. A custom of the Kah-Kwaha was to gather their dead at certain times and bury them all together in a single mound.

A lot of cooking utensits of copper and other metal, without bottoms, were found in the same heap. The skulls are pretty well preserved, and Coroner Ransom will turn them over to the Historical Society He made a second trip to the scene of the odd find yesterday. He reports that there is possibly a wagon load more of the remains yet to be gathered from this place. Creek and Clinton street, where a new street

York.
Not only is the bouse poorly furnish with cheap and tawdry furniture, but lacks the conveniences which are found the tenement houses of modern cities, the time of General Grant and Preside their lamilies used to bathe at t the time of General Grant and President Garfield, their lamilies used to bathe at the homes of friends and eat at restaurants. There was little improvement in the house until Mrs. Harrison worked to have new bathtubs, etc., put in, and these toilet and bathrooms were put in with utter disregard of sanitary ideas, so that their presence was a standing invitation to typhoid fever. Even the State apartments are so vulgar that architects and others have time and again offered to make plans without cost, in order to prevent the jibes and jeers which visiting foreigners level at a house which is as vulgar in its furniture and ornaments as a concert saloon in Moutans.

The Dining Room Like a Barber Shop. They Belonged to a Secret Order in Spite D. Lee, President of the State Agricultural College at Starkville, is in town to-day and brings news of the expulsion of 14 students at that institution on Tuesday because of heir connection with a secret order, the

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Eight of the young men were seniors, two Eight of the young men were seniors, two juniors and four sophomores. All are members of the Lee Guards, one of the crack military organizations of the State. It appears that, though strictly against the rules of the college, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon had been in existence five or six years. It was only made known this week through an anonymous letter to President Lee. He offered the students the alternative of disbandment and the surrender of their charter or expulsion.

During the investigation President Lee found that four members of his faculty, in addition to the 14 students, were members of the society. The tutors renounced allegiance, nowever, and retain their places. The Dining Room Like a Barber Shop. GOLDEN WEDDING IN A POORHOUSE. The Inmates Did What They Could t

I speak from an experience of 14 years' personal acquaintance with the ablest architects in Washington, when I say the death of Mrs. Harrison may be wholly attributed to the red tapelsm and false notions of economy which prevail in that white structure which we call the national residence. When engaged in putting in the electric fixtures two years I told Mrs. Harrison that I had seen almhouses in the city of Charleston, S. C., which were better built and contained more modern sanitary and domestic arrangements than the White House. Time and time again a bill has been prepared by patriotic citizens who were willing to go down in their pockets and pay for a creditable Executive Mansion. The matter has been repeatedly before Congress, which has referred it to nigeon holes, never to come forth sgain. Democrats and Republicans divide the honors of staying the path of progress toward a new residence, and meantime the old house is tumbling to decay. I speak from an experience of 14 years MILWAUKER, WIS., Nov. 5 .- Mr. and Mrs Joachim Bogward celebrated their golden wedding yesterday in the poorhouse. They were married in Altenhagen, Germany. Ten years later they came to America, but pros-perity deserted them in their old age and now, bowed and feeble and gray, without kindred or near friends, they are passing their last days in the poorhouse.

The door of the little cell-like room, which is all the old couple can call home, was gayly decked with evergreens, wreaths and stars of gold paper. stars of gold paper.

There was a roset duck, a bottle of wine and a big basket of grapes at the wedding dinner. The inmates and the Superintendeither. The inmaces and the Superintendent's family gave such gifts as they could. The old man was made happy with a fine new pipe, a big package of tobacco and agay slik bandanna, while the little old woman rejoiced over two fine white aprons and a red slik handkerchief.

The First Lady Might Be Living. -If Mrs. Harrison had lived during her esidence in Washington in a modern house, day, but in order that this Government may oint with pride to the fact that it keeps its President at a cheaper rate than it keeps Sovernment criminals, and permits loafers has been telling a St. Louis reporter that the feet of American women are too small. from all over the country to invade the Excutive Mansion and drive the family of the ecutive Mansion and drive the family of the Chief Magistrate to seek the seclusion of bedrooms and halls to escape the stare of the mob; because of these things a noble, Christian woman is dead, and our excellent President is prostrated with grief over the death of the wife to whom he has been a most devoted husband from the day when she plighted her troth to him in the cool, academic groves of the college, where they were trained under the same roof tree to go out into the world and set forth an example of MISS ANNA HAYDN WEBSTER, the advocate of Greek art in modern dress and manner, will go abroad this month to spend REV. DR. MORGAN DIX has an income from Trinity Parish (N. Y.) estimated to be tully as large as that paid to the President nto the world and set forth an example of that constitutes a model family in our

ts close proximity to the maisrial swamp of the Potomac. But this is not the worst and, moreover, these swamps are now bei filled in.

J. WILFRED PEARCE NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., November 4.

TAMMANY TIGER TYRANNY. This is going to be a fair election, or ther

WE scarcely think that even Tamman TSUI KWO YIN, who for more than four will go to the length of defying the Govern years past has been Chinese Minister to the ment of the United States. - Baltimore Ameri United States, is preparing to return to

China in a few days. It is customary with BILLY SHEEHAN wants blood. He can find the Chinese Government to change its rep resentatives abroad every four yerrs. it Tuesday in the slaughter house through which Grover Cleveland will march to the grave. - Toledo Blade. FREDERICK SION, the brave sailor who planted the first French flag upon the soil of MR. SHEEHAN should be requested by th United States Marshal to withdraw his proc-lamation, or he should be placed under ar-Algeria on the 14th of June, 1830, died recently at the age of 85 years. The French Gov-ernment rewarded and cared for the old

rest .- Rochester Democrat. THE howl of the Democracy against Fed eral supervisors sounds very much as if it

blow and bluster, but they will not dare to go the length of resisting United States of ficers in the discharge of their duty.- Indian their advertisements in the same way. In Paris and London it is well enough known It is quite likely that a serious conflict may occur, but it is to be hoped that the au-

> TAMMANY's attempt to prove herself big-ger that the United States comes a little late. There was a man named Calhoun who

> several others. The last round showed the United States very largely on top .- Philadel THE appointment of a horde of sheriff's leputies to compel United States marshals upon the heads of the local offenders the

> THE authority of the United States is being exerted to protect the suffrage in New York against the gigantic fraud, and every loyal citizen is behind the authority of the United States. It is useless for Cleveland-Tammany rascals to talk of evading or defying it. Let the criminals beware!-New

Short Skirts at Ann Arbor. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5 .- During the prevalent rainy weather dozens of the colprevalent rainy weather dozens of the col-lege girls here have appeared on the streets in the Jenness-Miller "rainy-day dress." The skirt is plain and tight-fitting, but the striving feature is that it reaches only about half way rom the knee to the ankie. To make up for this gap the college girls wear long gatters, and can now splash through the mud as well as the boys. Tuey have been threatening to adopt this suit ever since Mrs. Jenness-Miller lectured here last semester. PAILED A SECOND TIME

William Gerlach, a Philadelphia Broker, Goes to the Wall. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 .- William Gerlach, stock broker, trading as Geriach & Harjes, in the Drexel building, has been declared insolvent by the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He has until next Monday at 2 P. M., in which to make settlement. This action was taken to-day in consequence of the failure of Mr. Gerlach to before the close of the market yesterday 800 shares of New England held by Mr. Gerlach

were sold "under the hammer."

The firm failed about two years ago, but through a friendly intercession were enabled to resume. Since then they have been doing business on a very slender footing, and this has finally given way, causing the second break. Nearly all the firm's accounts are break. Nearly all the firm's accounts are small. Mr. Gerlach is completely prostrated by this second loss, and is unable to leave his home.

RED FLAGS OR NONE AT ALL.

Chicago Anarchists Preparing to Lay the Corner Stone of Their Monument. CHICAGO, Nov. 5 .- It is announced this evening that the procession to the corner stone laying of the Anarchist monument at stone laying of the Anarchist monument at Waldheim Cemetery will start from Haymarket Square. The beginning of the line of march, therefore, will be on the identical spot where the riot occurred in 1888. If debarred by the police from carrying the red flag, the parade will be made without flags of any sort. It is proposed to unwell the monument next June during the World's Fair.

GRESHAM THE GROWLER.

JUDGE GRESHAN wouldn't have written that letter had Harrison appointed him to the Supreme bench.—Toledo Blade. JUDGE GRESHAM Writes that he thinks to possible for a man to vote for Mr. Cleveland without becoming a Democrat. But what shall he be called—a Demolican or a Repubocrat?-Columbus Dispatch.

Now that Judge Gresham has given reasons, he is down to the level of MacVeagh, til, in an hour of weakness and vanity, he ried to tell why .- Brooklyn Standard Union. Ir Judge Gresham don't like the Republ an way of doing things, he might return the commission of Circuit Judge tendered him by a Republican administration. But e will do nothing of the kind .- Ohio St

THE action of Judge Gresham will not in fluence a dozen votes, so completely has his doubtful course, and his attitude with reference to the People's party nomination for President, weakened his influence.—Evening It is Judge Gresham's opinion that "a man

can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party." Our own view is that a man possibly may do such a thing, but that he will have a rough time explaining the matter to his conscie

JUDGE GRESHAM'S unwillingness to classified as a Democrat strengthens the cassined as a Democrat strengthens the suspicion that he votes for Cleveland not so much because he differs with the Republi-can party as because he personally dislikes his old Indiana rival on the Republican icket.-Philadelphia Bulletin. Jupan Gresham evidently thinks that the

Democrats have not made enough of him and his defection from his party. His letter announcing his intention of voting for Mr. Cleveland is a mere request to have the m-toms beaten over again in his honor.-Yew York Advertiser.

Beer Won't Burn.

Vashington Post. Will some one please explain why the Milwaukee fire skipped all the brewerles nd licked up the churches?

A Clear Case of Repeating. hicago Inter Ocean.] How pleasant it is that the Kansas Daltons are not living to vote as they shot. They

A Worthy Substitute Philadelphia Record.] The fifteen puzzle is hardly missed since

vould vote all day.

Too Much Brag and Bluster. Thicago Tribune.1

Wisconsin Democrats do not seem to love Bragg for the speeches

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Rev. William MacMillan, Cincin Rev. William MacMillan, a widelycnown Presbyterian divine, died Friday at Cin-linnati, aged 65 years. His remains will be prought to this city and buried in the Allegheny Cemetery. Mr. MacMillan was born in Pittsburg about 1877, on the present site of the Yost building on Fourth avenue. For some years he attended the famous school of "Old John Kelly," finally graduating at old Duquesne College. Shortly afterward he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and has been in active service since. In 1882 he married Eleanor Gray, daughter of the late Hon. John Morrison, of Allegheny. By her he had two children, G. M. MacMillan and Mrs. W. D. Bell. His first wife died in 1881 and in 1884 he married Miss Wade, a daughter of Judge Wade, of Cincinnati. Two children survive this union, Dr. Wade MacMillan and Miss Mary L. MacMillan. For the past year he was pastor of the church at Lancaster, O. emetery. Mr. MacMillan was born in Pittsburg

Mme, Morel, Prima Donna.

While Morel, the well-known prime donna, was singing on the stage at Socrakarta, Java, before a distinguished audience, among whom were the Javanese prince and the Dutch presiden: and just when she was bowing and smiling her acknowledgements of a bouquet of flowers, her face turned livid, and with a cry of consternation and the members of the troupe rushed to the assistance of the stricken woman. when they attempted to remove her ash seemed to suffer so much that it was thought best to wait awhite. In a few minutes, notwithstanding prompt medical attention, the prima donna died in full view of the audience. All were greatly shocked and some of the women rainted from distress. The cause of death was found to be a sudden and violent attack of Asiatic cholera.

Colonel Van H. Manning.

Hon. Van H. Manning, aged 53 years, is dead at Washington. Mr. Manning was a Colonel in the Confederate army. He represented the Second Mississippi district in Congress for three terms. Since his retirement from Congress, about a decade ago, he has practiced law in Washington. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Florimond Ronger-Herve, Dramatist. M. Florimond Ronger-Herve, the wellknown dramatic artist and French composer, died in Paris Friday night. It is said his death was caused by the passion aroused while reading an un-favorable criticism on his last work. His anger brought on an attack of asthma, which killed him.

Obituary Notes. M. Massicault, resident General of France in Tunis, died yesterday. MARQUIS DE SAINT DENYS, the distinguished French arientalist, is dead,

M. EDOUARD VALERY GRESSIER, the distin-JUDGE JOHN COLLIER, of Atlanta, is dead. H. was one of the pioneer citizens of the place.

HON. MR. MACBAIN. President of the Legisla lative Council of Victoria, Australia, died Friday. N. GORDON BIGELOW. Queen's counsel, a member of the Outario Legislature, and one of the best criminal lawyers in Toronto, died there Friday

DOLLY B. WARD, daughter of James Ward, the wealthy iron man of New Castle, formerly of Niles, O., died at the family residence in that city Friday, aged 14 years. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, of the firm of Howard

Lockwood & Co., printers and publishers, and founders of the Paper Trade Journal, died at his residence in New York City Friday. WILLIAM H. WILEY, a prominent manufactures of Hartford for a quarter or a century, died Friday. He was the originator of overgalter manufacturing in New England and filled large Government and State contracts.

Miss Parmalia Wright died in Benton Har-bor, Mich., Friday night, aged 102 years. She re-tained her mental faculties to the last. Miss Wright was born near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, and orten met General George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other noted men of that time.

JUDGE JOHN K. CRAVENS, one of the leading lawyers and most widely known jurists of Missouri, died in Kansas City Wednesdry night of malarial fever, aged M. He had practiced law in Wisconsin and Missouri for over 39 years. He was a leading Republican and had held many important offices.

wealthy from man of New Casile, formerly of Niles, O., died as the family residence in New Casile Friday, aged 14 years. The funeral will take place Sunday mouning, and a special train will convey the body and the family to l'ittsburg, where the burial will take place.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Germany has automatic bootblacks. -A dozen different beers are made in

-Hermetically sealed wine flas ks have

been foundin Pompeii. -When ten was first brought to England the leaves were eaten.

-A signal passes through the Atlantic

cable in 31-100 of a second. -A full-grown elephant is capable of carrying a load of two tons. -A colony of about 1,000 Japanese is to

e established in Sinalos, Mexico. -Tragedy was first represented on a agon by Thespis, at Athens, B. C. 536. -In the reign of Louis XVL the hats of the ladies were two feet high and four wide. -A number of the finest coaching teams

-It takes 100 gallons of oil a year to keep a large-sized locomotive in running

in and about Paris belong to American ame

-In the early days of Henry VIL genleman's hats bore plumes sometimes half s yard long.

-The great Cedros Hacienda in Zacatecas, Mexico, comprising 1,200,000 acres, has been sold for \$5,000,000. -The State of Washington has 178,005

horses, mules and asses, 224,733 cattle, 246,-270 sheep and 49,163 hogs. -The cemeteries of London cover an

Salem, Mass, are the only three cities in the United States that are older than Boston. -A New England college numbers among

-The nearest approach yet to perpetual motion is the discovery of a European clockmaker who has invented a clock that will run for ten years without winding. -It is said that the most precious collec-

stored in the cellars of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. Some of the vintages date back to 1706. -Jerusalem has been enjoying a boom

tion of German wines in the world is that

-The Chinese value an old pair of boots which have been worn by an upright magstrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through

said to be a small tree, known as the "sorrowful tree," which bears sweet scented flowers that "bloom only in the night time and fall off at the break of day." -Charles D. Young aged, 12 years, of

-The cholera has not left everybody in Hamburg stranded. A merchant of that city has presented a waitress in a Munich eate with a check for 15,000 marks to show his appreciation of her attentive ser vice.

box, and add thereto by doubling the amount every week after the first, for 52 weeks, at the end of the year the money box (if large enough!) will contain £9,382,499,723,688 104. 75/41. -A departure in the way of driving a

-If you put a halfpenny in your money

machine is driven by electricity, and owing to its light weight can be moved to any de--France possesses a capital in which it is

-A peculiar incident is reported from Brienz, in the Bernese Oberland. One of the names drawn from the jury box was that of Unirich Amacher. Amacher was assassinated in January last and the jury which was being made up was to try his murderer.

shot fired from a twenty-two-ton gun in Queen Victoria's jubilee year, to ascertain now far a shot could be carried, remained in the air 69% seconds, and the highest point reached in its flight of 12 miles was 17,000

some marvellous results, especially among the climbers. The young stems are said to move in a succession of irregular circular or ellipitical curves, which vary in every direc-tion. These movements are due to the irregular growth in various parts of the stem.

ers on the globe. During the past year the revenue derived from the three-halfpenny stamp upon patent medicines amounted to \$1,200,000. Licenses for the sale of patent cines have increased 1,340 in England and Ill in Scotland. -Both the Kurds and the Cassacks be ieve that Ararat is guarded by an unearthly

most tremendous patent medicine swallow-

being and that no man can ascend the peak and live. They have a somewhat contrary opinion, however, as to what kind of spirits are on guard, the former claiming that the devil is guard supreme, the latter that an-gels are on watch.

-Handkerchiefs, which used to be frowned upon by the British military authorities, have now been sanctioned, and a military handkerchief has been patented on which shall be printed all sorts of informa-tion concerning the use and construction of the rifle, the fing alphabet, bugie calls and general rules for the soldier. -A convict in a Hungarian prison has

patented a device for shaving whereby it equires but 25 seconds for the operation. He has been permitted to try the thing on

are made every year from grapes grown in the gardens of the Vatican. This wine is used almost exclusively in administering the sacraments at mass. The Pope always assists at the harvesting, and this is one of annual occupations to which he looks for-

will be \$2. As there are about 225,000 cyclists the revenue will be about \$450,000. Cycles used for business, such as those employed by street messengers, pay half duty. Those in the army and the Government service will be exempt. The cyclists, as a rule, not object to the tax, for the reason th not object to the tax, for the reason that they expect some special legislation in re-turn.

"If I would ask you to be mine Would you say yes or no?" "Neither," she said, and hung her head,

He asked the pretty miss; She shook her head first up, then down, And gave to him a kiss

"Then, darling, when you neither said,

A GOOD IDEA. "I'm going to have that last painting of mine framed," said young Danh, the artist.
"Don't you think it would be a good idea to have

ARE YOU WITH HIM?

"Yes, at present."
"What regiment?" "Universal, Colonel R. E. Morse, comman

GOOD EVIDENCE

"My boy," said the good man, as he met the little boy who was coasting down the hill, "don't you know it is very, very wicked to sled-

—G. Wilfred Pearce, a prominent artist and electrician of New Brunswick, N. J., had charge of the introduction of electric fixtures into the White House two years ago. While at this work he had the opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the

It is a fact well known by intimate friends of the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison that she had a vivid premonition that she would con-

few miserable hundreds of dollars to keep the ceilings from falling down and stop up the rat holes, but turned a deaf ear to the project of building a new house or adding additions to the old one. The writer has seen Mrs. Harrison writing on cold days without fire in the draughty broad hall on was the only "room" except bedrooms on the floor used by the family. She had no other place to go for the purpose of sewing or writing except that wretched hall in

-The downstairs rooms are thronged every day with crowds of sightseers, wh go everywhere cutting pieces from hangings or furniture, scratching names on the winlows or plano, eating luncheons on stairs or in the parior, and if it be a busy day and the guards are not watching, the curiosity the guards are not watching, the curiosity seekers go upstairs and invade the private rooms of the family. The President, so long ago as when he was inaugurated, endeavored to make arrangements to reside in the Shoreham Hotel, but the laws of our country compelled him to reside in a house which would be concemned as a nuisance, dangerous to life and health in Pittsburg or New York.

-One of the horrors which the unfortu nate diplomats of Washington are compelled to undergo is the so-called State dinners in the State dining room, which looks like a 5-cent barber shop over in Allegheny. Owing to the niggardly sums doled out by the Gov ernment a good dinner cannot be served, and it is doubtful whether the wretched and it is doubtful whether the wretched kitchen could be used by the chef at Delmonico's to get up a proper dinner. So the President and the guests take care to eat before the State dinner comes off, and then go to the function, where they drink one or two glasses of wine, make a pretense of eating some of the sodden and cold food, someone proposes a health, and then the dinner is over in time to permit the diplomats to say uncomplimentary things of our Government.

I speak from an experience of 14 years'

what constitutes a mode. Sample country.

The words which I have written are true and based on facts which cannot be controverted by any apologist for this Government's business methods of dealing with affairs connected with the President's mansion. I could, if I chose, add some interesting facts which would puzzle some statesmen of both parties to account for. I will say that one bad feature of the house it is close proximity to the maisrial swamps

ising savants of the day by M. Charcot, whom ne assisted at the Salpetriere in Paris, where rill be trouble for those who make it other his experiments on locomotor ataxy at-tracted profound attention. wise .- New York Tribune.

> realized that its trands could not be worked this year.—Buffalo Express. THE Democratic leaders in New York will

thority of the National Government will have undisputed sway and secure an honest election.-Cleveland Leader. tried that once, and after him there

to abandon their duties would be to ca enalties of the national laws, and these laws are not good buzz-saws to monkey with.-Elmira Advertiser.

aggregate area of 2,000 acres, the value of which is not less than \$10,000,000. -St. Augustine, Fla., New York and

its students scholars from Kioto, Japan, Thessalonica, European Turkey and Ice-land.

since the completion of the railroad that connects it with Jaffa. Over 300 houses, hotels, stores and residences have been

-In India and South America there is

Denver, Col., has built what his friends claim to be the smallest coal-burning loco-motive in the world. The engine is said to be five feet long, and weighs 235 pounds.

compound punch and shears for iron has re-cently been made in a Delaware mill. The

said more murders take place in six months than occur in London, Berlin and Vicuna to-gether in twice that length of time, but alto-gether more murders take place in the United States than any other country.

-We learn now that the famous jubiles

-Photographs of growing plants show -The subjects of great Britain are the

the 150 inmates of the prison, and the exper-ment is said to have been conducted to the complete satisfaction of the governor of the -Between 3,000 and 4,000 litres of wine

ward with great pleasure. -The new tax upon bicycles in France

> ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE. CONSENT.

Pray, tell me what you meant?" She said, "My dear, I'd stient be

gines put over it?" "Yes, " replied Stringer, "a smoked one."

"Are you a militiamao?"

"I don't think so, Mister, "replied the little boy,
"or else my runners need greasing, for I don't go
a bit fast,"