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TWELVE PAGES

SUBMITTED TO THE JURY.

The case which has been argued before the court of national opinion goes to the jury of the whole people this morning, and the verdict will be rendered to-night. It has been a singular campaign. The people have not manifested any very great outward excitement over the question whether protection or free trade is the better policy for the whole country. But the close of the fight shows that, notwithstanding the quiet on the surface, there is an undemonstrative but general recognition of the vital importance of the decision on the future policy of the netton.

One phase of the campaign is such as all, wahout regard to party lines, can warmty approve. The mud-throwing at the candidates has been conspicuous by its absence. That feature of our politics has been on the wane since 1884, but there has never been so notable an absence from it on both sides. The Democrats have had their bugbears in the shape of Messrs. Frick and Carnegie, and John Davenport has been to them as the red rag to the bull. But the device of circulating scandal about the opposing candidate has been so entirely eschewed as to constitute a gratifying evidence that our politics are decidedly improving.

The issues have plainly been recognized as economic and inancial. The questions to be decided by the people to-day are those which affect business and material prosperity. Although attempts have been made during the campaign to draw new lines the issue practically stands as it did at the opening of the campaign. The Democracy ask to be put into power as a party which will not allow even the incidental protection of a tariff. It stands committed to Calhounism, and its candidate has even been drawn at the close of the campaign into making a defense of the reactionary State bank note proposition. On the other hand, the Republican party is pledged to the maintenance in its essential features of the policy under which the nation has experienced its wonderful growth of the past twenty-live years. The people are not asked to choose between the parties only. They are called upon to say whether they will adhere to the policy of the '70's and '80's both in tariff and monetary legislation, or whether they will reject these and turn back to Calhounism on the tariff and wildest bank

notes for money. With the issues so drawn it hardly seems as if there could be much doubt as to the verdict.

PERHAPS NOT GRIP.

It is calculated to alarm the mind apprehensive of bodily ills to learn from the Eastern press that the grip, with its success and aches, is making its appeargone a third visitation would be far from

Nevertheless, we may be permitted to suggest a doubt as to the real presence of the grip in this country. The rage for sensationalizing everything would, if it gained credence, leave us no piace between cholera in the summer and grip in the winter. But choicra has not demonstrated its arrival yet, and grip is presumably an epidemic of the past. Until their presence is shown beyond dispute it is not time to get panic-stricken about

It is quite probable that the sudden cold and damp of last week produced a large amount of severe colds in the head and a few cases of fatal pneumonia. Those taings we have always with us in the winter season; but it is not necessary to name them by so uncomfortable and disquieting a name as an epidemic of grip.

VERY SLIGHT RESULTS.

Following on Lieutenant Peary's personal Arctic expedition report to the Philadelpina Academy of Natural Sciences the Philadeiphia Ledger gives an editorial summary of the results to science of that expedition. The addition to the store of useful human knowledge is the only justification which has ever been offered for the perils and loss of life of Arctic expeditions. As this summary of the results of Peary's expedition is pitched in a decidedly mudatory key, we may expect now, if ever, to learn what are the valuable se crets to be ascertained by periling life and using treasure to keep people in the Polar Circle during the nocturnal winter

of that region. Nevertheless, although the occasion was one which ought to disclose vast benefits to the human race, the statement of them by the Ledger is disappointingly indefinite. The scientific results are stated as follows:

Not only in their geographical bearing, but in their contributions to natural science. in geology, zoology and botany, these expe ditions have been remarkably successful. Nor have any less important results been obtained in ethnological science, as throwing definite light upon the conditions of existence which govern one of the most interesting races on the surface of the earth, and possibly the most ancient on the West ern hemisphere-the Northern Eskimos.

Apart from the interesting question whether Lieutenant Peary found out any thing very vital about the ethnology of the Eskimos or the fauna of the Arctle Circle or its still more scanty flora, two questions suggest themselves. First, of what value are these discoveries to the world at large? Let us grant for the sake of argument that the expedition found out new things. Is it of value to the world at large to learn that there is a certain variety

of Arctic fox or that the inhabitants of that region have certain characteristics? It might be of value to the Eskimos if they had not the knowledge before Peary did; but to the world at large it seems like the most useless information ever gar. nered at a similar cost. Then, if the in formation was of the utmost value, was it necessary to hazard life by penetrating to the Pole to get it? All this about fauna, flora and ethnology might have been discovered, if it had not before been found, just as well in regions where the accessi bility does not make the rescue of the explorers a matter of constant doubt till it is accomplished.

pedition-the demonstration "that Arctic exploration may be reduced to a mathe-matic science," to quote the Ledger's language-would be very important if any tangible results were to be secured in that way. But when it produces information barren to all but those who had the same science before Peary was born, it is a slight inducement to continue the hazards

Another achievement of the Peary ex-

of starvation and freezing, to say nothing of the cost which always attends such expeditions.

The facts with regard to Arctic exploration are that it was begun in the hope of discovering a Northwest P. ssage for commerce from Europe to the Pacific. That was long ago abandoned. Of late years it has been simply a method of seeking fame by imperiling life and undergoing suffering. It has long been apparent that the useful information to be attained by these expeditions is nothing compared with the cost of life and money that they entail. It was a wise decision of the United States Government, after it brought back the remnant of the Greeley party with its tale of horrors, to send out no more Arctic explorers. If private contributions continue the empty work, the responsibility should

be clearly placed. One claim on behalf of Peary, however, promises a tangible result. If it is true that he has proved that travel in the polar regions can be pushed without danger, it will deprive explorers of their claim to fame, and thus put a stop to the entire foolishness.

THE STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

As will be seen from the news published elsewhere, the situation at New Orleans is a very serious one. All business is practically at a standstill, and even domestic life is affected by the strike of nearly all the union men in the city. The cause of the trouble is a contest as to the recognition of unionism in dealings between employers and employes. The whole struggle marks the logical development of the "sympathy" strike idea, which is really nothing more or less than an extension of the area of unionist influence to combine unions as they combine individuals to sink the individual in the organization for the benefit of all.

So far, peace has been maintained and law observed, and the unionists appear to be better organized than their opponents. But even if this felicitous recognition of law and abstention from violence be continued, enormous suffering must result if the strike have any duration at all. Of all wasteful systems for the settlement of differences, the strike or lock-out is the worst. Which ever way the New Orleans matter ends, it is to be hoped for the sake of all concerned that it will end quickly. Nothing, apparently, but an identification of the interests of men and masters in a profit-sharing or other co-operative system can obviate this terrible wastefulness. and such a system should become general in the near future.

A GOOD TRADE OUTLOOK. The review of the state of trade through out the country made by reports to Bradstreet's from the fifty leading cities makes a very gratifying exhibit. The best asability an surance of the prosperity lies in the fact that three prominent features characterize the reports from nearly all lines of business. They are a steady volume of trade, conservative prices and moderate profits. Where these qualities are so universally the rule any serious reaction is impossible. and the changes are likely to be in the direction of improved prices and greater demands.

The early part of the year contained many disappointing features in commercial and industrial quarters; but the outcome proves the correctness of THE mice once more. After the two sieges of Disparch's theory that the duliness and that aliment which the country has under- depression of leading staples were but the symptoms of change to be followed by healthy trade. This is demonstrated in the South, where the extreme depression in cotton caused the most gloomy outlook; but the reports from Southern cities now show an improved outlook after the process of readjustment has been completed. The similar showing in the widely separate iron, glass and steel interests of this section proves that the rule is universal. While prices range about the same or lower, the volume of trade is increased in the aggregate. The best corroboration of the story gleaned by these separate reports from all over the country is found in the table of bank clearings, which shows a total of exchanges for the ten months ending November 1 exceeding any previous year except those of 1890 and 1889. Considering the readjustment of values which has gone on, and the comparatively meager volume of speculative transactions, the bank clearings indicate that actually a larger volume of goods has been paid for by these exchanges than in either 1890 or 1889.

The prospect for 1893 is most flattering if no extraneous causes intervene to disturb business. An expectation of tariff tinkering may disturb confidence; but otherwise all the indications point to steady demand and a conservative and stable prosperity.

UTILITY OF PREDICTIONS.

The predictions for the result of to-day's lection consist simply of the assertions by Republicans that they will carry New York and Indiana, with a chance for New Jersey, West Virginia and Connecticut, while the Democrats assert that they will carry New York and Indiana, with West Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut as certainties. One side probably has just the same amount of prescience as the other, and that is none at ail.

The fact is that while most of the calculations give New York and Indiana their usual pivotal importance, the uncertainties extend beyond those States. No doubt the possibility of inroads by the People's party in the Northwest has been much diminished by the unmistakable nature of the Democratic support for it. There is still an unknown quantity there, however, and the Republicans may suffer electoral losses in the Western States to

be overcome in the East. The fact is that no one can predict with any certainty the result of the day's ballotting. The utility of the prophecies is to enable both parties to feel good until a late hour to-night when one or the other of them must go into mourning.

IT is earnestly to be hoped that no hindrance will be opposed to the Supervisors of Elections in New York, Texas, Alabama

or Arkansas. The duty of these officers is to support citizens in the exercise of their rights of suffrage, and to see that purity prevails in handling the bailots. Th protected by the strong arm of the law, and they will be firmly supported in the dis-charge of their duty. Any trouble that may arise will be due entirely to the des-perate advice given by Democratic leaders who have no reason whatever to fear the action of Federal officers, unless it is in the frustration of corrupt methods. Advice is Supervisors from the polls, presumably that other lawlessness may have a chance to go undisturbed and undiscovered. These be desperate measures, and little calculated to excite enthusiastic confidence in the party adopting them.

THOSE ballots will have to be very patient to bear with unruffled appearance all the crosses imposed upon them to-day.

BALLOT dealers are busy to-day and that commodity, which should be priceless and unsalable, is sold in far too many cases, more readily than Esau's birthright of old, and with more deliberate wrong doing than actuated the hungry hunter who scented and desired his favorite stew. The hungry office-seeker and his friends-to say nothing o: the cash consideration voters—out Esau Esau, and are a grave disgrace to their day and generation. Voting at the instigation of any incentive but pure patriotism and wellweighed convictions should fit the criminal who indulges in it for complete social ostra cism. And American men and women will regard this wrong-doing as an unpardonable offense, when once they properly appreciate their country and its institutions at their real value.

PUT not your trust in political tipsters will be the burden of many a weary lament

for several days to come. AFTER to-day the country will no doubt neave a sigh of relief that the unwonted tension produced by a Presidental election Affairs of State and the manage ment of the country will once again be com pletely relinquished to the professional politicians, while the rest of the people devote themselves to the really important task of making money, with an occasional relaxation over a prize fight or a football game.

THE spirit in which Thanksgiving Day is celebrated will largely depend upon the re

To-DAY the country is called upon to take its choice between voting for the continuance of Protection or for the personality of Mr. Cleveland, supported by advo-cates of free trade and wildcat banking. It the country be true to its own interests the result can only be one more victory for Pro tection.

ALL is over except the voting, but that is quite an important matter when all is done and said.

THE new form of ballot has been so fully explained that the man who sacrifices his vote to day by a technical error will have no more excuse than he who stays away from the polls by reason of his apathetic in

THERE is still plenty of room for police activity in the prevention of East End burg laries.

EVERYONE claims everything with conidence this morning. But by to-morrow's sunrise a good many people will have awakby that same old misplaced confidence

INTRICATE explanations are the natural

ONCE again the Workhouse management has indicated that it believes the institution is intended to act as an elaborate system for the discharge of prisoners at their pleasure.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

M. PASTEUR attains the age of 70 year two days after next Christmas. JERRY SIMPSON travels on pass No. 177 of the Santa Fe Railroad, and this number is plastered on the fences and dead walls all er his district.

who is now Acting Secretary of the Treas ury, has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect December 1. THE resident medical officer of the fine Woman's Hospital in Melbourne is Dr. Mar-

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON.

garet White, a lady graduate, who was manimously selected for the position by the Board of Managers. THAT cherished volume of Shakespeare which Tennyson so often perused during

the last days of his life was buried with him. The book was incased in metal and tenderly laid beside its late owner. THE Queen of Roumania is a successful lecturer, as learned as eloquent, but she only

goes upon the platform in the privacy of her nalace, where the young ladies of the best amilies are her audiences. THE son and heir of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has what is declared to be the most peculiar face in Europe-one side of it being continually expressive of Joy, while

the other side wears a look of deep sorrow. MR. GLADSTONE still adheres to his lifeong habit of rising about 5:30 daily-an hour that most other great men of the period would consider unconsciously early for getting up. He and Mrs. Gladstone attend church every morning.

EX-SENATOR TABOR, of Colorado, an tinerant paragraph states, "uses for a paper weight on his office desk a gold nurget valued at \$20,000." As this would make about 65 pounds in weight (av.), he probably also uses a small derrick to work it. THE health of the Crown Princess of

Sweden is not all that could be desired. It was hoped that her long sejourn in Egypt had restored her strength, but she has de cided to spend the winter again in the south. Whether she will go to Egypt again is still uncertain.

MCRGAN'S INDIAN CRISTS.

He Says There Is Danger That the Red Man Will Be a Citizen Too Soon. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 7 .- The Connecticut Indian Association held its business meeting here to-day. Officers were elected and resolutions adopted to the effect that there should be a strict application of civil service rules to all appointments in Indian service; against the sale of intoxicant liquors around the appointments in Indian service; against the sale of intoxicant liquors among the indians, with heavy penaities therefore; for an increase of Indian appropriations. Indian Commissioner Morgan delivered an address on the Indian crisis in which he said:

"There is danger that citizenship will be thrust upon these people before they are prepared for it, and that they will thus become the prey of all the evil forces that are let loose upon them and that almost inevitably surround them in their present condition. There is danger that the efforts to purity the Indian service, litt it out of polities and place it upon the firm basis of justice and of business methods will be thwarted by those who are interested in keeping the old system and of using the Indian service for personal, political and Indian service for personal, political and other mercenary ends."

HER MEMORY DEAR Bradford Women Threaten to Prosecut

Distributors of a Libelous Circular. BRADFORD, PA., Nov. 7 .- [Special.]-The Brad ord Woman's Republican Association is getting the best legal advice obtain

is getting the best legal advice obtainable as to whether the publication and distribution of the pamphlet among Prohibitionists and at the church door, on the occasion of a meeting here last week, is not indictable under a Pennsylvania statute that makes it a crime to exhibit any "defamatory libel tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead and expose the same to ridicule."

The members of the Bradford Association claim that the circulars and pamphlets' reference to the "brewing of punch by the mistress of the White House" tends to blacken the memory of the late Mrs. Harrison, and is therefore indictable. The penalty is \$1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment, either or both in the discretion of the court. The association really intends to obtain the The association really intends to obtain the facts and institute a prosecution.

THE IMPORTANT POINTS.

WHEN all Pittsburg gathers around THE Disparca bulietins to-night, or peruses its ample columns to-morrow morning, there will be certain points from which the reest. First and foremost of these will be the Empire State of New York, with its total of 85 electoral votes, which have hitherto been so potential in determining Presidental contests. There are slightly over 5,000 election districts or precincts in the State, and it will require an average net Democratic gain of three votes to each district to wipe out the plurality given Mr. Harrison four years ago. It the early telegrams show any such condition of affairs it will indicate that the election in New York cate that the election in New York is most uncomfortably close. On the other hand, if the reports from the interior and rural districts show that Harrison has gained slightly, or even assuredly held his own, the situation will be such that even a phenomenal majority in the big cities below the Harlem could hardly take the State from the Republicans. In New York, too, a legislature will be elected which will choose a successor to Senator Hiscock, and its political complexion is very important. In New York City, Gilroy, the Tammany candidate, apparently has a walkover for Mayor, and the interest that usually attaches to that contest will be largely decreased.

THE struggle for Governor in New Jersey as been attracting almost more attention in that State than the Presidental battle. The Republicans expect their candidate to run ahead of his ticket.

CONNECTICUT in 1888 was the closest State in the Union. For a number of Presidental contests it has been Democratic, but this year the Republican managers are confident that they have wiped out the narrow margin, and the Democrats admit that the outlook is dubious. As the six electoral votes of the Nutmer State may have a vital bearing on the general result the returns from the little Yankee Commonwealth, which are usually early, will be eagerly scanned. New Hamp-hire is the only other New England State which is regarded as anything like close. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Luther J. McKinney, is personally popular, and may run ahead of the national tieket. In Massachusetts, while the Democrats are generally disposed to concede the success of the Harrison electors, they are making a vigorous effort, especially to re-elect Governor Russell, who is a candidate for the fifth successive time. Bussell has been twice successful when the Republicans carried every other office in the State, but will have to develop tremendons running powers if he is a victor this year. There are several interesting Congressional struggles in New England. In the First New Hampshire district, in particular, exsenator Blair, of education bill and rejected Chinese Minister fame, is endeavoring to get back to Congress by way of the Lower House, with about even chances of success. they are making a vigorous effort, especially

PITTSBURG politicians will take an especial interest in learning the effect of Mr. Mugee's efforts and fusion combination upon the former ponderous Democratic najority in Alabama.

No State in the South, and few in the country, will receive as much anxious attention to-night as West Virginia. - The confest for months has been a battle royal, and the most export and practical managers of the two great parties have been struggling for victory. The Democratic majority in 1888 was so narrow that an insignificant change will alter the result, and the Republicans have made every possible effort to effect such a change. In the other Virginia, too, a fusion of the Republicans and Populists has made the Old Dominion one of the States to which the Democratic leaders will turn with anxiety. Little Delaware has been the scene of a heated struggle, and while the situation favors the Democracy either party would be glad to be assured of a majority of 1,000. In North Carolina majority of 1,000. In North Carolina and Tennessee the presence of the People's Party has created considerable excitement, and it is by no means certain that these States will give pluralities of the same size as those in 1888. In Georgia there will be curiosity as to whether Tom Watson, the Populist Congressman, who created a sensation by charging drunkenness in the House hast summer, will be able to withstand the extraordinary Democratic efforts which have been made to retire him to private life.

THE fate of W. L. Wilson, the eloquent free trade chairman of the Chicago conven-tion, will elicit more interest than any other Southern Congressional contest,

INDIANA in the West will attract the notice which New York commands in the East. A net Democratic gain of one vote to the precinct will be required to wipe out the plurality of 2,300 which Mr. Harrison's own State gave him four years ago. It early bulletins indicate that he is either holding his own or gaining any ground, no matter how ne Hoosier State may be regarded as safe. Michigan, because of the district plan of choosing electors, will bother the figurers more than usual this year. It will be important to know, as soon as possible, just how many of the gerrymandered districts have been carried by the Republicans and the number the Democrats have succeeded in holding. Illinois is not believed to be on the doubtful list, but there are 100,000 new voters in the city of Chicago whose political complexion is not definitely known. Republican managers are confident that lows and Wisconsin will return to the fold, but will want at least a glance at the returns to make assurance doubly sure. The announcement of the results of the fusion, more or less com-plete, in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colo-rado, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho and the two Dakotas will be eagerly awaited. While these electoral votes are all expected by the Republicans, there is a desire to know just what showing the Populists and their allies will make and to what extent the free silver craze still holds swav.

NOBODY seems to know anything about Nevada, and as Weaver's adherents have claimed the State very vigorously, it has been practically cone ded to them. Still no telling what the returns may hen they finally blow in over the

PENNSYLVANIA people are so nearly of one mind on the question of protection that tuey are naturally more eager to hear from other States than their own. There are one or two very lively Congressional contests, though, in which Keys one politicians have been taking a great deal of interest. Fore most of these is the Flood-Sibley struggle in the demoralized Erie-Crawford district, which has never entirely recovered from the Delamater campaign and subsequent bank failure. Here, too, ex-State Chairman Andrews, defeated in 1890 for the Senate, is endervoring to get back to the Legislature by way of the Lower House, and has encountered vigorous opposition. In the Twenty-tourth district the complications are such that the returns from every county may be needed to determine the relative status of Acheson, Stewart, Sipe, Jobes and Cox. Right across the Ohio line in the old McKinley district, a desperate struggle has been waged by candidates Morgan and kirt. Another important Buckeye contest is that in which congressman Harter is en-deavoring to wipe out a Republican lead of 2,000 in his new district. In Cayhoga county, too. Tom Johnson, the free trade, single tax advocate is making a similar of-jort. may be needed to determine the relative LOCALLY the interest will center upon

the operations of the Baker ballot law, the exact size of Allegheny county's Republican majority, possible changes of the vote in certain disturbed sections and the results in the more doubtful Legislative districts.

A FAST WESTERN TRAIN.

It Carries Judge Altgeld 131 Miles in 115

Minutes. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 7 .- The fastes time ever made on the Chicago and Alton Railroad was made Saturday afternoon. Judge John P. Altgeld, one of the speakers of the Democratic rally after his speech was taken to Chicago on a special train. The train was drawn by engine No. 92 and Engineer Foote was at the throttle.

The distance from this city to the Union depot in Chicago 131 miles, was made in 1:35. The run from this city to Jollet via Coal City, a distance of 91 miles, was made in 1:00 minutes. Two dead stops were made for orders and two stops for railroad crossings. The run from Pontale to Odell, 12 miles, was made in nine minutes, a rate of 75 miles an hour. taken to Chicago on a special train. The

CONVICTIONS FOR TREASON.

American Defendants Have Been Arrayed Against the Government,

New York Tribune.] The full text of Chief Justice Paxson's charge to the Allegheny County Grand
Jury in the Homestead cases preceding the
finding of indictments for treason, has been
published in one of the numbers of the Pennsylvania County Court Reports, and has been commented on by many law journais. Much of Judge Paxson's charge consists of expressions of disapproval of the acts of the Homestead strikers. The part of the charge in which Judge Paxson defines the crime of treason, and says that facts such as appear in the history of the Homestend riots constitute treason, has been criticised.

The law against treason has been in force in Pennsylvania for over 30 years, but there has been no persecution under it. It provides for the punishment of persons levy war against the State or adhere to the enemies of the State. The acts of the Home-stead strikers have been criticised as perhaps within the definition of riot, resistance to an officer or assault, and the indictments for murder even were not surprising, especially under the decision in the Chicago Anarchist cases, but the finding of indictments for treason, though that crime is not severely punished under the Pennsylvania law, has caused some unfavorable comment in the legal periodicals. Roger Foster, of this city, in a communi-

cation to The Albany Law Journal, reviews the reported trials for treason in this counthe reported trials for treason in this country. Among the cases most nearly resembling the Homestead troubles were that of one Paine, who with 60 armed men took a raft of lumber from the enstody of a collector of the port in Vermont, after a flight with the militin, and that of Castner Hanway, who, at the head of a mob, prevented the capture of fugitive slaves by a deputy marshal. In each case the presiding judge directed an acquittal. Justice Grier, in the latter case, said that resistance to revenue officers by a band of smurglers or a deputy officers by a band of smugglers or a deputy sheriff by a band of debtors would not be

sheriff by a band of debtors would not be treason, because their insurrection would be of a private and not of a public nature, and their object to remedy a private, not a public grievance.

Mr. Foster, while not directly commenting on the question of the guilt or innocence of the men connected with the Homestead troubles, says at the end of his article: "The reader will have observed that in every case in which there has been a conviction of treason, since the foundation of the American Union, the detendant was connected with an insurrection of a general nature, with an insurrection of a general nature, having as its object resistance to the exect tion of the general public law, or with an intent to subvert the Government."

THE FUIURE OF LITERATURE.

Pierre Loti Says That There Is Always Plenty of Room for Good Men.

"I have been successively informed that the literature of the future is to be confined to psychology, to symbolism, to mysticism, to the new naturalism, as well as to scientificism, to mag-nificism, and even to instrumentalism. I doubtless pass over some of those tnat consist only of groups in ism, baptized with the names of such and such a writer of more or less notoriety, says the famous

French witer, Pierre Loti, in the Forum. "New poets will keep coming, who will etenally sing for their brother man the song of their souls, their joys and their song of their souls, their joys and their fears in the presence of love, in the presence of the enigma of the world. And, however old the song may seem, it will nevertheless be new each time, as smiles and tears are always new though they are eternal. Ah, well, to-merrow the good writers will mave their triumphs, just as they have unquestionably done in the past."

TELLING TARIFF CONTRASTS.

Terse Paragraphs Showing the Great Benefit of the McKinley Bill, New York Tribune.

Under the tariff of 1867 the percentage of duty covering everything was 46% per cent. Under the Milis bill the percentage of duty covering everything was 28 per cent. Under the McKinley tarif, now in force,

the percentage covering everything is only This is lower than the percentage of any

previous tariff law since the war, an 17 per cent lower than the tariff proposed by the Democrats in the Mills bill.

When Mr. Cleveland declared that the Republicans had broken their pledges as to the reduction of the heavy war tariff, his remarks differed from the truth by precisely the difference between the 46½ per cent tariff of 1867 and the 21 per cent tariff of the McKinley bill.

Finally, the free list under the McKinley bill is larger than under any other tariff bill passed by the Republicans or proposed by the Democrats since 1860.

SOUTHERN METHODIST EDUCATION.

Figures Showing the Work of the Freedman's Aid Society for a Year.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 7 .- An important meeting of distinguished Methodist divines, comprising 18 bishops and others of the General Committee of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society of the denomination, is being held in Grace Church. The reports for the year show the receipts to have been \$307,751 and the expenditures \$363,613, leaving a balance of \$4,133. The society has an indebtedness of \$164,559.

Under the society's direction there are in the South 44 schools, 345 teachers, 9,055 statements and presents. dents and property valued at \$1,803,800.
Manual training and domestic economy are
features of the work. Since 1855 the society
has expended over \$3,809,000. The actual expenses of the society for the year were \$17,551.

Scratch a Russian, Etc. New York Press. Scratch a mugwump or a Republican flor

per and you will find a free trader. The veneering is thin in every case. Let Everybody Make Up.

Detroit Free Press. 1 After Tuesday it will be in order to shake hands and settle down to business.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Homer S. Knowles, of East Liverpool. The many friends of Homer S. Knowles formerly of East Liverpool, O., but for some years past resident with his family at New York, were deeply pained yesterday morning by a telegram announcing his sudden death from appolexy. Mr. Knowles was one of the best known men of the Ohlo valley, having been for many years an active member of the great pottery firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, of East Liverpool, whose products are known everywhere through the country. Though only in his 43d year, his hire had been full of successful activity. A great strain upon his health in the building and extension of his works caused Mr. Knowles a temporary litness a few years ago, and he moved with his family to New York, to receive proper medical attention and enjoy a well-earned rest. He still maintained and enjoy a well-earned rest. He still maintained his interest in the East Liverpool concern, besides having other industrial undertakings in view.

Deceased was one of the kin-lost and most liberal of men, and; and many warm friends in all parts of the country and among all classes of people. Both it East Liverpool and in New York he was a hospitable entertainer, and was greatly liked in all electes. Deceased leaves a family consisting of his wife and a boy of 8 years, Mrs. Enowless being the daughter of the late Captain J. T. Stockdale, of Allegieny City. To them and to other relatives will be extended the deepest sympathy from a wide circle of friends in Pittsburg and Atlegheny, and in the towns of the Ohlo vailey where Mr. Knowles was so well known, and his many good qualities so sincerely appreciated.

Milton S. Myers,

Milton S. Myers, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hostetter Company, died at his residence, 29 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Myers was born in Massidon, O., in 1842, and moved to Allegheny in 1892. He enlisted in the One flundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1882 and served three years with his regiment. After the War he was years with his regiment. After the war he was employed by the Pennysivania Railroad, but for the past-20 years has been connected with Hosteter & Co., first as a clerk and then as confidential clerk to members of the firm, and finally working his way up to become a member of the company. Mr. Myers was a thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of the G. A. R. and the Veteran Legion. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Oldtuary Notes.

DAVID W. BARTLETT, the oil merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Orange road, Montelair, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Bartlett was born in Cato, N.J., in 1895, and was

JOHN L. TAYLOR, of the drygoods firm of Will-JOHN L. TAYLOR, of the drygoots firm of whilam Taylor, Son & Company, died suddenly at his home in Cleveland yesterday morning. He was somewhat of an invalid, and yesterday morning pneumonia set in, causing death very suddenly. He was for three years fresident of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE GREATEST BAZAR

Ever Held in Pittsburg-The Famous Sanitary Fair Outdone-Dingy Offices Transferred Into Bowers of Beauty-Bishops

Speak on Mission Work-Society Gossip. A MORE comfortable contrast could not be imagined than the interior of the South-side Hospital Fair to the muddy streets and murky atmosphere outside last night. The doors of the old postoffice building were last evening thrown open to the public for the first time since the removal of the postoffice business something over a year ago. The generally expressed opinion is that the old postoffice does and does not look like itself. There is the air of publicity that always prevailed, but the decorations so lavishly used by the managers of the fair have changed the face of the edifice entirely. This is the largest fair, for charity or otherwise, ever given in Pittsburg. Mrs. J. S. McMillin, President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hospital, said last evening that when she was a very young girl she assisted at a "San-itary fair" that was given in Pittsburg and carried out on a very grand scale. It has always been her ambition since being President of this society, and knowing the need of the hospital for money, to manage a fair like the one of which she spoke. She is satisfied that her desire will spoke. She is satisfied that her desire will be fulfilled with this one. She has mer with

spoke. She is satisfied that her desire will be fulfilled with this one. She has met with a great many discouragements in the shape of apprehensions on the part of friends that she would not be able to carry out the project successfully. But she has always had faith in Pittsburg, and she sees that faith warranted by the prospects of this fair.

Nearly every drygoods merchant in the city has sent a man to drape the rooms and booths. The result is simply magnificent. The chocolate room, that proved one of the strong attractions has evening, was formerly used by the cierk of the United States Circuit Court. To-day it is hung with Nile green and pink Yeddo cloth. The celling is a mass of pulfs and waves in this brilliant cloth, while the walls are arranged in a lattice work of green cloth on a white background. The effect is indescribably charming. There are two booths, one of them being used for the dispensing of inct-chocolate and the other sheltering a fruit tree, gally hung with glittering prizes. The chocolate how, hand all is annountments. chocolate and the other sheltering a fruit tree, gally hung with glittering prizes. The chocolate boot is and all its appointments are in lattice work similar to the walls, while paims and ferns in pots are placed here and there between the curves of the arches, giving it an airy, light effect. The fruit tree booth, while resembling its chocolate sister in the main, has distinctive features of its own.

Another room, in charge of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, is a mass of florid color. All sorts of fancy work is for sale here, and the busy ladies in charge had all they could do last evening to wait upon their customers.

upon their customers,
At the top of the staircase the walls are

At the top of the staircase the walls are lined with red material with a fanciful rieze and hung with pictures loaned by every artist in Pittsburg. The pictures are in water and oil, while etchings and other forms of art are also to be seen. The art gallery is decidedly attractive.

Supper was not served to the public yesterday, but the aids took the luncheon they had well earned. To-day the dining room will be thrown open and a hot dinner served during the business hours. There will be supper at the regular hour and a special election inneneon at midnight.

There was music last evening although though there will not be any formal enter-

though there will not be any formal enter-tainments during the week as there were last year. Instrumental music was fur nished by Mr. C. A. Schwarm, Mr. Max Bruening, Mr. W. F. Schleiter, Mr. George Young and Mr. John L. McFeely.

THE McKibbin-Garland wedding is to take place this evening in St. Peter's Epis-copal Church, Grant street.

In Trinity Chapel, Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, there was a missionary meet-ing which was addressed by Bishop Garrick, of North Texas, and Bishop Tatbot, from idaho and Utah. Bishop Whitehead introduced them and made a few remarks in his own felicitous way. The subject of the addresses was the missionary work, and an earnest appeal was made for the missionary earnest appear was made for the missionary societies in different parts of the United States who need assistance from their breturen in the Episcopal Church. They talked about the growth of missionary work and how women could do more than men in this direction, being pecultarly adapted to this class of Christian labor. They said also that the cilication of women They said also that the education of women had lifted them to a higher plane than they formerly occupied, especially in the mission-ary field. There was a collection taken up, and the result was very satisfactory. The Bishops were eloquent speakers and their remarks were listened to with the most

THURSDAY evening the ladies of the Sixil Presbyterian Church with serve a social ton and hold a reception for the benefit of the church.

To-DAY at 11 A. M. there will be a meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association held in the office of Dr. Fleming, 415 Penn avenue. The smoke and other inter-esting questions will be discussed.

A BIG church fair will commence in the McKeesport Turner Opera House to-mor-row evening, for the benefit of the new hospital of that town.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

On a broad survey the Republican faith in victory is fully justified .- Philadelphia Press. LET us keep the American market for Americans, native and adopted. Let us vote for ourselves.—New York Recorder.

THE "wildcat party" is not so confident as it was a day or two ago. It hears now the roar of the whiriwind .- New York Advertiser. VERY naturally the Democrats are grievously concerned in their last days over the tariff on coffins and tombstones .- Minneopolis Tribune.

THE people have made up their minds how they will vote; the thing for Republicans to do now is to see to it that every vote is honestly cast and counted .- Chicago Inter Ocean. WHEN a Presidental candidate makes

speechess for himself in the last week of a campaign he confesses that the chances are desperately against him. - St. Louis Globe Democrat. Now all that remains is to get out the full

Republican vote. A fair vote and an honest count will make Eenjamin Harrison the next President of the United States .- Rochester Democrat. Don't let anything hinder you from expressing by your ballot that you believe with all the statesmen of this country, ex-

cept the great nullifler, Cathoun, that protection to American industries is constitutional,-Tray Ludget. FROM now on predictions might as well be abandoned. The best prophets of all—the people—will try their hand, and they know their own business best. They know it so well that the free traders quake already,-

Phitade phia Inquirer. EVERY Republican, and every Democrat too, for that matter, wno has a regard for his own welfare and that of his country ought to east his ballot against such a national calamity as the return of the De mocracy to power with an opportunity to carry out its iniquitous pledges .- Cleveland

DEVOURED BY A PANTHER,

The Bones of a Mother and Her Child Found in the Animal's Lair. GETHRIE, OKLA., Nov. 7 .- A borrible story

s reported from Deep Fork, in the Potts watome county. Two weeks ago the wifeand haby of a settler living near there mys-teriously disappeared. Yesterday the head of the child and portions of the body of the mother were discovered in the lair of a panther in the woods several miles from the The woman and child had been carried off

and devoured by the teroclous beast. Fifty armed men are hunting for the panther. A Modern Eden.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

Iceland has only two lawyers and not a single fall. Iceland must be that "happy and, far, far away" that we read about. Not Up to Date.

New Orleans Picayune.]

Baltimore American.

There are many things in nature that are strikingly beantiful; but nature has not yet equired the habit of going on a strike.

Where Were the Ladies At?

Interest in colleges touching politics is commendably on the increase. But so far ommendably on the increase. Vassar has been conspicuously silent.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Japan has 550 newspapers.

-The Assyrians had 72 different kinds of

-The first pipe organ was made by

Archimedes B. C. 220.

-About two-thirds of the men in this ountry use tobacco. -The line between Idaho and Washing-

on is being surveyed. -The British Museum has 32 miles o shelves filled with books. -The largest thermometer in existent is owned by the New York Bun.

-Joseph's coat of many colors is said by abbis to have been made of camel's hair -The military expenses of France since the war of 1870-71 have been about \$0,800,

-Complete cable communication was established in 1872 between Australia and Euro

-A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is 3 -The value of infantry was not fully

recognized by medigival commanders until the fiteenth century. -Fleetwood, Pa., claims to have a quince which weighs 28 ounces and measures is inches in circumference.

-The population of many South Sea islands manufacture their entire suits from the products of paim trees. -Homer mentions a Thracian wine so

strong that even Ulysses was obliged to di-lute it with 20 parts of water. -In hot climates Roman soldiers were

sandais; in cold regions they were provided with excellent leather shoes. -In a year the food eaten by a horse is nine times his weight; that of a cow nine times; that of an ox six times.

-On a clear night a red light can be seen at a greater distance than a white light, but on a dark night the reverse is the case. -From 1661 to 1680 it was customary in England to return the price of admission to persons who left before the close of the first act.

-During the second Carthaginian war. B. C. 216, the Roman legion was 5,200 men; ander Marius, B. C. 88, it was 6,200 foot and -A giant sewing machine has lately been

finished at Leeds, England. The machine, which is to be used for attaching cotton beiting, is said to weigh 51/4 tons. -Pliny mentions wines made of honey and 6-year-old rain water; of honey, sea salt

and vinegar; of honey and myrtle seed; of palms, dates, figs, wormwood and snails. -It is said that smoke spots can be removed from a kalsomined or painted ceiling by gently brushing the spot with water in which a handful of soda has been dissolved. -The latest whim for the owners of dogs is to make them wear shoes in the house of the purpose of protecting the polished floors. They are made of chamois, with

floors. They leather soles. -There is an old married couple in Porter county, Ind., who, it is stated, have not spoken to each other for 25 years, although they live in the same house and eat from the same table.

-Milan is to be supplied with electric

lights by the utilization of the water power

of the Villoresi Canal, at its fall at Tessin. It is estimated that 39,000 horse power can be developed at this point. -A singular and fortunately unusual cirimstance was reported by a farmer in 1784. A wheat field of 17 acres near Kingston was found to have no grain in the ear, and was consequently cut down for straw.

-It has been found by a French physician that the bilious fever so characteristic of tropical countries is due to a special bac-terium, which, though motionless itself, is accompanied by numberless moving spores, -There are said to be more than 3,000

almost all in the fertile districts and built in groups, which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places. -The salary of the Prince of Wales is \$200,000 per year; Duke of Connaught, \$125. 600: Duke of Edinburgh, \$125,000, and too Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's consin, \$50,-600. The royal namily cost British taxpayers \$43,000 a week.

rehistoric buildings in Sardinia. They are

-Three-quarters of a second is the time occupied by the fall of the knife in the guillotine. The knife is weighted by 120 pounds of lead, talls nine feet, and cuts through flesh and bone as easily as through a bar of scap.

-One of the teatures of a recent church fair out West was a grab bag, and among the contents was a slip of paper on which was written: "Good for one grave. Will be dug any time during the ensuing year. John Smith, sexton." -In Bohemia there are 160 societies and

clubs which have for their object the advancement of the cause of women. A great deal is done in this way to procure for the women of Bohemia better employment and greater independence. -Leap year makes an important difference to the various departments of the

State. Fifty-three weekly pay-days full within the financial year, and this in the navy pay-sheet alone involves an additional expenditure of £35,000. -In Turkey if a man falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field and the wind blows from the field toward him he becomes parcotized and would die if the country neopic, who are well acquainted with the cir-cumstances, did not bring him to a well or stream and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on nis face and body.

-About 1486 Thomas Conecte, a preaching friar, instituted a crusade in Paris against the pointed caps, or hennins, and granted absolution to the small boys who alled off the ladies' caps in the street. Many duels resulted, together with several riots and the fashion was temporarily applished to reapear on the departure of Concete.

-The obtaining of tortoise-shell involves intense cruelty to the tortoise. When the creature is caught it is fastened used with ground, and covered round the shell with leaves and grass, which are set alight. The heat forces the scales of the shell to separate, and they are then cut off with a knife. The creature is caught it is fastened down to the and they are then cut off with a knife. The poor reptile is then released to grow fresh scales. -Mud baths were common among the

ancients, the mud on the seashore and the slime of the rivers being especially prized for this purpose. The Tartars and Eryptains still use them in certain diseases. They are taken by the people at many places on the continent of Europe, among which may be named Driburg, Elisen, Neundorf, Pyrmont, Spa, Marienbad, Franzensbraun, Eger, Kissingen and Teplits.

ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE.

To Mr. Harrison: Ah, there! Stay there!

TO THE GIRLS. In this day of quick advancement, You with man are very near; At the geit which you are going You will pass us soon, I fear,

You are known where law is practiced, M. D.'s, too, are some of you; Likewise known to all our tailors; Safety riders are you, too. But, dear girls, now, don't be angry,

For it grieves me much to say, You're not in it, for a minute, On this great Election Day. AS POLITICIANS KNOW.

As a feat of strength, Wheeling, West Virginia, is not in it with carrying New York WHEN DOES THE OFFICE SEER THE MAN? The other day a political office of minor

importance was waiking down Fifth avenne, and just as it reached Wood street it was accosted by a rusty-looking creature, who said: "Don't give it away, but I'm the proverbial needle that's been hidling it to the beautiful to t "It is this," said the needle: "I've been neg-lected for so long that I've become rusty, and my eye is almost gone. In fact, I'm knocked clean out, and if I could only become bright hise other needles, I would be very, very happy. So, what I want you to do is to come to my hay-stack and hide

right beside me. " 'What for?" asked the political office.

"I want to be found, " replied the needle, NO USE FOR A SIGNATURE, "But I can write," protested the voter.
"I don't care a rap," said the new ballot, "Y
Just make your mark."