

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

A GOOD AUGURY.

Already it is to be noted that a gratifying tone of conservatism is being used by those Democratic organs which were considered before the election as among the most radical exponents of the party's demands. In the insistence that there must be no policy of radical or violent interference with business there is nothing but truth and the soundest advice. The statement in a leading editorial of yesterday's New York World that "this victory does not mean free trade. It does not mean the unsettling of industry nor the derangement of commerce. It does not mean disturbance of whatever is sound in finance," is an auspicious indication that Mr. Cleveland is to be supported in his relative conservatism to the benefit of the country and the credit of his administration.

With a continuance of support for Mr. Cleveland of this nature the country may congratulate itself that much of the danger from the Federal passage of the Democratic party, which would be satisfied with nothing less than free trade, is removed. If this tone be maintained by the President-elect, and if he be enabled to insist upon a practice of these teachings, the country may regard the Democratic triumph with comparative fearlessness and equanimity.

THE DIVISION OF SPOILS.

One of the first opportunities which Mr. Cleveland will have for indicating the degree of his inclination and ability to hold his party in check will occur in the distribution of the Federal patronage. For the first time in thirty years the Democratic party will have control of the whole legislative machinery of the country, except in so far as it is dependent on the third party's almost certain possession of the balance of power in the Senate. This power will naturally bring with it a vast responsibility to which the Democratic leaders to-day have heretofore been strangers. And the party will be judged primarily by the manner in which it supports that responsibility in the discharge of its duties. The action of Congress, however, will be postponed for some months and the nation's judgment of it must perforce be gradual. But in the distribution of patronage Mr. Cleveland has experience to fall back upon and a past reputation to sustain—a reputation, too, that is worth sustaining. For, despite the bygone authority of the Vice President-elect in the use of the ax, Mr. Cleveland's appointments were such as to meet with very general approval. So hard, however, was the struggle for what now looks like an easy victory, that it is to be seriously feared that the President-elect has committed himself to deals and promises that will work his reputation no good, reflect no credit on his party and endanger the standard of efficiency of public service.

No one expects that the ethics of civil service reform will be closely observed. The victors are of course certain to divide the spoils. In fact, the expiration of many terms of office almost immediately after the inauguration will afford special facilities for the distribution of patronage without too glaring a conflict with the Civil Service Commission. But the public has at least a right to demand that, if all officeholders are to be Democrats, they should be the pick of the party in business ability and integrity. If the offices are given solely as rewards for services in organization of the party and control of votes, the nation will in the long run be no gainer, and Mr. Cleveland will sink in the general estimation of the people.

PARADISE PERPLEXED AGAIN.

There is another panic in paradise. News comes from Honolulu that the Eve of the modern Eden is strenuously asserting her divine rights in the teeth of no less decided opposition. The worthy Queen naturally wishes to make her own Cabinet, and the Legislature is controlled by a majority that insists on saving her the trouble. The result is that the Government of the Sandwich Islands is so sandwiched as to have arrived at a deadlock. But a little thing like that must add zest to the life of a community which finds its only variety in the rise and fall of the price of sugar, the calls of steamships and an indulgence in political squabbles.

ONE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The possibility of energy and devotion in family discipline has been demonstrated in a Brooklyn police court. A lord of creation made a complaint against his better half for beating him with a broomstick. The energetic wife being brought before the Judge stated that the beaten husband was addicted to profanity, and that she had resorted to the broomstick as a means of reforming him. The Judge, who was a fair man, was regarded as the outward and visible sign of the wedding of the two professions. For some reason—inexplicable on any other basis than a desire for cheapness even at the risk of instability—engineers entrusted with the design of the iron framework of modern skyscrapers neglect precautions which they are forced to take in designing purely iron structures for the use of railroad companies and others to whom bitter experience has taught the economy of initial care and judicious expenditure.

IRONWORK IN HIGH BUILDINGS.

Attention is called to the grave necessity for greater care on the part of engineers charged with the design of high buildings in a recent article on the subject in the Engineering Record. Architecture and engineering are becoming more closely allied with every day, and it is a recognized fact that the structural work of the world's Fair may be regarded as the outward and visible sign of the wedding of the two professions. For some reason—inexplicable on any other basis than a desire for cheapness even at the risk of instability—engineers entrusted with the design of the iron framework of modern skyscrapers neglect precautions which they are forced to take in designing purely iron structures for the use of railroad companies and others to whom bitter experience has taught the economy of initial care and judicious expenditure.

TECHNICAL BRACING IS VALUABLE IN A HIGH OFFICE BUILDING, AND ITS PRESENCE OUGHT TO BE ENFORCED.

Its absence is due partly to the competition of contractors, partly to the gullibility of the public and in part to the ignorance of architects. But every self-respecting engineer should refuse at any price to design a building whose safety he cannot conscientiously endorse.

A NATIONAL ELECTION.

A noticeable feature of the phenomenal election is its lack of sectionalism. Eliminating the 159 electors of the South—disregarding or supposing them for once to have been equally divided among the three candidates—and considering only the 285 from States which are generally supposed to vote from principle rather than hide-bound prejudice, several remarkable analytical deductions may be made. Of these 285 electors President Harrison secured 116, President-elect Cleveland had 149 and General Weaver 20. So that without the South Mr. Cleveland could only just have missed the Presidency in the Electoral College, and would, of course, have secured it in the House.

Again, dividing the States under the Missouri line into East and West by the Mississippi river, the former division has 209 electoral votes and the latter 82. Of the 209, Mr. Cleveland has 131 and Mr. Harrison 78, so that taking this division alone Mr. Cleveland would have overwhelming carried the day. The votes of the Western division were split up: 38 for Mr. Harrison, 29 for General Weaver and 9 for Mr. Cleveland. Here again the election would have gone to Congress and fallen into the hands of the Democrats. From this it is clear that geographically Mr. Cleveland's victory is by no means sectional.

Still disregarding the Solid South and grouping the remaining States roughly according to their respective preponderant interests, as (1) Manufacturing and Commercial, (2) Farming, and (3) Manufacturing and Farming mixed. Placing Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont in the first group, it is noted that the protective candidate secured 65 votes to Mr. Cleveland's 52. In the second group are Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Of the 80 votes in this group Harrison has 36, Cleveland 37 and Weaver 7. So that in this group alone the election would not have been decided in the Electoral College, and would have been thrown into the Democratic House.

Of the 88 votes in the third group—consisting of California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada and Ohio—Harrison has 42, Weaver 15 and Cleveland 31. So that this group by itself would have been directly carried by the President-elect in the Electoral College.

This rough and brief summary is enough to show that the ticket which secured more votes in the Electoral College than were ever secured by one ticket before owes its success to no sectionalism, either geographical or industrial, and that the election is as remarkable for its comparative unanimity of diversified interests and scattered areas as for anything else.

A DISTRUSTFUL GERRYMANDER.

That the Republicans have used the gerrymander for partisan advantage almost as industriously as their political opponents THE DISPATCH has frequently pointed out. An examination of the Ohio returns indicates that a measure of this nature is largely responsible for the surprising result in the Buckeye State. A special effort was made to place M. D. Harter, Tom L. Johnson and other popular Democratic Congressmen in heavily Republican districts, in retaliation for the apportionment which temporarily retired Major McKinley.

But Harter, Johnson and their associates viciously attacked and overturned the opposition majorities, and to a large extent carried the national Democratic ticket with them. Cleveland and Stevenson were certainly benefited at least 5,000 votes in Ohio by this diversion. It is hard, though, to apply the moral, as unfortunately a number of gerrymanders in other States accomplished the objects for which they were designed.

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CORD HER A PROFOUND IF DISTANT OBSERVANCE.

Many women's rights are subject to dispute, but we do not think the law should be so one-sided as to deny the right of women to whale their husbands for persistent misdeeds. It is safe to lay down the rule that the men who get thrashed by their wives deserve the beating.

MR. HENRY WATERSON IS GIRDING UP HIS LOINS TO ENGAGE ON THE RADICAL POLICY OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM WHICH MR. CLEVELAND CANNOT VARY DISTINCTLY MODIFY IN HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

It is to be hoped that Henry will meet with a disappointed reception from those who resulted from his sanguinary radical prophecy. But, by the by, when Mr. Waterston remarked that, in the event of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, the New York Democracy could pass "through" slaughter houses to an open grave" he left himself a small loophole for escape by omitting to specify who would occupy the said grave.

SOME DAY THE SOUTH WILL REALLY AWAKE FROM ITS LONG LETARCY AND DISCARD ITS SOLDIDITY AND INTOLERANCE, AS IT ARISES FROM DREAMS OF PREJUDICE AND DREADS OF PHANTOM DANGERS.

President Harrison has five important foreign missions at his disposal. In view of the fact that men of sufficient standing in the Democratic party can hardly be expected to relinquish money and business interests for a four or five months' tenure of office, it would appear that the President would be wise to consult with the President-elect before doing the appointments. In this way much expense to the country and annoyance to the appointees can be saved. And at the same time there would be no need for the inconvenience of an intervention in these cases in our foreign representation.

STATISTICIANS SHOULD BE IN THEIR ELEMENT FOR SOME TIME IN WORKING OUT THE PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS OF THE COUNTRY'S VOTE.

APPROPOS OF Columbian celebrations, the discussion as to a national flower and the growing popularity of the chrysanthemum, it is surprising that the appropriateness of its first available emblem of the country that becomes the emblem of the country that honors Christopher Columbus so highly. But the beauty of the flower notwithstanding, its adoption by this country is impossible, as it is an importation, and serious international difficulties might arise if the Japanese should insist on their rights of priority in securing the national trade mark.

AMONG THE CROP REPORTS THE RETURNS DEALING WITH THE BALLOT HARVEST ARE RICHEST IN GENERAL INTEREST FOR THE NATION JUST AT THIS TIME.

There is great wisdom in the decision of the Treasury Department to continue to enforce the strictest quarantine regulations. Cholera may be broken out at any time next spring, but this country should take no chances. And incidentally the resultant lessening of indiscriminate immigration is an excellent makeshift, until proper legislation can be enacted to deal with it on a permanent basis. This will touch the pockets of the transportation companies and their pockets are too frequently their only consciences.

AFTER ALL, NEW YORK WAS MUCH LESS PIVOTAL THAN USUAL. IN FACT, IT IS HARDLY CLEAR JUST WHERE THE PIVOT WAS LOCATED THIS YEAR.

There should be a vigorous rally at the Chamber of Commerce Committee meeting to-day of all who can furnish facts and data to freight and other railroad discriminations against Pittsburg. A freight bureau should be established and funds, advice and information be made forthcoming in a quantity adequate to the task. It is to insure its thoroughly efficient maintenance.

AS A RUNNER IT MUST BE GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT GOVERNOR RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, MORE THAN RIVALRY NANCY HANKS.

While Allegheny is determined to make an effort toward progress, Pittsburg should secure a proper system for the disposal of its garbage, at least one free bridge, a few street signs and several other little improvements of much use and well within the city's financial capabilities.

ALLEGHENY SHOULD OUTDO SHYLOCK IN DEMANDING THE OBSERVANCE OF EVERY CARE TO SECURE THE FULL VALUE OF HIS BOND.

The dangers of over-confidence in matters political are somewhat ubiquitously self-evident, just now. Mr. Whiteley Reid can at least console himself by the care with which he pointed them out to his party before the election.

CINCINNATI'S NAMEWAS ADDED TO THE NEW NAVY YESTERDAY, AND IT IS PITTSBURG'S TURN NOW.

It is highly satisfactory to note that the steady increase in the production of pig iron indicates that consumption is growing, and that the demand and supply are in a healthy correspondence.

EVEN CHAIRMAN CARTER IS CONVINCED AT LAST THAT HE HAS MET WITH A SOMEWHAT OF A DEFEAT.

MAY THE incoming administration perpetually remember, from the highest to the lowest, that Mr. Cleveland spoke truth when he asserted that "a public office is a public trust."

BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

OLIVE THORNE MILLER, the authoress, knows about as much about ornithology as a professor.

M. DRIBLER, THE VETERAN EXECUTIONER OF PARIS, HAS BEHEADED 203 PERSONS. HE IS ALWAYS CALM AND NEVER LOSES HIS OWN HEAD.

THE QUEEN NEVER DRINKS MORE THAN TWO GLASSES OF EITHER CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET, AND AFTER DINNER HER MAJESTY IS ACCUSTOMED TO TAKE A SMALL GLASS OF TOKAY.

BARONESS WALLEBORE, WHO ACHIEVED DISTINCTION UNDER THE NAME OF PAULINE, AS AN OPERATIC SINGER, IS REPORTED TO BE HOPELESSLY ILL IN HER NATIVE CITY OF VIENNA.

DNS. SYLVESTER, JENKINS AND YOUNG, SAID TO HAVE THE MOST LUCRATIVE DENTAL PRACTICE IN BERLIN, DRESDEN AND LEIPZIG RESPECTIVELY, ARE ALL IN THE CITY OF VIENNA. THE LAST TWO MENTIONED GO ALL THEIR TIMES IN BARON.

EMMA JUCH'S blonde tresses have impressed Boston much as Paderewski's remarkable shock of hair did the whole country last year, although they lack the grotesque extravagance of that genius' locks.

MR. MCCORMICK, FOREIGN COMMISSIONER OF THE CHICAGO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN LONDON, HAS RESIGNED HIS POST, OWING TO THE ILL HEALTH OF HIS WIFE, WITH WHOM HE HAS BEEN OBLIGED TO REMAIN ON THE CONTINENT SINCE JANUARY.

DR. VON HOLLBERN, FORMERLY GERMAN MINISTER TO JAPAN, BUT WHO WAS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PLACE OF THE LATE COUNT ARCO VALLEY, IS EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK ON THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER HAVEL.

THERE IS A PROBABILITY THAT MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES WILL WITHIN A FEW MONTHS EXCHANGE DEPARTMENTS WITH MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, NOW COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC. GENERAL MILES FEELS THAT THE LATTER IS BETTER ADAPTED TO HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE PARADE DURING THE FAIR DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

DEFEATED BUT NOT HOPELESS.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Mountain of a Molehill.

New Orleans Picayune.

The Poets Not In It.

Baltimore American.

Open for Engagement.

Washington Post.

The Poets Not In It.

Baltimore American.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

ERIC DIGHTON: Into the hands of Democracy the country's interests are to be committed for at least four years for better or worse. Mr. Cleveland will assume the chair, and he will be the first to inaugurate a three- or four-year term in the White House, defeat for the second term, nomination for a third term and against his successor and return to the Executive chair. He will inaugurate a three- or four-year term in the White House, defeat for the second term, nomination for a third term and against his successor and return to the Executive chair. He will inaugurate a three- or four-year term in the White House, defeat for the second term, nomination for a third term and against his successor and return to the Executive chair.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN-TIMES: Still there are people who will hold to the belief that protection is constitutional and will remain so.

ALLIANCE REVIEW: We have no desire to appear in the roll of an alarmist, but if the present situation in the Democratic national platform of 1892 is to be carried out by legal enactment, then, indeed, may the most serious solicitude be felt as to the future.

Just how far the present pre-emptive standing of the Democratic party in industrial circles is to be disturbed remains to be seen. There is no doubt of this fact, that to disturb the tariff at this time, or to disturb our system of currency means serious disturbance to business. Each confidence on the part of manufacturers in the legislative course to be pursued by the Democratic party, should it secure control of both branches of Congress, and its attitude in means a withdrawing of capital from industrial enterprises, and that means idleness for the masses. It is a serious matter to a legislator public affairs is concerned there is no question, though it may be conceded that the Democratic party, as represented by Tammany for the distribution of the national office, it will not tend to increase the efficiency of the public service, when he shall have taken up the reins of government.

BRAYER TIMES: Republican Chairman Carter can now take the palm as a Republican "rainbow chaser," getting away even from Democratic Don Dickinson in that peculiar way.

At the time the Democratic party claimed 229 electoral votes—six more than actually elected—with an even change in the electoral college, it means a serious rebuke which the Major can hardly fall to deeply feel, and he must now admit that the "rainbow chaser" has not only preceded his discomfiture but has overwhelmed a once great party.

CLEVELAND PLUNDERER: It is evident that the Buckeye State for the first time in a generation has elected a Democratic President.

FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.

Some Resounding Words From the Leading Organ of the Democracy. Yesterday's New York World. If there are honest Republicans who really believe that their party journals and speakers have told them—who fear that Democracy will be a party of the future, a party of error or disturbance to business—to them we say, your fears are idle.

THE NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

It will furnish probably the best text ever made of the strike principle—at least in this country.—Buffalo Express. We do look for good order now, however, and only deplore the injury done New Orleans trade by a foolish strike.—Pittsburgh Courier. BAKELERS, GALESS, NEWSPAPERS, STREET CARLERS, THE Crescent city of New Orleans feels herself on the wane pending the strike.—Washington Star. Those who raise the spirit of New Orleans and go into it as they have done, will find it a heavy account to settle. It is not likely to be different now.—Washington Post. It looks as if suppression on the part of municipal authorities to afford protection to the strikers in former strikes had rendered the soil there fruitful for the present strike crop.—Dallas News. To obstruct the business of a whole city because of a single grievance, because employers refuse to recognize only union men, is a very serious matter, and one, perhaps more momentous because never attempted before.—Harrisburg Patriot. It is an attempt to carry a point by a bitter and widely organized fight, in which the necessities of daily existence on the part of thousands will be a helpless time struggle for peaceful arbitration than the passions of those who have organized the contest.—Boston Herald. The strikers seem not to have profited by the lesson conveyed by Homestead and Buffalo, and are resorting to force and interference with the personal liberty of non-union workers. They ought to know that this course is the shortest to disaster and defeat.—New York Herald. Some good will certainly result from the strike, however it may result. It will bring the employers sharply to a sense of the need of greater system in conducting business, and the strikers will learn that there is no such thing as a successful organized labor cannot go.—Philadelphia Press. If men upholding any cause could be respected, they must respect themselves. Labor is respectable, and never ceases to be so until its representatives shall discredit it. Let us have a settled and dignified and honorable men can complete. No other will be satisfactory.—New Orleans Picayune.

ENGLAND'S DEPRESSED TRADE.

A Reform in the Currency in the Direction of Bi-Metallism May Help Things.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Replying to a number of correspondents who asked his opinion of the fall in the amount of British exports, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, formerly First Lord of the Treasury, says that one of the most practical remedies will be to reform the currency in the direction of bi-metallism. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, in writing on the same subject, points out that the condition of trade is as bad in protected countries as in England, from which he reasons that the causes are not primarily connected with tariffs. The Duke of Rutland, in a letter to his tenants on the Cheviote estate announcing his resignation of the office of Lord Chamberlain, says that the depression in the agricultural industry is due to the free importation of agricultural produce. The Duke's resignation is a reversal to the policy of a protective tariff on grain.

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CONSUMPTION AND THE NERVES.

A New Theory Demonstrating the Close Connection Between the Two.

Philadelphia Press. Consumption plays so large a share in the civilized death rate, and its restriction would do so much to prolong human life, that every step in its study is of deep public interest. Dr. Thomas J. Mays, of this city, has just published a paper in which he renews his past arguments that consumption of the lungs is closely connected, probably as a result, with any serious weakening of the nervous system. This is indicated by the greater relative frequency of consumption among the insane and feeble-minded, by the appearance of insanity and consumption with the greatest frequency at the same age, and by the circumstance that consumption comes in the lower animals, on whom experiments have been made, whenever the nervous system is seriously weakened, and the pneumo-gastric nerve in particular, is injured, or when in man injury to these nerves is produced by disease.

This may indeed be due to the fact that these nervous injuries and this nervous weakness are all part of a general weakened state of the system, and that consumption is the lower animals, on whom experiments have been made, whenever the nervous system is seriously weakened, and the pneumo-gastric nerve in particular, is injured, or when in man injury to these nerves is produced by disease.

For the layman the moral of all this is that the way to meet the special tendencies of the nervous system, which makes the system from over-stress; and this in its turn can only be done by the closest attention to general health, by the avoidance of worry, and in dealing with the nerves compared with the mental and physical hygiene and care can apply himself under skilled medical direction.

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