# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1545.

Vol. 74, No. 306-Entered at Pittsburg Pos November, 1887, as second-class matter

BUSINESS OFFICE, Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Booms and Publishing House, 78 and 80 Diamond Street, New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 74, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be

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

#### TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. 
 PARLY DISPATCH, One Year.
 \$ 8 00

 DAILY DISPATCH, Three Months
 200

 DAILY DISPATCH, One Month
 70

 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year.
 10 00

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

POSTAGE-Sunday issue and all triple number copies, 2c; single and double number copies, 1c.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, DEC. 6. 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES

#### CHOLERA MUST BE EXCLUDED.

THE DISPATCH strongly advocated the suppression of immigration when the danger of importing cholera first became evident. For the time being the country escaped the scourge by means of good fortune eked out with the enforcement of stringent quarantine regulations. But the almost certainty of the disease's reappearance in the spring is now universally acknowledged, and the necessity for excluding immigrants is generally recognized. Postmaster General Wanamaker is the latest of the administration to indorse the bill suppressing immigration for one year. He urges that the expenditure of \$20,000,000 on the World's Fair already calls for the expenditure of more in order to assure its success by preventing the importation of a deadly disease.

THE DISPATCH held, and still holds, the opinion that the President had the power to suppress immigration by proclamation. But the proposed bill will make assurance doubly sure, and should become law without opposition. Looking at the matter from the Postmaster General's point of view, expenditures in perfecting protections against the importation of disease will prove a profitable investment. The loss of life which would result if the disease gained an entrance to this country cannot be computed in dollars, nor can even the disturbances in commerce that its advent would bring. Immigration should be suppressed at the first sign of such danger as this, and there should be preparations made to improve quarantine arrangements and prevent any excuse for conflict between Federal and State authorities.

#### WHAT WILL TURN UP.

The first day's proceedings of Congress the assembling of this body; but the cirdisposition of both parties to do little more

press is secured by taking in legislators and newspapers as sharers of the booty, does not that argument for the justification of corporate methods here have a decidedly reactionary effect?

The Panama Canal frauds prove the necessity the world over for bringing corporate operations within the restrictions of honesty and law. The United States, as the country where the people's interests professedly form the purpose and foundation of government, should be the leader and originator in such reforms.

THE REASSURING SIDE.

Few stories of more thrilling character are told either in real life or in fiction than the one just related to the world of the voyage of the 700 souls on board the steamer Spree for a thousand miles, with the doubt hanging over them whether the next half hour might not be their last.

The details of that story as they are given to us by cable need no embellishment. The first effect of the narrow escape is to increase the sense of the perils which DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2 m'ths. 2 to | surround those who go down to the sea in ships. But, on consideration, the affair has an aspect which, while it does not take away the danger, shows that proglicents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at state away the danger, shows that prog-ticents per week. Spree is one of the few vessels that has met such a danger without complete loss. The accident to the City of Paris, of similar character, was another demonstration of the progress of naval architecture. A few years ago such an accident to any steamer would have sent her to the hottom in fifteen minutes. Ever since the introduction of water-tight compartments, as a guard against sinking, the carelessness which leaves the compartments open has lost many lives. But the case of the Spree shows that these

compartments can save a vessel from sinking and can be kept closed against the moment of need. The fact that the Spree underwent this accident and yet brought her living cargo safe into port demonstrates the efficiency of the modern improvements to secure safety at sea.

Still this reassuring view of the case should not prompt false security. The narrow margin between life and death for seven hundred people is an impressive argument that machinery should not break down at sea where the consequences may come so near to fatality. Engineering science should address itself to making machinery that will not fail in that dangerous way. When that is done the safety of ocean travel will be nearly as complete as its comfort and speed.

A REGULAR DISCLAIMER. The officers of the new organization of wire manufacturing interests formed the other day took especial claims to deny that it was a trust or combination in the sense of controlling all or nearly all the production and being able to exact extravagant prices. This is the stereotyped announcement even when the real trusts are formed. But the assertion is better substantiated than usual with the fact that out of 40 wire concerns in the country only five are included in this consolidation, and they have long been practically under the same ownership.

So long as this is the case the new consolidation has nothing about it obnoxious to the public interest. While there are thirty-five independent concerns it is plain that no suppression of competition or artificial enhancement of prices can be effected by the consolidation of five others. idicate a waiting game on both sides. An Still the suspicious may suggest that the attitude of expectancy is not unusual at organization, like the actress criticised by Queen Gertrude, "doth protest too much." cumstances of this session accentuate the 1t is possible that a consolidation of the magnitude reported may be made the means of merging the other concerns into onists. The Democrats are naturally dis- the fold, until that exclusive control of the posed to put things off until the day when | market sought by the typical Trust is insured. However that may be in the future, it is only necessary to say that consolidations for greater convenience of ownership or efficiency of management are not matters for public criticism; but combinations to engross the market and monopolize production are obnoxious. The present is an extremely bad time to start combinations of the latter class, especially in the public

and honesty that the German army attained that wonderful effectiveness that enabled it to win the victories of five years which raised Prussia from a second-class kingdom to a first-class empire.

THE

Does this exposure signify that the influences have changed and that greed and dishonesty are already sapping the qualities which form the foundations of German greatness? Let us hope not for the sake of human progress. A single scandal even of this magnitude does not demonstrate an era of corruption. But it is plain that for the maintenance of Germany's reputation and the continuance of her power such dishonesty requires prompt and severe suppression.

CONGRESS is once again to make more or less attempt to manage the business of the country. Yesterday it confined itself to a meeting and an adjournment. It has been known to do worse, and occasionally it does better. To-day it is expected to accomplish one piece of necessary and important buslness, at least. It will listen to the President's flitcen thousand word message. That ought to be enough to keep it out of mis-chief for one day. Death-bed repentances are not worth a great deal, but they are better than death without repentance. In this last session the Fifty-second Congress has a last opportunity to attend to the nation's less for the nation's benefit. If it use busin it by relusing to waste the nation's time and the nation's money, it will pass into history with a more savory reputation than the one which its performances so far have been building up. It is never too late to mend, and the Fifty-socond Congress had better mend late than never.

WHAT a different world this will b when people devote half the time to the correction of their own faults that they now spend in carping at those of others, and when charity is half as conspicuous as selfrighteousness is to-Jay!

THE will of the late J. D. Bernd is remarkable for its author's recognition of the good done by societies widely separated from that of which he was a member. It is a spirit of seeking, seeing and alding good work wherever it is to be found that best helps on the progress of humanity. The narrow vision that is confined to the beneficence of this or that clique of people limits its possessor's enjoyment of life no less than his usefulness to the race. Another feature of the instrument which is worthy of commendation is the recognition of the testa-tor's employes. Such an incident as this, which indicates the existence of a desirable relationship between man and master, is especially welcome at a time when its too general absence is one of the prime factors in the production of labor troubles.

PIANOFORTE workers are about to form a abor union for their own protection. Some day the unmusical and musical public will realize the necessity for united action against the ubiquitous plano-thumpers.

IT is reported that a new disease has broken outamong the pork packers in Cincinnati. Its symptoms are ulcerous sores on the hands, and its cause is supposed to be due to some acid used in curing the meat handled by the sufferers. This is a matter for a very thorough investigation. The meat itself may provoke similar trouble for the consumers, and in any case there must be considerable danger to the pubbe considerable danger to the pub-lie from its contact with the af-flicted meu. The health officers of the Queen City should lose no time over looking into the matter, and adopting measures for the safety of those under their direct care as well as those whom the pork reaches after it passes from their jurisdiotion.

THANKSGIVING is over, so that a shortage in cranberries can be met with compar ative equanimity. But the Christmas turkey feel terribly lonesome without the will usual piquant trimming.

THERE cannot be too many institutions for the cure of drunkenness. The more op-

#### DISPATCH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER PITTSBURG

# THE POPULAR PLURALITY.

A GREAT many inquiries have reached THE DISFATCH as to the popular plurality for President at the recent election. The official

returns in a dozen States have not yet been received, and even if they were at hand the figuring out of the plurality in the entire country is a difficult task for several reasons. For one thing, there is not and cannot be an official plurality for Cleveland, harrison or any other Presidental candidate, because they are not voted for directly. In a State where a dezen Republican or Democratic electors are chosen there may be, and usually is, a difference of several hundred or thousand votes between the highest and lowest candidates on the respective tickets. On this point each calculator must be a law unto himself. Some authritics take the

heads of the tickets and reach the plurality in that way. Others average the votes cast for the candidates on each ticket, and still others take the electoral nominee of each party receiving the highest vote and decide that the difference between them is the plurality in the State. These variations of opinion have existed at every Presidental contest, and it has been very rarely that two estimates have exactly agreed. For instance the New York Tribune Almanac places Cleveland's plurality in 1888 at 95,534, the Chicago Daily News Almanac at 96,658 and the New York World Almanac at 98,017.

THERE are a number of complications this rear, too, which did not exist in 1888. In the State of Kansas the Weaver electors re-ceived, in round numbers, 162,000 votes. The Harrison electors secured 157,000 votes, and, as there was no Democratic ticket in the field, not one vote was cast for Cleveland electors. A large number of Democrats, probably 75,000, voted for the People's party ticket. If there had been a division of the

electors as a result of the fusion a division of the votes would have to be made in pro portion in estimating the popular plurality But there was no such arrangement, and the Democratic vote was cast solidly for the Weaver ticket. As a result, while Harrison lost the electoral vote of Kansas, he re-

ceived 157,000 more votes there than Cleveland, and must be so credited in estimating the popular plurality of the country.

Kansas is not alone in this respect, though it is the most conspicuous example. Deals of a similar nature were made by the Democrats in Colorado, North and South Dakota Wyoining and Idaho. In none of these States were any votes cast for a straight Democratic electoral ticket, and on a strict construction Harrison's plurality over Cleve-land in each and all of them is the exact number of the ballots given to the Republi-can e ec ors. From a strate fo standpoint these combinations made by the Democratic managers were good politics, and in a close contest the electoral votes affected would have thrown the Presidency into the Democratic House, but at the same time they have reduced Cleveland's total plurality by per-Laps 153,000.

ALABAMA causes another complication which is even more difficult to adjust. The electoral ticket placed in the field by the Kolb convention was not formally pledged to any Presidental candidate. It was in-dorsed by the Republican National Commit-

tee, and if successful the vote of Alabama would have been unquestionably cast for Harrison. In view of these facts it would seem proper to place the popular vote se cured by this unsuccessful electoral ticket in the Harrison column. There was, however, a third so-called straight Republican ticket placed in the field by a disgruntled faction, composed almost entirely of colored men.

A somewhat similar state of affairs prevalled in Texas. There the organization was in the hands of the colored contingent, and theirs was the regular ticket, receiving about 77,000 votes. Another set of electoral candidates, the nominees of the lily white Republican party, had something over 3,000 supporters. Both factions were for President Harrison, and there is a question whether their votes should not be added together in computing the Republican strength in Texas, though they were thrown for opposing electoral candidates. Then there is Ohio, where the electoral

vote is divided, and California, where the final canvass of the official returns will probably show a mixed result. But in these States, while there is doubt as to the proper method of calculation, the margin is so narrow that the popular plurality in the coun-

try will not be greatly affected.

### WON BY A MERE NOSE.

#### A Railroad Company Barely Knocked Out A Graceful Woman Suggests the Proper in the Supreme Court.

1892.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judg-ment of the Circuit Court in the well-known Chicago lake front cases. The lower court decided in isvor of the local authorities, and heid that the Illinois Central Railroad did not have a right to use the submerged lands along the lake front for wharves, piers, etc. The case arose over sults between the Illinois Central Railroad and the people of the State of Illinois, the city of Chicago and the state of linnois, the city of Chicago and the United States regarding title to sub-merged lands about 145 miles of the water front of the most valuable part of the har-bor of Chicago, the value of the property in litigation being estimated at from \$5,000,000.

Iltigation being estimated at from \$5,000,000, according to the figure given in court by Counsel Jewett, of the Illinois Contral, to \$70,000,000, the largest estimate made. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court. The Chief Justice, having been of counsel in the court below, and Justice Blatchford being a stockholder in the Illinois Central Company, did not take any part in the consideration or decision of these cases. Justices Brown and Gray Joined Justice Shiras in dissenting. The city of Chicago and the State of Illinois thus won the case by the narrow majority of 4 to 3. the case by the narrow majority of 4 to 3. The four Justices in tayor of the city are Justices Field, Harlan, Lamar and Brewer. The opinion of Justice Field is one of gren The opinion of Justice Field is one of great importance, aside even from the great value of the property in controversy. The decis-fon will likely form a landmark in turne litigation. To a considerable extent it lays down new law. The controlling spirit of the decision is the sovereignty of the peo-ple over even their own Legislatures. The Court rules that the railroad company's court rules that the railroad company's claim to ownership is well founded so mr as the plers do not extend beyond the point of navigability in the waters of the lake. The opinion siys the court sees no the lake. The continuous signature of the lake the lake the land it is at present occupring on reclaimed ground for use as a railroad passenger sta-tion, and for tracks in approaching and leav-ing shift station. ng said station.

# FEW CRANBERRIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Philadelphia Wholesalers Corner the Market and More Than Double Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.-[Special.]-Some apprehension is felt among the retail grocers of the city, the holels, restaurants and housekeepers, because of the growing scarcity of eranberries. For a week past several of the larger firms have had men all over New Jersey trying to bdy up all the perries in sight. In some cases they were successful, but many of them came back empty-handed. Nearly all the berries have been bought up, and what remain in Jersey are held by the growers for a still further increase in price, which, form all appearances, is sure to come before Christmas. It is said that this security and high price are caused by the effort of a few firms in this city to corner the market.

by the effort of a few firms in this city to corner the market. Last year the supply was plentiful, so that few dealers speculated in them, but this tall the crop was considerably lighter. These firms which make a speciality in the cran-berry line saw an opportunity to send the prices up. They started men out through Burlingtou, Ocean, Gloucester and Atlantic counties, to buy up all the berries obtaina-ble. Soon another firm got an inkling of what was going on and they too put men down in the swamps for the same purpose, and they wers met at nearly every point with the remark that a man had been there a few days before and purchased all they had. Chicago and other Western points have also been factors in the market, and hay been the article have been shipped westward. The result of all this has been the doubling of the prices per barrie that raited less than a month ago. Good berries that brough \$5 or \$5 50 a barrel then now sell at \$10 and \$11, and are scarce even at that rate.

# ONE WAY FOR FREE SILVER.

#### Senator Vance Proposes a New Plan Based on Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- | Special ]-A poll of the United States Senate to-day shows that nearly all the Senators expect little if any practical good to come from the Brussels monetary conference. In fact many of them regard the conference as a foreign field for the ventilation of wild-cat views. It remains for Senator Vance, of North Carolina, to give the most novel, original and unique solution of the great silver problem yet offered. His plan is atmost as ciever as Mr. Biaine's reciprocity scheme, and follows the same lines. Said the North Carolina

### THE ART OF SPEECH.

Way to Talk-Opening of a Sabbat School Institute-Old Scholars Meet Around the Banquet Board. A DISTINCTIVELY fashionable event was

the 185th reception of the Art Society in the Pittsburg Club Theater last evening. The pretty hall was filled with the most distinguished audience that has gathered in this city for some time. Not only was every seat occupied, but a knot of gentlemen were compelled to stand in the ante-room to get as much of the sweet tones of the speaker of the evening as they could. The speaker was Mrs. Edmund Russell, who was delivering her lecture on "The Art of Speech

Standing calmly in the center of the stage, or dropping upon a sofa, as the fancy prompted her, Mrs. Russell presented the graceful figure with which many Pittsburg-

ers are familiar, and it was the whispered comment that a more easy, self-possessed and handsome woman has seldom been seen in public in this city. Mrs. Russell wore one or her characteristic robes of flowing drapery, that suggested no fastenings, but ap-peared to be held in place only by the cunningly devised draping of the terial. It was of a pinkish the ma-

shot with some darker shade, that gave forth glancing lights and shadows at every movement of the wearer. The pu port of the lecture is indicated in the syllabus, that the lecture is indicated in the syllabus, that was placed in the nand of each of the guests, and that read thus: First-Expression in sound. Meanings of sounds. Second-How to increase force or precision in speech. Third-Treatment of vowels in relation to expression. The importance of having knowledge of their formation and use in order to produce pure intonation in speak-ing or singing. Effect of the provincial use of the different sounds of the vowel A in English. Fourth-How the laws of growth of language determine whether a given pro-

or the different sounds of the vowel A in English. Fonth-How the laws of growth of language determine whether a given pro-nunciation is a fashion, an affectation, or the coming speech. Fifth-Causes and curves of "Provincial Speech." How to tell whether the Parisian, the London, or the Western R is correct English. Sixth-Treatment of consonants as an expression of character or mood. Resonance to be acquired through the normal use of the nasal consonants and the Hquid L. Dramatic effect of certain kinds of K's, T's and F's. Soventh-Special advantages of English over other languages for purposes of contory or song, contrasted with the special beauties of Italian. Following her custom, Mrs. Russell did not tell anything particularly new, but she of-fered old truths in a charming manner that made them seem novel. It was not ceable that there were many musicians and vocal teachers in the hall who itseend intently to the remarks of the lecturer, and then smiled as they recognized some fact that

smiled as they recognized some fact that they had been leaching for years given to them in such manner that they did not, for them in such manner that they divide that, for them in such manner that they divide, for the moment, appreciate their acquaintance with it. It is to be presumed that Mrs. Rus-seil knows the peculiar effect she produces, and that she enjoys it. One of the most starting things she said was that the lesson impressed upon us in childhood, that it is proper to throw the shoulders back, is based on takes premises, and that this particular carriage has an injurious effect upon the organs of speech. She fliustrated in her own person how one should walk, and it could not be denied that it was more graceful than the strained attitude she showed as the re-sult of "throwing the shoulders well back," according to the old-ashioned rule. In fact, her whole lecture was full of amusing and nichasing little opisodes of this kind. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Russell met a large number of the ladies and gentiemen who had listened to her lecture, and showed

tho and listened to her lecture, and showed herself as delightful a conversationalist as ahe is allowed to be a lecturer. The reception was an entire success from every point of view.

# THE Sabbath School Institute commenced

in the Butler Street M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. D. Weeks presided, and besides devotional exercises, talks were given as follows: "Steps vs Plans," by E. S. Gill; "Primary Work Out of School,"by Mrs. A. C. Patterson; lesson of December 11 aught to a class of little folks, by Miss Nettie Baer, Rev. W. F. Cratis, editor of the Christian Satesman, was in charge of the question drawer, and Mr. Edwin S. Gray, of ne Second Presbyterian Sabbath Sch iHustrated "Object Teaching," by the "Apostles' Drill." In the evening Mr. Lee S. Smith presided. Mr. S. Hamilton opened the exercises with an interesting address on "Music in the Sunday School." He said that the proper method was to make the Sunday school pleasant to the children, and that, therefore, the music should be of light character, such as children can eas ly learn,

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Sweden has increased her army. -Great Britain coal mines will last 900

TOBES. -In Nevada potatoes are sold by the

pound. -South Australia has had 40 administra-

tions in 36 years. -There will be no performances of Wag-

per's operas at Bayrouth next year. -It is reported in London that another

daily newspaper on the American model is to be started.

-An Austrian inventor has devised a new rifle from which as many as 120 shots a minute can be fired.

-Wolves in Russia destroy annually upward of 800,000 head of domestic animals valued at \$,000,000 rubles.

-An apparatus that economically delivers grains of corn to poultry only as fast as used is a late invention.

-The value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the pass year has been estimated at \$20,000,000.

-Incandescent lamps are ridiculously cheap in Sweden, the price of those with all voltages up to 125 being about 20 cents.

-Herodotus gives an account of a priestess at Minerva, whose chin regularly budded with a large beard whenever any great public calamity impended.

-Telephones have been introduced at the Government rifle ranges at Fort Sheridan, 111., as a means of communication between the firing points and the targets.

-"Gilsonite," a variety of mineral wax, contains 80 per cent of carbon or asphalt in its pure form. The Utah vein is almost three sect wide and a mile in length.

-Gibraltar has been nearly brought into railway connection with the rest of Spain. The railway goes now to Algeeiras, just on the other side of the Bay of Gipral-

-During the reign of Elizabeth English dudes wore shoes three feet in length, the toe pointed and fastened up to the garter with golden chains, to which little bells were attached.

-The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks and several other nations acknowledge that their ancestors were once without the com-forts which fire bestows; the Chinese coniess the same of their procenitors.

-Dr. Murray, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, estimates the mean height of the land of the globe to be 1,900 feet above sea level. Humboldt's estimate placed the same level at only 1,000 feetabove high water mark

-The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is the Buddhist town of Haine, in Thibet, which is 15,000 feet above sea level. The nighest inhabited place in the Americas is at Galera, Peru, 15,635 fees above sea level.

-The balance of a watch gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 15,-000 every hour, 432,000 every day and 147,680,-000 during the year. At each vibration it rotates 154 times, or, say about 197,100,930 revolutions a year.

-The Supreme Court of Michigan has deoided that a married woman cannot collect the money she carns unless she can prove that she is her husband's agent. The earp-ings of a wife belong to her husband to do what he pleases with.

-It is somewhat singular that, notwith standing the great alvances made in chem-istry and metallurgy, no other more satis-factory sliver allow has as yet been discov-ered for coining and other purposes than the alloy used 800 years ago.

-The Congo's month is an extraordinary marine gully of no less depth than 1,452 :eet, The month of the Mississippi at an equal distance from shore would only show 35 test, and the Thames 40 feet. The Congo's incredi-ble depths were traced for more than 100 miles out at sea.

-The Sabbath Day's Journey of the Hebrews was 2,000 yards, the traditional distance from the end of the Ark of the Covenant to the farther side of the Loraelites' camp, where they had made a stop in the wilderness, the point where the Sabbatical law was riven law was given.

-It is pointed out that Tom Thumb, the midget, used to cat more than Chang, the Chinese giant. Any one who takes the notice that, as a rule, small men or men o

than to await the moves of their antagin the possession of full power they can carry out the programme they may plan. Republicans even more naturally hold off because the initiative properly belongs to the party which was victorious at the late election, and will have control of the Government after this session is ended.

If this is to be the rule of action throughout the session Congress might well pass the appropriation bills and address itself to legislation of a non-partisan interest. character. There are some very needful measures which have been long neglected because Congress could not spare from political maneuvers the time necessary to pass them. If the present state of affairs should permit the enactment of measures like the bankruptcy bill, and others exclusively in the public interest and without political effect, it would be an unexpectedly gratifying result of a peculiar situation.

But it is hardly to be hoped that the session will proceed very far before the political fight commences. Perhaps the President's message to-day may set the forces in motion. The interesting question is whether General Harrison's closing message will be inspired by aggressiveness or neutrality.

#### THE PANAMA MORAL.

The exposure of the Panama Canal jobbery is enlarged by details as to another feature which completes the picture. It is asserted that proofs of the bribery of the press are forthcoming, showing that for sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$30,000 a halfdozen of the prominent journals of Paris were induced to betray the interests of their constituents by bolstering up what they knew to be the desperate mismanagement of the company. This detail rounds out the typical picture of corporate plunder of the public on the buge scale, accompanied by the corruption of politics and the press for the purpose of securing toleration while the plunder was being carried on.

Some shades of American public opinion are disposed to regard this scandal as an occasion for thanking Providence that we are not like other nations. It would not be wise to lay that flattering unction to our souls. It is certain that the methods which resulted so disastrously in the Panama Canal frauds have been practiced more or less extensively in our own happy land, and it is by no means so certain that they are not now in course of repetition. It would be too optimistic to be confident that the scheme of getting the pledge of government credit to the extent of \$100,-000,000 on a \$65,000,000 work has not extended its ramifications of dishonest interest among those elements of politics and the press which are urging it. But the affair has an entirely different application, which, though in danger of being overlooked, is really far more cogent than the question already raised.

In the discussion of corporate methods one of the most frequently employed and final arguments on the corporate side is the example of the older world. There these questions, we are told, have been settled scientifically. With the precedents of France, England and Germany, those who have desired to reform abuses in accordance with the principles of American law have been frowned down, remarkably free from such scandals. The Now when it is discovered that the greatest figures in European corporate enterprise have conducted their operations on the familiar principles of public plunder, and the connivance of legislation and the power. It was due to that spirit of energy

#### NOT ENOUGH RAIN FOR THE COST.

The last rain-making experiment of General Dryenfurth's corps in Texas permits a claim of a minimum of results for a maximum of noise. It is reported that the scientific rainmakers claim to have "proved the theory of producing rain by concussion." But when we read the details the theory appears to have received an amount of proof the reverse of fattering to it.

The account of the manner in which the heavens were bombarded for hours is calculated to produce an aching effect on the tympanum even by a reading. After the balloon explosions had shocked the circumambleat atmosphere for some hours clouds began to appear. The stunning incantations of the rainmakers were continued, and finally the proof of theory was completed in the shape of a mist which lasted for twenty minutes! This may demonstrate the theory of producing rain by concussion, but it does not wet the arid earth to any appreciable extent. To crack the sky from zenith to horizon, to split the ears of the dwellers on earth, and to spend some thousands of dollars all for the reward of producing a twenty-minute mist is a species of demonstration so conclusive that we do not need any more of it. Rain at that price costs more than it comes to. We do not think any more mists are wanted at the cost of a dynamite bombardment. It is reported that General Dryenfurth intends to pursue his experiments next year in South Dakota; but if he does it should not be at the cost of the public

#### THE GERMAN EXPOSURE.

funds.

The era of exposing scandals has seized the German administration in its grasp. The discovery that the Lowe rifles, with which a large portion of the German army is equipped, have turned out to be inferior in quality, and are reported in many cases to be absolutely useless, is of startling character, and may be followed by resuits of Continental extent.

The first aspect in which this discovery presents itself is that of the possible military results that may follow the knowledge that about half the German army is practically disarmed. It suggests the idea that France and Germany may have changed the places they occupied in 1870 as regards preparation for war, and that this may be seized by the French as the

opportunity for which they have waited over twenty years. The world will await with interest the international consequences of this exposure.

But an even greater significance of this dishonesty in Government work is its intimation of a social change. It is to be remembered that for over a generation German administration, and especially the manently. Prussian military administration, has been entire nation seems to have been inspired with the ambition of doing the most faith-

ful and intelligent work to advance Ger-

portunities the drunkard has to cast off the vice which force of habit has too often developed into a disease, the more chance there will be of lessening the number of such unfortunates and the better it will be for society at large. Experiment is the only test of successfulness in this matter, and the advent of a new agency with this cure as its object is a matter for public congratulation as affording a wider sphere for ex-

periment, and as an additional factor in

coping with the evil. THE world professes to execrate the systems by which Jay Gould accumulated his colossal wealth. Yet the world must hold him a successful man according to its own standard of success.

PITTSBURG'S needs as a city must surely e manifest to every thoughtful citizen. The municipal platform which best prom ses to satisfy those needs is the criterion by which the election of city officers should be decided. There is more than enough timber in the woods for the construction of such a platform, and the sooner it is brought out of the woods and put into shape by competent orkmanship the better for all concerned.

THOSE obstreperous-or supposedly ob strenerous-New York Democrats must not orget the danger of playing with edged tools. There is a sharpness which at times

Now that campaign literature has served its purpose for a time, "leave to print" will be less conspicuous in the buikiness of the mal Record than it was during the last session. That ought to be quite a factor in helping to reduce the expense of govern ment, if Congress shows any inclination to ward economy.

### PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

THREE men named Brown, Jones and Robinson are members of Queen Liliukoani's Cabinet.

FOUR ex-Presidents of Venezuela are now iving in Paris in exile-General Guzman Bianco, Dr. Palacio, Dr. Pulido and General Urdaneta.

THE Queen of Saxony never had any children of her own, but she is very fond of other people's children, especially if they are pretty. MISS MARGUERITE GOMBERT has won

her degree of doctor of philosophy and letters at Brassels and goes upon record as the first lady student deemed worthy of the WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Hancock's Vice Presidental colleague candidate, resides in Indianapolis, is worth a few millions, and is

rapidly making them more by his attention FATHER TOLTON, the Afric-American priest, doesn't like the word "colored" ap

plied to him. He says it is an offensive affectation, and declares his preference for the term negro. LADY BROOKE has laid out a Shake-

spearian garden in which there are to be placed specimens of every flower and shrub named by the great bard in his works. The electric plant is already up. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is as quietly

funny and deliriously happy over the elec-tion as if he had controlled it. And he would not as mad as one of the sparrows he leve to feed if he were told that he hadn't done

MES. WILLIAM WINDOM, for many years a resident of Washington, will make Brookline, Mass., her home temporarily for a few months to enable her daughters to study music and art advantageously. After that she will decide where to reside per-

THE Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted urgency for the discussion of the proposal to grant Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania. \$60,000 yearly. It is provided that half of this sum must be assigned by the Crown Prince to Princess Marie of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage to her.

On the basis outlined the official returns received and estimates on the States which have not yet reported indicate a plurality of about 270,000 for President-elect Cleveland in the 44 States. From several of the far Western States, such as Nevada, North Dakota and Idaho, and some Southern States. the figures so far are incomplete, and the final announcement may affect the plurality given to the extent of possibly 10,000 votes either way. By other methods of computa tion which might be adopted the result would vary to a still greater extent.

A number of curious features are disclosed by an examination of the returns in some States. In Mississippi, for instance, Harrison received over 30,000 votes in 1888 and only 1,406 this year. Cleveland received 85,000 votes four years ago and but 40,000 this time. This decrease is the result of the adoption of the new Constitution, making the ability to read and write a necessary qualification for suffrage. In Massachusetts, Iowa and Minnesota, where the Democrats expected great gains, the Republicans secured their usual large majorities. In Ohio, Illinois and California, making but little noise in the campaign, there was a surprising slump. If there had been no combination with Weaver Cieveland's popular plurality would not have been far short of half a million. As

it is the final figures will be found close to L. D. B. 270.000.

## BARRING OUT IMMIGRANTS.

#### Postmaster General Wanamaker Thinks They Should Be Kept Out in '93,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day, in speaking about the danger from an epidemic of cholera in this country next year, said that, in his opinion, the danger was imminent, and nothing short of complete exclusion of immigrants for at least one year would save us from the drended scourge. Mr. Wanamaker thought in view of the fact that we had already spent about \$20,000,000 in preparation for the World's Fair, we ought to take no chances of its failure by neglecting every precau-tionary measure, including complete exclu-sion of inmigrants. As a result of the investigations made last

session by Congressional committees into the necessity of modifying the existing imthe necessity of modifying the existing im-migration laws, so as to restrict the number of paupers and other undesirable immi-grants from foreign countries who may enter the United States, and of the more recent inquiry made in New York by Senator Chandler's special committee, the Senator has prepared a bill suspending all immigra-tion, except from North and South America, for one year.

# Help the Homestead Sufferers

New York Press.] Destitution among the defeated Hom stend workmen is noute, and a committee has been appointed to receive and distribute to the distressed contributions for their relief. Surely their appeal ought not to go un-answered amid the plenty with which the land is blessed. We read of railroads and canals blockaded with the abundant fruits of our fertile Western fields, and food of all of our fertile western fields, and food of all descriptions was never so pientiful. Under these circamstances it would be inexcusable if Homestead's unjoitunate sufferers should go hungry for a single day. The Press fields sure that the public will generously respond to their cry for ald.

#### Grover Is an Honest Man. Chicago Inter Ocean.]

There is one thing to admire in Grover Cleveland. He never lies about the size of his string of fish or the number of ducks he captured. It is the highest possible test of honesty.

#### Let the Stargazers Get Together. Colorado Sun.]

An international conference of astron mers would seem to be a needed thing just

Morning Greeting in Chicago. ington Post.]

The intest Chicago greeting: "Good morning: have you been robbed?

Senator to night: "I would secure the cooperation of the nations by barter and sale. In other words, I would pay them for their assistance in equilizing the value or gold and silver by sharp trade discriminations. In this way Encland, Austria and Germany would be soon whipped into line. These trade rela-tions could be secured by treatles with re-ciprocity clauses. In this way the absolute free coinage of silver would be brought about. The plan is simple and teasible, and would meet with popular approbation."

# DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

### Captain E. H. Virgil.

Captain E. H. Virgil, who established the National Express, died Sunday morning at his home in Troy, N. Y. He was born at Egremont, Mass., in 1805. He drove coaches on the Central New York routes and throughout the Hudson Val-ley in hoyhood, and in 1841 established an express route between Albany and Montreal. A few years later the route was extended to include New York. Mr. Virgil became a member of the firm of Pullen, Virgil & Co. In 1850, and three years later a half interest in the business was bought by others, and the National Express Company was orzanized. The business was extended rapidly through New York and New Fngland, and, up to 1880, Capitain Virgil was its general manager. The Capitain was also one of the originators of the British and American Express Company, operated in Canada. It was afterward succeeded by the Canadian Express Commany. (aptain Virgil was a member of the old Troy Citizens' Corps in 1847. New York routes and throughout the Hudson Valbrate their crystal wedding at their home in Ingram this evening. They have been mar-ried 15 years. Mrs. Smith intended to hold a large reception, but owing to the death of her father recently in Chicago, the guests will be confined to relatives of the family.

#### Fireman William Mickel

William Mickel, a member of the Ellsworth Engine Company, of Allegheny City, died vesterday, aged 33 years, at his home. No. 13 Lot hard alley. Mr. Mickel had been connected with the fire department for nearly four years. He bore the reputation of being a first-class fireman and the reputation of denig a insideral function of the second second

#### Mrs. Bridget McNamars, Centenarian

Mrs. Bridget McNamara, who came to America from Ireland with her husband early in the century. died in Springfield, Mass., Sunday night at the age of 101 years. The couple settled in Massachusetts and brought up a large family, bu Massachusetts and Ogongni up a large family, but only two sons and one daughter, all elderly people, are now living. The old lady has been a resident of Springfield for more than half a century, and her hushand died there over 30 years ago. Her recoi-lection of the events of times long past was quite good until within two years, but latterly her facul-ties failed rapidiy.

#### Obituary Notes.

#### GENERAL DIXMONT is dead in Paris.

THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, D. C. L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dun-blane, Scotland, is dead,

COL. JOHN L. DEVINE, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Chattanuoga, died Sunday

MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN W. BRICE, U. S. A (retired), died of congestion of the lungs Sunday evening at his residence in Washington, aged 56 years and 4 days.

JEROME K. SELLERS, the well-known turfman and poolroom manager, died at his home at Lexington, Ky., Friday night of heart disease. He was 40 years of age.

GILBERT RODMAN FOX, the oldest member of the Monigomery county has, died Sunday, aged 75 years, Mr. Fox was a very successful lawyer and had practiced over 50 years at Norristown.

J. ESCIER, proprietor of the Alhambra Theater, in St. Louis, died Saturday morning from the effects of an operation performed on him three weeks ago. Mr. Escher was said to be the oldest theatrical manager in the country.

CHARLES F. EVANS, Mayor of Reading from 1573 to 1873, and formerly prominent in Republican county and State politics; a member of the Berks county har, and for years a young newspaper worker in Reading, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was about 50 years old.

PRINCE MALATESTA, who participated with the PRINCE MALATESTA, who participated with the late Napoleon III., when the latter was an ad-venturer and pretender in an attempted revolution against the papal ambority, in 1332, is dead at Algebelic. He entered the monastery of the Trap-plst monks some time ago as a refugee and died a monk.

COL. W. W. GORDON, one of the most prominent lawyers in Virginia, died at Richmond Sanday morning, after an illness of a few weeks. He was norming, and an inequility associated with the West Point Terminal and was counsel for the Olcott committee in the negotiations resulting in the mittee in the negotiations resulting

settlement of the Virginia dibi. G. S. MYGAIT died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. McKinney, at North Liberty, Mercear county, early yesterday morning aged 77 years Deceased was the father of W. H. Mygait, who is superintending the construction of the new steel mill at McKeesport, and also of Mrs. R. H. Whit-liesey and .rs. J. Willow, of Pirnburg, and of Mrs. E. W. Fisk and George Mygait. St Ashta-bula.

eaving out, the heavy psalms that are so thesome to little ones. Mr.

ville, and there was a general atmo-paere of hospitality that made the occasion a very

niovable as well as useful one. The just

evening.

o the com

ite will be continued this afternoon and

MR. AND MRS. E. D. SMITH will cele-

A LARGE company of distinguished

gentlemen crowded the dining rooms at

Hagan's yesterday afternoon. They were the Alumul and former students of Elders-

ridge Academy, an institution 50 years old

and which was in its glory in the early

sixtles. The academy is struated in Indiana

county nine miles from Salisburg. Mayor

Gourley, President of the Association, pre-

sided. Rev. Dr. Gilson invoked the Divine

blessing. Mayor Gourley then made the

opening speech which abounde1 in remi-

expense of others, and colored with a very

eloquent eulogy on "Pater," the Rev. Dr. Alexander Donaldson, who founded Elders-

ridge Academy, was its principal for more than 40 years, and then donated the building

o the community. Officers of the association were elected for

the coming year: Henry I. Gourley, Presi-dent; Prof. T. B. Elder, Vice President;

Samuel Smith, Treasurer; W. C. Anderson,

eating, which insured short speeches. The

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

iscences of his student life, jokes at the

Hamilton's remarks were of a straighttorward sensible mature, and were listened to with the deepest interest by the audience. Rev. D. S. Kounedy, D. D., spoks on "Grading in Bible Schools," and Hev. James Morrow, D. D., delivered a most between the Morrow, D. D., delivered a most ordinary physique stow away more food than the big feilows. -A veteran English correspondent and traveler, after much experience with railway lamps, has abandoned them for a can-dle perforated with holes through the center, which he holds in his hand. The holes ab-Hev. James Morrow, D. D., delivered a most interesting address on "What a Fulgrin Saw in Bible Lands." This was a very instruc-tive lecture, and the speaker proved that he was not only thoroughly conversant with his subject, but he knew how to impart his knowledge in a pleasing and entertaining manner. Rev. W. F. Olduzan, D. D. con-ducted the question drawer. A inncheon was served between the afternoon and eyen-ing sessions, under the direction of the ladies of the Sunday schools of Lawrence-ville, and there was a general atmo-pnere of sorb the grease, and transform the otherwise inconvenient candle into an almost perfect aminant

-Pliny, a writer of the first century after Christ, says: "Serpent, no odds how poisonous the variety, can hurt but once, neither kill they many together, to say nothing how, when they have bitten or stung a man they die for very grief and sorrow that they have done such a mischief, as if they had some remorse of conscience afterward."

-The coldest known spot on the earth's surface is on the Eastern Slope, a shelving mountain that runs down to near the water's edge, on the eastern bank of the Lena river, in Northeast Siberia. Dr. Wolkoff, Director of the Russian Meteoro-logical Service, gives the minimum tempera-ture of the place as being 88 degrees below

-Queen Elizabeth used to carry about with her, suspended by a chain of pure gold, a book called "The Golden Manual of Prnyer," a dainty volume of 300 pages, bound in "hammered virgin gold." One side of this co-tly volume gave a representation of "The Judgment of Solomon." the other the "Brazon Serpent on the Cross in the Desert."

-In the Jewel House of the Tower of London, the place where the British Crown and other royal insignia are kept, there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubles set at opposite ends or four golden links. On one side there is a cross of diamonds; on the other the English cont of arms set in diamonds, nearls and rubles.

-At the opening of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway a curious Moslem rite was ob-served. Three sheep were slaughtered and their blood besprinkled on the rails before the first train was allowed to proceed upon its journey. This supersitious ceremony had for its object the scaring away of evil renil, who would otherwise have exerted a baneful influence upon passengers using the time.

The speaking began immediately with the -In Rome the barbers hung out basins at the end of poles, so that wounded soldiers and gladiators might observe them at a distance and know exactly where to go to find relief. The parti-colored pole or staff is said to indicate that the barber did "bleeding," the colored stripes symbolizing the strings or ribbons that wore wound around the patient's arm while he was being phie-botomized.

ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE.

PARDONABLE.

There lives no writer on this earth Who has not cursed a bit, But he will be excused, I know, Though wrong for doing it.

The reason why he swears at times

Is 'cause he does not think, And often sticks the mucilage brush Deep in his writing ink.

"I was at a spiritualistic scance last

ood medlam?"

SENSIBLE

#### SHE LOST.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the at torney for the prosecution in a breach of promise case, "I intend proving that this defendant ha

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.

Come all ye bashful laddies,

Who are so much afraid fo kiss a lass at any time, This season's for you made,

Make haste and work it often, It won't last long you know; Don't be polite but get her 'neath The hanging mislictor,

eating, which insured short speeches. The first address was by S. P. Harbison, Esq., on "The Seriousness of Humor." He told some jokes on his roommate, the Mayor. Rev. N. R. Keily, present principal of the academy, spoke on its roomsrkable resord, the high at-niuments of its graduates and the bright prospect of the institution. Prof. T. R. Elder, for 32 years a professor in the academy, discussed "The Raw Material Free From Duty." He declined to tell how green some of the boys were when they came into his hands, but he did not think the greenest boys come from the country. The Professor was accompanied by his wife, who also made a lew remarks. Colonel J. Wilson Barnets, of Hillside, P.a., recalled touching and humorous scenes "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." of Hillside, Pa, recalled touching and humorous scenes "Tenting on the Old Camp Order of the scenes of the Norw who got up in value for 30 years to find out, and called on the Ket o'Nine Tents." Ho had been trying in value for 30 years to find out, and called on the Ket o'Nine Tents." Ho had been trying in value of 30 years to find out, and called on the Ket o'Nine the scale of the state of the banqueters it file not. Ever, by the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the banqueters it file not. Ever, by the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the banqueters it file not. Ever, by the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the banqueters it file not. Ever, by the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the banqueters it file not. Ever, by the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the bange of the source of the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the source of the bange of the source of the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Does Death End Alf" and the the spoke on "Expectations, or the The spoke on the bonaldson, of Alfey bene faith spoke on "Expectations, or the The spoke of the Mayore mass" and said the spoke of the Mayore on "The Smiths In merica", Add reases were also mede by Ed spoke, of Alfeytenery J. W. Eider, Ed., Reve, the W. Moorlead, of Greensburg, and spoke of Alfeytenery of Wilson, H. J. Fulmer, bes, of Alfeytenery J. W. Eider, Bey, Reve, Dr. W. W. Moorlead, of Greensburg, and spoke of Alfeytenery J. W. Eider, Bey, Reve, Dr. W. Moorlead, of Greensburg, and spoke of alfeytenery of Wilson, H. J. Fulmer, bes, of Alfeytenery J. W. Eider, Bey, Reve, Dr. W. Moorlead, of Greensburg, and spoke of alfeytenery of the source of the spoke of alfeytenery of the source of the basis of the spoke of the Mayor appointed the following com-mather Mayor appointed the following com-mather M night."

SAW AND TALKED WITH ALL OF THEM.

"Best in the world. A mince ple."

"What would you do if you were left

\$100, 000, 000?" "Nothing."