The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1891.

FRANK, BUT FOOLISH.

Governor and Candidate Campbell opened his side of the Ohio campaign in a speech 20,000 words long yesterday. He is bold even to recklessness, and makes no attempt to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Democracy in masking the free trade crusade with local issues. Upon the silver question the Buckeye Executive candidly admits that his party is divided, but consoles himself with the assertion that his opponents are in the same boat. He also has the hardihood to accuse Major McKinley of being himself in favor of free coinage, but the facts adduced to support the statement are decidedly feeble.

Fully one-half of Mr. Campbell's address is devoted to the tariff, and his assaults are most vigorous upon those industries in which Pennsylvania and Ohio are directly concerned. A great many words are used in pointing out alleged inequalities, but the orator will discover later that the people will intrust any revision of the schedules only to the friends of protection. Campbell has maintained is character as a desperate fighter, but at the sacrifice of his reputation for ordinary prudence.

THE PRESAGE OF DISASTER.

In view of the decision of the Detroit Court that the Chinese may come to the United States from Canada it seems probable that all efforts to restrict immigration under the present statutes will cease. The doors are opened wide and the necessity for the Chinaman, the pauper and the criminal to pass through Canada on his way to the United States might as well be done away with.

The Chinese exclusion act has not operated very satisfactorily. It is true that it restrained a few who thought it too much of a risk to endeavor to smuggle themselves across the border line, but there has been a steady influx of these unwelcome people. Before the exclusion act went into effect they were landed in San Francisco by the thousand. Since then they have been coming over the border by the hundred.

The full significance of the decision can hardly be realized by those who have never visited Chinatown in San Francisco. There thousands of them live to-day in the heart of the city, in a manner most foreign to Western civilization. This decision may create a similar Chinatown in many other cities of the Union. China can spare two hundred million of her people and not feel their absence, and there are probably that many anxious to come here. Add such an influx of people, who can live on one-fourth of what it costs an American to feed himself, to the present population and the result can readily be imagined. Under these circumstances the decision is to be regarded as disastrous to the whole community, if Congress does not take early steps to counteract it.

A SUGGESTIVE MIGRATION.

The news that William Waldorf Astor proposes to betake himself and his extensive income to England for permanent residence must be a sad blow to the 400 of New York who have cultivated English fashions to a degree which, in their own estimation at least, should have made them a wholly acceptable substitute for the denizens of Belgravia. Due celebration had been made of the success of New York anglomaniacs in getting their clothes cut after the latest London styles; in imitating the equipages and liveried attendants of Rotten Row; in moderating even their voices according to the accent of high society circles in the British metropolis. But even in these matters, between the imitation and the real there is still evidently a great gulf fixed. Playing at English style and manners is one thing, and sharing in them upon the soil another.

The tendency of very wealthy Americans to establish residences a part of the year in England has already been in evidence. The disposition to go there entirely, however, is something new. Mr. Astor is doubtless weary of the mere mimicry of foreign customs.

It may be said that the United States will lose nothing beyond his living expenses by Mr. Astor's departure, as the fact holds good in respect to him and to most of the other 399, that they contribute in no appreciable degree to the wealth, wit, wisdom or dignity of their native land.

INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Little is heard now of the Inter-Continental railway project, but it is not finally abandoned. Probably nothing more will be heard until next February, when a report is to be in order upon preliminary surveys. Many who are familiar with the regions to be traversed, are exceedingly sanguine that favorable reports will be made, as to the practicability of the railroad. Among the Cordilleras of Colombia and Ecuador enormous difficulties must be overcome, whose cost will, perhaps, not be justified by the commercial results for many years. There can be no doubt, however, of the ultimate execution of the project; and it is a wise and far-seeing policy to begin consideration of its details at once.

The region to be opened to settlement by such a road is of startling immensity. Its productiveness and fertility are enormous and little understood at present, but capital is continually seeking new fields, and this great continent cannot be overlooked long. It is true that steamships and sailing vessels tap the seacoast of the whole of South America, but the time is approaching when there must be a more rapid means of communication. Already a number of lines tributary to the Inter-Continental have been built—and others are in contemplation. If American capitalists are not careful, those of other nations will step in. A number of the smaller lines in South America have already been built by English and German capitalists; but it remains for the American to construct the iron link between the two Americas, which may not prove more difficult or hazardous than the trans-Pacific lines appeared when they were first projected.

AN ABSURD CONCLUSION.

An English paper gravely announces that the United States has discovered another reason why Canada should be annexed in the fast time recently made by the train bearing mail from the Pacific for London. This view is obviously absurd, but Canadian competition in transcontinental traffic has become serious enough to make the American systems running parallel greatly uneasy. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was projected it was foreseen it would be a powerful rival to the American transcontinental railways. With its Dominion and Imperial backing it was strong, but when it was combined with heavily subsidized lines of steamers from Vancouver to Australia and Asia and from Maine to Liverpool, which made it possible to fix almost any through rate, its rivalry was viewed with alarm. It became evident that something must be done to strangle the Canadian enterprise.

The Pacific coast States, California and Oregon, were the first to perceive the danger to their interests. They called attention to the loss of commerce and revenue by reason of the new line at the north. On the other hand, the New England States have been friendly to the Canadian line for the reason that prior to the time when the Grand Trunk made connection with the Vermont Central, the transportation conditions of New England were very unsatisfactory. Then when the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect New England was deprived of the benefit of Boston rates, which had been enjoyed by many points heretofore. They complained, but to no avail, and it was not until the Grand Trunk made its way to Boston that they were favored with rates at a huge discount from any rate they had had before. New England will, therefore, lend all its aid to its Canadian friends, and will vigorously oppose any proposition to paralyze the power of the Canadian Pacific to carry their goods cheaply. In the fight that seems sure to come between the United States and Canadian trans-Pacific lines, this New England interest will prove a powerful factor. But that the railway magnates will endeavor to bring the Canadian Pacific to terms through annexation is a proposition which could only emanate from one who is not familiar with the situation.

DRIFTING TO THE TOWNS.

There is a movement in the United States, small at present, but growing fast, that will become alarming if unchecked. It is the drift of the people—and particularly the young people—toward the towns and cities. In Massachusetts this drift has already caused embarrassment. The village laborer is going away and no other laborer takes his place. The strong men, the adventurous and the young migrate to the towns, leaving behind them the old, the weaklings, and the few who, for one reason or another, cannot afford to depart. The indraft of the towns appears to be irresistible. It is going on with silence but with decision, and "for good." The reason for this migration is plain. The laborers and young people are full of the gregarious instinct which produces clubs, holidays and afternoon teas, and they dislike the comparative solitude of the country side. They often suffer in the cities from the want of steady pay and employment, but once having broken the tie that bound them to the farm they never go back. They are like the people in the circus, overpacked, in bad air and harrassed by incessant noise, yet conscious of an enjoyment, a fullness of interest and mental movement not to be found in the place they came from. Perhaps one of the greatest inducements of town life is the chance of rising out of the laborer's condition.

Is the land to be deserted? is a question that has arisen. In some portions of the country measures looking toward a reform are being taken. In the Western borders several communities have been started upon a plan that seems to assure the farmers, at least, all the advantages of social life. Their houses have been built in the center of a tract of land, and none of them live on the ground they cultivate. It is too early yet to say whether this plan is a success; but it shows that the seriousness of the question is realized, and that methods are being studied to prevent the further exodus from the country to the towns.

DWELLINGS AS A SIGN OF WEALTH.

The London *Spectator* doubts the figures given for the total wealth of the United States. It cannot understand how the assessed valuation of property has increased in a greater ratio than the population, and its comments conclude thus: "This result is the more remarkable because the people of the Union, taken as a mass, are yet housed in stone or brick structures, such as in other countries constitute a grand item in the national wealth. Outside the great cities the houses are still built mainly of wood."

To the resident of the United States there is nothing in the statement that the total wealth of the country is estimated at more than $60,000,000,000 that seems exaggerated. He is familiar with industrial developments, and with the increased value of real estate resulting from the settlement and cultivation of the country. He is aware also that stone or brick structures are not absolutely necessary to comfort, in fact many prefer wooden houses, even when they could afford the more expensive styles. Outside of the cities the area covered by a house is of small importance, and why should not the farmer elect to use the money it would take to construct a small stone or brick structure, in building a comfortable roomy house that will accommodate his family more easily? In many parts of the Union wooden houses are more suitable to the climate than brick and stone. It is an evidence that Americans realize that the source of wealth does not exist in mere buildings, that a foreign paper is enabled to express the sentiment mentioned. If the portion of our wealth represented by buildings were increased two-thirds the money so used would have been bit withdrawn from other uses, and the real national wealth would have been materially lessened.

KANSAS proposes to exhibit at the World's Fair. It is suggested that it exhibit a peaceful session of the Alliance. It would be a novelty.

FACTS never interfere with Democratic allegations. What does it matter to them that our trade has increased in the sum of $33,435,123 since the McKinley law went into effect? They go on calling the law a "worse-than-war-tariff" and actually expect people to believe them in the face of the benefits that are plain to everybody else.

AN Alabama Alliance has disbanded because it was found by the farmers to be a mere political machine whose edicts must be swallowed at the sacrifice of self respect. The farmers in other parts of the country are discovering the same thing; and the evidences are that the Alliance will soon be a thing of the past.

GREAT is the Tammany High-you-muck-a-muck in these halcyon and vociferous days. Think of Governor Hill's candidate for Attorney General being commanded openly to fold up his boom and pass out!

RUSSIA seems anxious to possess the freedom of the Blue Danube as well as the Dardanelles for her ships of war. Unless a change of spirit comes over England and Germany, Russia's men-of-war will have to content themselves with the strains of the "Blue Danube" played in some other waters.

MCKINLEY'S speeches on honest money will have the effect of keeping more than one thinking Democrat away from the polls in November, or else moving him to put in a ballot against the "short dollar."

CALIFORNIA is neither modest nor backward in pressing her claims. She now desires a representative in the Cabinet. In the meantime Senator Stanford is working up a Presidental boom for himself. But as long as Blaine's name is in the field Stanford cannot have California's support.

AN Irrigation Congress is in session in Salt Lake. Conventions of this sort are held every day on the Chicago street corners, and no one pays any attention to them.

THE loss of a few million dollars revenue by the South American Governments is such a serious matter to them that the reciprocity treaties are progressing slowly. Mexico, however, is anxious to enter into a commercial arrangement, and there should be no delay in that quarter.

PREPARATIONS for holding a wake over the remains of the anti-Protectionists are in progress in Ohio. The lining of the coffin won't be Wales' tin either.

NAMES OFTEN SEEN IN PRINT.

REV. DR. JENCKES, of Indianapolis, has 70 proofs that the world will end in ten years, and he gets 60 of them from the Bible.

EX-SPEAKER REED arrived in New York yesterday and went to the Victoria Hotel. His visit has no political significance, he said.

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE and Mrs. Brice have left Paris, where they were met by their daughter, Miss Helen Brice, who has been for a year at a French convent.

FRAULEIN JOHANNA MARSTICK, the cleverest bull-fighter of the day, is described as a young woman of rare blonde beauty. At a beauty show held in Lisbon last fall she carried off the palm.

THE King and Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") have left Vienna for Lake Maggiore, in Northern Italy. The Queen was so weak that she had to be carried to the railroad carriage while seated in a chair.

THE German Empress has formed a "League for the Preservation of Good Habits" among the Prussian ladies. The members bind themselves to discourage luxury, to wear simple dresses and to practice economy in the household.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the efforts to reconcile Emperor William to Prince Bismarck have completely failed. The Cologne *Gazette* says it is announced that Count Wedell will replace Count von Munster as German Ambassador at Paris.

EVER since he went into business as a boy, John I. Blair, the millionaire railroad magnate, has made it a practice to jot down in a notebook carried for the purpose a brief resume of what he has been doing every hour of the day. His notes are concise, but by their aid he can tell to a minute what he was doing at almost any period of his life.

IT is not generally known, even in London, that the Strand Theater is owned by an American, Mr. John S. Clarke, who has contributed to the gaiety of nations by his drolleries in "Major de Boots" and in the comedy-drama of "Toodles." Mr. Willie Edouin, who at present conducts the theater, is also an American, and he has purchased a play by an American author, Mr Bronson Howard.

REPLYING to a person inquiring whether the discussion of theosophy ought to be permitted in workmen's clubs, where lectures and debates on religious subjects are tabooed, and whether such a discussion was likely to benefit workmen, Mr. Gladstone writes: "I shall not adopt language of determined disbelief in all manifestations, real or supposed, from the other world. They give me little satisfaction. But that does not warrant meeting them with a blank negative."

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Many Illustrious Soldiers on the List of Officers Elected at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 17.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its twenty-second annual reunion held in this city, elected the following officers: President, General W. S. Rosecrans; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, General J. W. Steele; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents—Ohio, General John Mitchell; Alabama, General J. H. Burke; California, General T. T. Crittendon; Connecticut, Major F. W. Mix; Colorado, Colonel M. H. Fitch; District of Columbia, Colonel S. C. Kellogg; Florida, Major D. Halway; Georgia, General John T. Wilder; Idaho, Lieutenant W. R. Pettit; Illinois, General James D. Morgan; Indiana, General Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, G. G. Robinson; Kansas, Sergeant H. J. Aten; Kentucky, Lieutenant H. S. Cohn; Louisiana, Captain J. D. Ludwick; Maine, General F. Fessenden; Maryland, Colonel S. Jacobs; Massachusetts, Major Hodgkins; Michigan, General G. S. Wormer; Minnesota, General J. W. Bishop; Mississippi, Colonel S. S. Simons; Nebraska, General C. F. Manderson; New Jersey, Colonel F. H. Harris, New York, Colonel A. L. Hough; Pennsylvania, Colonel A. G. Hatry; Tennessee, Major W. J. Colburn; Texas, General D. S. Stanley; Utah, General Nathan Kimball; Washington, Colonel W. C. Squire; Wisconsin Lieutenant Ed. Burgum.

General P. A. Alger was chosen as orator and General W. S. Boynton as alternate orator for the next session, which will be held at Chickamauga, September 26, 1892.

ATTACKED BY THREE DOGS.

A Boy Frightfully Bitten by the Ferocious Brutes and Will Likely Die.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. John Keegan, a poor Irish woman, who has been doing the washing for J. Gilliland's family at Bayonne, sent her 11-year-old boy, Johnnie, to the house to collect her bill. The lad went into the garden and was set upon by three bulldogs. One jumped on him and fixed his teeth in the fleshy part of his right forearm. He bit out a piece the size of a big butternut. Johnny screamed with pain and terror. Abraham Cadmus, lives a little way from the Gillilands. He heard the boy scream: "Murder; they are eating me up!" He knew what "they" meant. He grabbed a heavy cane and ran to the garden, and saw a frightful sight. The boy's clothes were torn in shreds and he was covered with blood. Cadmus rushed in with his club uplifted, and the dogs ran away.

The boy tumbled in a heap, and Mr. Cadmus carried him home. Among the many bites was one under the right eye, so severe that it is probable he will loose the sight. There is hardly a clear space on his body, and if he recovers, which is not certain, he will be disfigured for life. No steps have yet been taken toward prosecuting the owners of the dogs.

An Erratic New Yorker's Will Contested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A contest has begun over the will of Schuyler Skaats, the erratic New Yorker who died at his place in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson July 23. His estate is valued at about $800,000. The contestants are Laura N. E. Hawley, of Chicago, and Mary M. A. Orvis and Harriet A. L. Walker, of this city, daughters of a deceased brother of the testator. They are not mentioned in the will, although every other near relative is.

Everything Before Him.

Baltimore American.]

News from Ohio states that Major McKinley is carrying everything before him. His election is assured. It is well, therefore, for his critics to get off their tariff denunciations before the ides of November.

A THIRD PARTY BRACE.

Southern Alliance Leaders Stiffening the Backbones of Their Kansas Brethren—Some Interesting Side Lights on the Movement in Kansas and the South.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 17.—[*Special.*]—A year ago Kansas was the camping ground of the People's party leaders. They came here from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other sections of the South. A year prior Terrill, McCune, Turner and others had planted the seed which grew, blossomed and ripened into the People's party. At that time, however, the Alliance, which was the forerunner, was welcomed by all classes of citizens. It was a non-partisan organization, and its obligation did not conflict with the religious or political opinions. Lifelong Republicans looked on the movement with suspicion, because it was officered by Southern Democrats, and they did not hesitate to tell Polk, Livingston and others so.

This objection was removed, however, when the Kansans were assured that in the South Alliance men were all Democrats, and in Kansas they could remain all Republicans. "Political discussions," they contended, "were not tolerated in the Alliance." Republicans and Democrats alike went into the Alliance by thousands. Within a period of two months the organization spread into every school district in the State. Then it was that the State was visited by a horde of traveling lecturers, who went from schoolhouse to schoolhouse at so much per month, and behind lock and key, and with newspapers pasted over the windows, these alleged reformers (who were too lazy to go into the fields and plow, and too ignorant to instruct any one in the science of husbandry) commenced the agitation which has unsettled values, pitted neighbor against neighbor, and arrayed the farmers against all other classes of business men and trade.

A Case in Point.

—I have in mind an instance which is worth recalling. It was an Alliance picnic, held last year in Kansas, at which Mrs. Lease, who recently went to Georgia to sing the praises of the Third party, was the principal speaker. She had an audience of 2,000 people. They were well dressed, well to do, and were happy and contented. At 10 o'clock they gathered about the stand to hear the music and speaking. Mrs. Lease opened on them with the remark that "you are slaves," and the majority of them cheered her. She told them that they were bowed down by depression and that the heel of grinding corporations was on their neck, choking their lives out, and they howled approvingly. She declared that they were starving and that their children were almost naked from sheer want, but the farmers yelled "That's so," despite the fact that hundreds of little ones before her were clad in silks and satins who never had known what it was to want for clothing or food.

And then what a sight, when the 1,000 lunch baskets were spread, and all the good things and delicacies which heart could wish were spread out before this bass calamity howler, giving the lie to the assertion that her audience were in a "starving condition." The reason these people heretofore had such assertions was that it had been hammered into them so many times in the country schoolhouse by the walking delegate, who was paid for such work, that they simply became insane on the subject. It was nothing more or less than a temporary insanity.

Then came the organization of the People's party, and with it came Polk, Livingston and other Southern leaders of the Alliance movement. It was anything with these men to break up the Republican party. They were urged to come here by local leaders, who had been in the old greenback movement, and help in launching the new party.

Some Leading Questions.

—Polk and Livingston were stumped a great many times when confronted by Republicans who wanted to know if the South was ready to meet Kansas half way in the severing of old party ties. They were reminded of the fact that Tillman, of South Carolina, Northen, of Georgia, and Buchanan, of Tennessee, were Alliance men, and that they were indorsed by the Democratic party. If the Democracy and the Alliance in the South were one, the Kansas Republicans were a little bit desirous to know why certain Kansas gentlemen were so anxious to array them against their party? If the Alliance were purely non-partisan, why should Kansas Republicans be asked to leave their party? Why not work out these reforms within the Republican party, as the Alliance men in the South were doing through the Democratic party?

These were hard nuts for Polk and Livingston to crack, and right here was the beginning of the Third party movement in the South. It was done in this way: Every Republican paper in the State commenced pouring hot shot into the Alliance movement, referring to it as a Democratic and society, designed only to disorganize and disrupt the Republican party in Kansas and in the West. It was known that Tillman, Allianceman, was elected Governor of South Carolina as a Democrat; Buchanan, Alliance man, elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat; Northen, of Georgia, an Alliance man, elected as a Democrat; Livingston, an Alliance man, but elected to Congress as a Democrat; and scores of other instances were cited to prove that Alliance and Democracy in the South meant the same thing. No opportunity was lost to prove to the Republicans who had gone into Polk and Livingston's "non-partizan" movement, that they were pulling Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, and it had its effect.

Peffer, Jerry Simpson and other leaders of the movement in Kansas, who had been washed to the shore by the Alliance wave, saw that something must be done to hold their forces together. Late Republicans were dropping out one by one and going back to the old party, and the new movement was losing many voters. So a council of war was held and it was decided that a conference with Polk, Livingston, McCune and others must be had.

All Must Cut Loose.

—The leaders got together and Polk and Livingston were told that to maintain a People's party in Kansas there must be a breaking up of the Democracy in the South. As long as Alliance men stuck to the Democratic party down there it would be impossible to hold the Republicans of Kansas in the People's movement. Peffer and Simpson declared that there would be no trouble in carrying Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas for the People's ticket, provided the South voted fair, but it must cut loose from Democracy. Polk and Livingston agreed with Peffer, Simpson & Co., but they pleaded for a little time to educate the people, and to get them in a frame of mind ready for the change. Livingston had been elected to Congress by the Democrats and he did not wish to lead off. Polk was ready at any time. The Ocala convention was held and a platform was framed which the Democracy could not indorse.

Of course, this would be their excuse to disrupt an old party in the South. Then Polk, Livingston and the Alliance leaders in the South were to pose as martyrs. They were to construe criticism and discussion of the sub-Treasury scheme and of the Ocala platform as abuse of the Alliance, and this they have done in a remarkably adroit manner. They have denounced "bosses and ring politicians," as they put it, and endeavor to blind the eyes of the people by declaring that the leading Democrats and Democratic newspapers were their enemies and opposed to measures of financial reform which would directly benefit the agricultural classes.

Another part of the programme was to be fulfilled and it was carried out to the letter. Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman Weaver and Mrs. Lease were to go to Georgia and start the Third party ball to rolling. They did it, and on their return to Kansas chuckled over the great success of their meetings, and told how the farmers of that State were getting ready to rebuke the old Democratic machine. "The South," they declared, "was with Kansas in the fight against both old parties."

Polk Now in Kansas.

—President Polk has been in Kansas for the past week attending Alliance meetings. He came here on the urgent solicitation of the Kansas leaders, who saw that the People's party movement was waning. Simpson, Peffer and others impressed upon him the importance of this tour of the State in order to stiffen up the backbones of their followers who had about concluded that there was to be no Third party in the South. Polk, being at the head of the National Alliance, came to tell the Kansas farmers officially that there will be a Third party in the South next year in every State and in every Congressional district, and he did it.

He has talked nothing else, except to explain that he didn't go into the Confederate army until he was forced in against his will. When he referred to this subject he always shed a few tears over the Union soldiers present, and assured them that the Alliance in the South was ready to bury the bloody shirt and forget and forgive. "We are ready and willing to take you by the hands, brothers, and join in the great battle of reform." I asked him if the Alliance in the South would go into the Third party, next year.

"We may be driven into it," he said.

"Who will drive you in?" was ventured.

"The old political bosses and politicians."

"Are they fighting the Alliance?"

"Yes, sir. They have nothing too mean to say of us."

"Who do you mean by us?"

"I mean the Alliance."

When it was suggested that he probably meant Polk, Livingston, McCune, McDowell, Tom Watson and a few other leaders, he grew vehement and declared that the People's party would sweep every State in the South. "We propose to fight this battle out on the Ocala platform and bury both old parties. I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican. I don't care how much they abuse me, I am in this battle to the finish." He said he was satisfied that Cleveland would be the Democratic nominee, but he could not be elected. The South was solid against him and would never vote for him. "It matters not," he said, "what the old parties do, they are doomed, and the new People's party will sweep the country. I predict that within six years the people of the West and South will be centered against the East, and the fight will be between the people and Wall street."

Position on Pensions.

—When asked what position the Alliance in the South took on the pension question, and why the Ocala convention didn't define its position on this matter, he said it was because it was above party platform, and that the Alliance was in favor of pensioning soldiers of the Union army. "We have decided to let the question rest as settled. All we ask is that the pension system be not abused. We are willing for our Northern brethren to draw their pensions and we will never raise our voice against it."

The leaders of the People's party in Kansas are growing nervous, because many of their last year's supporters have deserted them and returned to their old parties. A great many Republicans went into the movement last year, on the promise of Colonel Polk and Colonel Livingston, when they were in Kansas, that the Democrats of the Southern States would join them, and leave the old party.

Ex-Republicans have been waiting eagerly for some evidence of this desertion of Democracy in the South, and, as it did not materialize, the Third party leaders of Kansas issued their ukase, and demanded that Colonels Polk and Livingston proceed to deliver the goods promised last year. It was decided that Colonel Polk should come to Kansas and hold a series of meetings and explain this matter. He came, and is now talking Third party to the people, assuring them that the South will be solid for the Third party next year, and that Democracy there is doomed.

MISS POTTER'S LATEST ESCAPADE.

A Recent Clandestine Marriage With a Boy Nullified in Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A few days ago a sensation was created in social circles here by the announcement that F. Lee Rust, a son of the millionaire lumberman, W. A. Rust, of Eau Claire, Wis., had been clandestinely wedded to Miss Gertrude W. Potter, a daughter of Millionaire O. W. Potter, President of the Illinois Steel Company, of this city, at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 6. Another sensation was created this morning, when it was announced that, on petition of young Rust's father and with the consent of the bride—and presumably with the concurrence of the parents of both young people—Judge Horton, of this city, sitting privately, had entered a decree, declaring the marriage null and void. The ground on which the decree was granted was that the groom was a minor and had contracted the alliance without the knowledge or consent of his parents. The young couple recently returned from a trip to Europe, in company with the bride's mother, though it is claimed that the fact of their marriage was not known to the parents of either.

Miss Potter is the heroine of several romances. Two or three years ago, according to published statements, she had a love affair with a newsboy named Dunnivant. The boy was afterward sent to the State penitentiary on a conviction for theft. He claimed that he was innocent and that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy to break off his affair with Miss Potter. Subsequently the young lady interested a dramatic school, and in due time made her appearance on the stage in abbreviated garments.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CONFERENCE.

A Minister From Scottdale Describes His Work in the Coal Regions.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 17.—[*Special.*]—The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren Church is in session here to-day, there being a large attendance. Bishop E. B. Keppert of Toledo, presided over the meeting and made the opening address. Rev. H. P. Shupe was elected secretary. Reports were made by representatives of the churches in the district, all of which were shown to be in excellent standing, numerically and financially.

The new delegates admitted to-day to seats in the conference are Dr. Benson Dayton, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, and Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Canton. Both gentlemen made eloquent addresses, the former devoting his talk to the work of missions and advising that the work in this direction be extended as rapidly as possible. This evening Rev. W. R. Funk, of Scottdale, delivered a sermon to the delegates. During the course of his discourse he gave some interesting points in regard to his field and the work among the miners and cokers of the Westmoreland and Fayette districts.

The United Church Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A number of addresses were delivered at to-day's session of the Church Unity Conference, and the meeting closed to-night with devotional services. An effort will be made to effect a permanent organization and extend the idea of the United Church. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

A Well-Known Divine's Wedding.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Rev. Arthur Newman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., was married to Miss Isabella Hempstead at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston this morning.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Carlo Pacheco, Mexican Statesman.

General Carlo Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, Colonization, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, died Tuesday evening at Cordoba. Pacheco gained a lasting fame in the war for independence from the Maximilian monarchy. With a little band of followers he came down from his home in the mountains of Chihuahua, fighting his way through the country until a junction with the army of the North was made. Here he remained a short time, and then joined himself to Diaz and the Army of the South, then at Oaxaca. Diaz and Pacheco became fast friends. In the assault upon and capture of Puebla, April 17, 1867, Pacheco led his men in person against the French, and when a cannon ball shattered his leg he had the surgeons stop the flow of blood and was carried on a litter while he directed the attack, and pursued the advantage gained until the victory was assured, when he fainted. After the war he retired to private life, applying himself to farming and stock raising. He was with Diaz in the revolution which drove Lerdo out of power, and subsequently served as Provisional Governor of Puebla. At the ensuing election he was elected Governor of Morelos, and at the next election Governor of his own State, Chihuahua, but he never served, having placed a Governor of his own selection in the chair, while he took a Cabinet position with President Gonzales, continuing through that administration and the administration of President Diaz as well. In manner he was bluff and blunt, but true to his friends, of whom there were many who expected to see him President some day.

General Franklin Foster Flint.

General Franklin Foster Flint, a veteran of over 40 years' service in the regular army of the United States, died suddenly at his home in Highland Park, near Chicago, Tuesday of apoplexy, aged 71 years. This afternoon the funeral procession will proceed to the Military Cemetery at Fort Meridian, where he will be buried with military honors due his rank. General Flint was born in New Hampshire in 1820. He entered West Point in 1837, and from that time graduated. From that time until 1882, when he was placed on the retired list, he was in active service, the greater part of the time on the frontier.

James McMillen.

James McMillen died at his home in Nishanuk township, Mercer county, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 75 years. The deceased was one of the original members of Company A, One Hundredth (Roundheads) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was over 45 years of age when he enlisted. He was a brother of the late White McMillen and Captain William McMillen. He was born and raised in the township in which he died, and had a large acquaintance in Lawrence county.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. BARNES, a once famous Methodist local preacher, died Tuesday at Cape May in his 80th year.

CHARLES A. WOODBURY, a California "forty-niner," aged 62 years, died of hydrophobia in the hospital at Salem, Mass., Wednesday. He was bitten by a pet Spaniel last June.

NICHOLAS VAN BUREN, a first cousin of President Martin Van Buren and one of the best-known citizens of Montgomery county, N. Y., died recently at his home at Ames, aged 80 years.

MRS. JOHN F. ANDREW, wife of Congressman Andrews, died Wednesday morning in Dublin, N. H., of consumption of the blood. Mrs. Andrew was the daughter of Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and was widely known in society.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON MAGRUDER died Wednesday morning at his residence in Chicago, aged 29 years. He was a son of Prof. W. H. N. Magruder, of Baton Rogue, La., and was a brother of Justice B. D. Magruder, of the Illinois Supreme Court.

COLLINS' FAMOUS CIRCULAR.

It Is Fully Explained Before the State Council Jr. O. U. A. M.—The Color Question Comes Up for Discussion—A Valuable Officer Leaving the State.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 17.—[*Special.*]—The State Council Jr. O. U. A. M. spent the greater portion of the day acting on the reports of the Board of Officers. This business was the occasion of considerable discussion.

The first taken up was the report of State Councilor Collins, which was adopted in every particular. The financial reports showed that an error had been made in reporting the condition of the State Treasurer. Supplementary reports show a balance of over $3,000 in the treasury.

The question about the State Councilor's action in connection with the political contest in Allegheny county last fall was settled by the approval by a large majority of the following explanation of Mr. Collins and the action of the Board of Officers:

A Denial and Explanations.

—"In answer to the newspaper statements that the State Councilor has in any manner brought the name of the order into partisan politics, I most emphatically deny the charge. These statements originated in a newspaper that has persistently opposed our order and its principles, and whose sensational tactics are generally well known. They were copied during the recent exciting campaign into other papers with varied embellishments, equally untrue.

"As to my connection with the school-tax 'Veto' circulars. They were issued by the Allegheny County Republican Committee, and when the Sheriff of Allegheny county asked me to assist in their distribution I positively declined to do so, but informed him that he could purchase a list of the secretaries of all councils in the United States for 25 cents. I never mailed any or had any connection whatever with their distribution excepting in the case mentioned hereafter.

"Regarding the confidential circulars, the following are in brief the facts so far as I know: A package of them had been brought to my office less than one hour before the receipt of the letter from one O. S. Marshall, of Kittanning. The man that brought them was acting for a secret political patriotic organization of which I am a member. He left them on my desk, saying, 'Here is some dynamite; give them to trusty Americans. They are in the interest of the public schools.' (Personally I approved of the circulars, but they had no connection whatever with my official position in the Jr. O. U. A. M). When Marshall's letter came to hand asking me if I could get him 100 of the 'Veto' circulars I sent the postoffice janitor to the County Committee rooms with a request for 100. When he brought them I put them with the other package of circulars and addressed them to Marshall at Kittanning. This was not an official action in any manner.

The Letter Was Not Official.

—It is a fact that the note to Marshall was written by me on paper with the State Council heading, but I wrote it on damaged paper, spoiled in the printing, and which I use for scratch or memorandum purposes. My typewriter afterward copied his note on an official note head, but it was not signed as State Councilor, nor addressed to Marshall as Recording Secretary. It is regretted that plain paper was not used, but I use this spoiled paper for all unofficial communications. All official correspondence is signed as State Councilor.

"There is no other charge, statement or evidence of my taking any part in the recent campaign, or that I brought the name of the order into partisan politics, and I believe my action in refusing to enter into any newspaper controversy, or deny or explain my official or unofficial actions in the public press to have been for the best interests of the order, though probably unsatisfactory to some few individuals.

"The statement in a Philadelphia paper of November 3, that I had 'bartered with Senator Quay and Chairman Andrews for the vote of the order' is scarcely worthy of a denial, it being simply the unsupported thrust of a strongly partisan journal on the day before election. I never saw Chairman Andrews but once and never spoke or wrote to him a word concerning our order. Nor had I any communication with Senator Quay, or any other person concerning our order in politics. I had no circulars in Philadelphia, and distributed none there or elsewhere, excepting as above mentioned. As an individual I claim the privilege of controlling my personal political actions, but in my official capacity, unofficially, used the name of the order in politics.

"I have submitted documentary evidence of the above facts to the Board of Officers."

The Color Question Discussed.

—A discussion arose this afternoon in regard to an organization of colored men. It occurred over the following recommendation of the State Councilor:

"A great field is being neglected in the failure to organize the colored men. I would recommend that our national representatives be instructed to bring this matter before the national council, and endeavor to have an organization of the colored men perfected, which will be under the patronage of the Jr. O. U. A. M., an auxiliary thereto. I would not favor the striking out of the word 'white' from the qualifications for membership, but the fact is so evident that an American patriotic organization is needed among the colored people, that we should assist in accomplishing this object."

At the Chicago session a resolution was offered by the Ohio representatives striking out the word "white" in the qualification clause, but it was defeated. The matter will again be taken to the National Council.

A Sentiment for Partial Recognition.

—The feeling is rather in favor of recognizing an organization of colored men, to be distinct from the parent order, giving the colored men a ritual of their own and giving them jurisdiction over their own affairs, with the exception of holding the supreme power of control with the parent organization.

A recess of ten minutes was ordered this afternoon in order to give the retiring State Vice Councilor, H. J. Siifer, who will leave the organization in Pennsylvania to accept an important position with a Western railroad, time to address the convention. He was deeply interested in the work and had he been State Councilor Collins' successor, as it was booked he would, great progress would have been looked for in the Eastern district.

To-night's session was consumed in discussing questions of finance for next year. The State Councilor's salary was raised from $1,400 to $1,600, which includes $600 for hire. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce the allowance to National Representatives.

THE GRANGERS AT BELLEFONTE.

A Banquet to Newspaper Men One of the Features of the Day.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 17.—[*Special.*]—This was a big day with the Grangers at Grange Park, near here. Trains were running all day to the grounds, and the attendance ran up into the thousands. One of the most interesting events of the day was the dinner given to the newspaper men by the Grange authorities. About 30 covers were laid. Toasts were responded to by Colonel R. H. Thomas, editor of the *Farmer's Friend*, of Mechanicsburg, on "Rural Journalism," and Mayor Reeder, the partner of General Hastings, on "Newspapers as Educators." Hon. Leon