

PITTSBURG SUNDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1891.

A QUARREL BREWING

Over the Old Burning Question of Local Government for Ireland.

TROUBLE FOR THE TORIES.

Broken Pledges Sure to Make Liberal Unionists Revolt.

AWFUL SCENES DURING STORMS.

The Difficulty of Aiding the Famined Stricken of Russia.

TERRIBLE TALES NOT YET HALF TOLD

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A pretty quarrel seems to be brewing in the Tory party, arising out of the old burning question of government for Ireland.

Members of the Irish Tory party led by the arch-buckling Lord Sanderson, have never disguised their antipathy to the proposed legislation, and most of them openly declare they would rather have home rule and take chances in a Dublin Parliament than be in the minority in the numerous county councils which will be established if the new system of local government in England be applied to Ireland.

Acts of Gross Oppression Too Easy. This feeling is perfectly understandable. In a home rule Parliament the Tories and Protestants generally would be represented by a compact body of members who would exercise great if not paramount influence, because it is assumed the Nationalists would be split into several parties or factions on most questions save the supreme one of conserving legislative independence, and there would be the additional great advantage to the minority of the inevitable publicity of Parliamentary proceedings. But in nine-tenths of the county councils the Protestants, it is argued, would be at the mercy of their local hereditary opponents, who could and would perpetrate acts of gross oppression without fear of attracting more than local attention, and undeterred by the danger of recurring national or international reprobation.

Colonel Sanderson and his men will therefore fight the local government bill, and, in view of this determination, it is important to note that it is approved by a large number of the Tory party, and commands the support of the Standard, the most influential of conservative newspapers.

English Tired of the Irish Question. Yesterday the Standard gave the place of honor to an editorial calling on the Government to abandon the idea of introducing a local government bill for Ireland, not so much out of regard for the interests of the Protestant minority, but on account of the dissatisfaction which would be caused among British electors by the spectacle of another session given up to Irish affairs while there are so many English grievances waiting to be redressed.

The Standard does not worry its editorial conscience about such things as broken pledges. "Surely," it says, "the declaration that a certain course was contemplated in the fifth year of a Parliament cannot be construed as a pledge which binds the Cabinet to fulfill it without the slightest regard to the circumstances in the following session, which must be the last. There is nothing in the condition of Ireland to make the extension of local self-government urgent, but there is much to make its introduction inopportune."

The Light to be Turned On Soon. Read between the lines the Standard's editorial amounts to an appeal to the Government to devote the last session of this Parliament to labor legislation designed to catch votes, and the whole action of this semi-official organ proves either that the mentioned minority is more formidable than has been supposed, or that it has been inspired to ascertain how the country, and particularly Liberal Unionists, would be likely to treat a Government which deliberately broke promises repeatedly, publicly and solemnly made.

Light may be thrown upon the matter next Wednesday when Mr. Chamberlain will deliver his address to his constituents at Birmingham. If the Government has dared to contemplate taking any step without previously consulting that astute gentleman, the country is likely to be deprived of a touching spectacle arranged by the party managers for the 24th inst. at Birmingham, when Lord Salisbury is to lunch with the Liberal Unionists and have his health proposed by Joseph Chamberlain. Upon the same interesting occasion Mrs. Chamberlain, who has developed since leaving Washington into quite the grande dame, will have the felicity of hobnobbing with the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Gwendolin Cecil and Lady Windsor at a meeting of "Unionist ladies."

Churchill and His Possible Future. Lord Randolph Churchill will be back in London from the wilds of Africa about the middle of December. He will find Mr. Balfour, his former friend and colleague and subsequent rival, promoted to the leadership of the House of Commons, and it will not take him long to ascertain that the fantastic twaddle which he has contributed to the Graphic in his new character of "special correspondent" has done him an immense amount of harm. His newspaper correspondence has revealed Churchill as a man of narrow mind and shallow character, full of personal jealousies and unreasoning prejudices, and eager to win petty vanity and selfishness. He has become a public laughing stock, and the Tories say they no longer fear him. It is not surprising to hear rumors of Churchill's intended retirement from political life. Salisbury's hatred of him is as strong as ever, and Churchill will never obtain office in any Government controlled by that noble Marquis or his nephew, Mr. Balfour.

The Prospects of the Conservative Party are not cheering, so that Churchill will lose little by retiring, at least for a few years. He may get another chance during the temporary confusion of parties which will

WILL CAGE HIMSELF.

Prof. Garner, of Monkey Language Fame, Will Visit the Gorillas.

A LITTLE FORTRESS OF IRON

Will Be Set Up in Africa's Forests Where He Can Talk to Apes.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE EQUIPMENT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Prof. E. L. Garner, who has achieved a recent celebrity in connection with the study of monkey language, is in Washington consulting with scientific men respecting an expedition to Africa which he proposes to make. For some years past he has devoted attention to the analysis of simian speech, his purpose being to produce a lexicon thereof. Once having established an understanding of a few of the simpler words used by these arboreal cousins of mankind, he believes that it will be easy enough to communicate with them intelligently. Thus they may be educated in a limited degree, and may be taught to be of some service to the world.

AID FOR THE STARVING.

FAMINE-STRIKEN RUSSIANS IN MOST TERRIBLE STRAITS.

Almost Impossible to Reach Them With Assistance—The Worst of the Accounts Was Yet Told—Prince Krapotkin's Latest Information.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Terrible accounts of famine in Russia continue to reach the English newspapers through indirect channels, but there is reason to believe that the worst has not been and never will be told. Prince Krapotkin, who, as the leading nihilist resident in London, seems to have the most intimate knowledge of the Russian situation, declares that the Russian nation is now passing through a period of calamity which has had no precedent in history, not even in medieval times.

That there is much which the Russian Government desires to withhold from the knowledge of the civilized world, is beyond doubt. News telegrams are not allowed to be dispatched from the stricken regions, and journalists, especially foreigners, are excluded altogether or kept to beaten tracks selected by men in authority and hampered at every turn.

Outsiders offers of help in money and kind have so far been either curiously referred to, and pigeon-holed by, bureaucrats at St. Petersburg. There is reason to believe that such was the fate even of an offer of the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House fund. At any rate, it is a fact that Lord Mayor Savory, who has just retired from office, had actually prepared an appeal for aid, and was getting the approval of the Mansion House machinery in order early in October. These preliminary preparations were suddenly dropped without explanation, and nothing more has been heard of the matter.

Now an appeal is made by private philanthropists, who propose, of all things in the world, to distribute the money subscribed through the agency of the British Foreign Bible Society. The proposal is grossly stupid. The agents of the Bible Society are beings accursed in the eyes of the Russian Government and the all-powerful orthodox church. Their proselyting labors are distinctly illegal, and they are only allowed to remain in the country on sufferance. Their pretensions of philanthropy would not be believed for a moment. All their movements would be watched and their schemes frustrated.

If no better plan than this can be devised, very little English money will find its way to the famine-stricken districts of Russia.

WORST OF ALL STORMS.

Heartrending Spectacles Witnessed on the Coast of Great Britain.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The storm over Europe this week has had even more widespread effects than the hurricane of last week. Even now the full extent, so far as the continent goes, cannot be ascertained, the telegraph wires having in places been wrecked for many miles. Floods and wreckage are, however, general. In Great Britain the effects of the storm were most severely felt on the southern coasts, and futile attempts to launch lifeboats off a sandy beach in the teeth of the hurricane, while shipwrecked sailors were being washed one by one from the rigging in sight of thousands of spectators, was a heart-rending spectacle.

The wrecks on the British coasts alone on this one day numbered 38 vessels, and the number of lives lost, so far as at present known, amounts to 1,000. France, Spain, Germany, Belgium and Holland have all suffered severely from the visitation.

BRIGANDS RAID A TOWN.

They Were After Banker's Bullion, but Attacked the Wrong House.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—A party of brigands recently made a raid upon Sansouf, a village of Trebizonde, and plundered the house of Arnaud, a director of the Tobacco Regie. M. Arnaud and his wife and son were brutally treated by the robbers, who secured a small amount of booty and departed into the country, leaving no clue by which they might be traced.

The object of the bandits was to secure a considerable amount of bullion which had been sent to Sansouf to establish a branch of the Ottoman Bank. This treasure was consigned to an agent of the bank, whose name also was Arnaud, and the gang mistook the house of the director of the Regie for the one occupied by the agent of the bank. The raid of the thieves created a panic in the town, which was placed in a state of semi-siege.

A GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Large Numbers of Dissatisfied Germans Coming Here From Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—A large number of German colonists who located in the country along the Volga river have become discontented with the condition prevailing in Russia, and many of them have determined to give up their holdings and leave the country. Already a large number, attracted by accounts from the United States, are leaving for that country. Others have departed for South Africa. The emigrants are thrifty and industrious, and a majority of them are fairly well-to-do.

The Promoters of Peace.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The sessions of the International Prison Congress, which is holding its convention in this city, were continued to-day. Among the subjects discussed was a proposition looking to the introduction of reforms in the various systems of education by means of which children would be imbued with the love of peace. The congress adopted a proposal that the United States, Germany and America should take measures to foster among their students feelings of respect and friendship for foreign nations.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS

To Be Held This Week, at Washington, Continuing Four Days.

THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Interesting Religious Questions to Be the Subject of Debate.

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE KIND

Another religious convention, similar in its purpose to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington last month, is to meet in the same city next week. It is the fourteenth congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and it will bring together churchmen from all over the country to discuss the live topics of the day.

TALMAGE ON KEELEY.

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE RECENT CRIES OF HUMBUNG.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold Treatment Entitled to Credit—If It Is Not the Thing Doctors Should Discover Something New—Yonkers, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. Talmage said these things during his Friday evening talk at the Tabernacle Chapel: A faint light on the drunkards' sky had made him think that morning was coming. Dr. Keeley, it was said, had compounded a medicine that would cure alcoholism; over 800 laetrates had been saved, and less than 1 per cent of those who had graduated from this treatment had fallen. If an antidote to this poison of body, mind and soul has really been made, it is more important than Pasteur's cure of hydrophobia, than Koch's cure of consumption. At the time when the world had begun to shout that at last the fiery thirst for strong drink might be extirpated by medical prescription, one of the chief advocates of the new mode of disinclination died of alcoholism or Blackwell's Island. As a result multitudes are crying: "Humbung. Nothing on all the shelves of pharmacopoeia can conquer this appetite."

Will Shut Himself in a Cage.

He will take with him a large iron cage, constructed in sections so as to be readily transported. This cage is not intended to catch gorillas in. On the contrary, it is meant to keep them out. Prof. Garner proposes to occupy it himself, having set it up in the midst of the forest. It will be big enough to provide him with room to sleep and to study. The sections will be conveyed by carriers into the howling wilderness, where they will be put together. Necessarily, the cage will have to be massively built, in order to defeat any efforts that may be made by aggressive gorillas to pull it apart.

Outsiders Offers of Help in Money and Kind

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Now an appeal is made by private philanthropists, who propose, of all things in the world, to distribute the money subscribed through the agency of the British Foreign Bible Society. The proposal is grossly stupid. The agents of the Bible Society are beings accursed in the eyes of the Russian Government and the all-powerful orthodox church. Their proselyting labors are distinctly illegal, and they are only allowed to remain in the country on sufferance. Their pretensions of philanthropy would not be believed for a moment. All their movements would be watched and their schemes frustrated.

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WILL AFFORD MOST PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONVERSATION.

He will not venture out of his cage, however. Prof. Garner will carry along with him eight photographs and a gross of blank cylinders. The photographs will be placed around the inside of the cage, with large tin trumpets fixed on their diaphragms and pointing outward. If any gorillas approach the barred inclosure and have any remarks to make of a hostile or amatory nature, the electric batteries controlling the photographs can be turned on at a moment's notice, and the words uttered will be indelibly recorded for the future edification of a civilized listening audience. Electric lights will illuminate the cage.

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The first of these congresses was held 17 years ago. While the congress has no legislative power, its discussions will be interesting, as showing the trend of thought in the Episcopal Church on several secular and religious subjects. No delegates are elected to the congress, all churchmen who desire to attend being welcome.

The management of the Church Congress has been in the hands of an executive committee whose members fill all vacancies occurring in their ranks. This committee, which is thus a close corporation, makes all the selections of essays and speakers at the session of the congress.

Four Days of Religious Discussion.

The congress will be in session four days, beginning on Tuesday. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds will preside, assisted by Bishop T. U. Dudley, of Kentucky, and General J. R. Anderson. The first service is to be at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Epiphany, when Holy Communion is to be administered. Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts, will make the address. The first session will be opened immediately after this service by Ex-Senator Edmunds, the President. The regular sessions are to be held in "National Rites" Hall, and the first topic is to be "Theism and Evolution." The writers on this subject are Rev. Dr. Edwin Hamner, of New Haven, and Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Philadelphia. The speakers will be Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, of Poughkeepsie, and Prof. Edward Worcester, of Lehigh University.

"Socialism" will be the topic for Wednesday morning, and it will be treated by Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, of Brooklyn; Rev. Pascal Harrower, of Staten Island, and Rev. A. M. Bartlett, of Delaware. Rev. Dr. James Mulcahey, of New York, and Rev. H. L. Myrick will deliver addresses on the "Relation of the Clergy to Politics."

Topics for the Rest of the Session, "Catholic and Protestant Tendencies in the Life of the Church" will be the two topics for Thursday. On the first Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn, Rev. Langdon Stewart, Rev. Henry A. Adams and others will speak, and on the second Prof. Charles E. Gramberg, of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks and J. O. B. Huntington, of this city.

"The True Policy of Diocesan Missions" is one of Friday's topics. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop E. B. Atwell, of West Missouri; Rev. George A. Carstensen, of New York, and others. The last session of the congress will be held Friday afternoon, when "Personal Religion" will be discussed by Bishop O. W. Whitaker, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Cox, of Western New York. Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and Rev. Henry Methel will also speak.

During the congress, officials and appointees are to be the guests of the local committee of hospitality in Washington.

PATTISON'S PROCLAMATION.

FIRST GOVERNOR TO FOLLOW THE PRESIDENT'S LEAD.

Devout Gratitude Due for the Many Great Blessings of the Year—A Reunion of Families and Friends Recommended—A Day for Deeds of Charity.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14.—Governor Pattison today issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania: Devout gratitude to the Almighty Being whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed in the past, and whose guardianship and guidance we earnestly implore for the future, make it fitting and proper that a people so favored should pause amid the enjoyment of prosperity to gratefully acknowledge and return thanks to the Divine Author of their blessings.

Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend Thursday, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1891, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all secular business be suspended, and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude for His goodness and His wonderful works and for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our marvelous exemption from calamity; for our security against the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday; for that health which to an unusual extent has prevailed within our borders for the bountiful harvests which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman and contributed to the substantial wealth of the State; for the content which follows plenty; and for the signs of prosperity which are manifest on every hand.

And let there be also, on this day thus set



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LINCOLN AND HAMLIN

Col. McClure Tells Why the Martyr President Nominated Johnson.

IT WAS PURE POLITICS

Feared He Would Need the Votes of Several Southern States.

A BID FOR FOREIGN CONFIDENCE

Letter of the Maine Statesman Admitting Lincoln Beat Him.

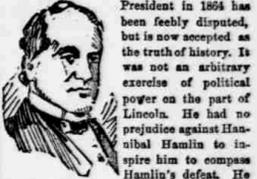
VICTORIES OF SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The fact that Abraham Lincoln conceived and executed the scheme to nominate Andrew Johnson for Vice President in 1864 has been feebly disputed, but is now accepted as the truth of history. It was not an arbitrary exercise of political power on the part of Lincoln. He had no prejudice against Hannibal Hamlin to inspire him to compass Hamlin's defeat. He had no special love for Andrew Johnson to lead him to overthrow his old associate of 1860, and make the military Governor of an insurgent State his fellow candidate for '64.

Hamlin was not in close sympathy with Lincoln; on the contrary he was known as one who passively rather than actively strengthened a powerful cabal of Republican leaders in their aggressive hostility to Lincoln and his general policy, but Lincoln was incapable of yielding to prejudice, however strong, in planning his great campaign for re-election in 1864. Had Hamlin been ten times more offensive than he was to Lincoln it would not have halted Lincoln for a moment in favoring Hamlin's renomination if he believed it good politics to do so. He rejected Hamlin not because he hated him; he accepted Johnson not because he loved him. He was guided in what he did, or what he did not, in planning the great campaign of his life that he believed involved the destiny of the country itself, by the single purpose of making success as nearly certain as possible.

Hamlin the Logical Candidate in '60. Hamlin was nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1860 simply because he was representative Republican fresh from the Democratic party. Another consideration that favored his selection was the fact that his State had been carried into the Republican party under his leadership, and that its State election in September would be the fingerboard of success or defeat in the national contest. His position as Representative, Senator and Governor, and his admitted ability and high character, fully justified his nomination as the candidate for Vice President; but when elected there was the usual steadily widening chasm between him and the Executive, and like nearly or quite all Vice Presidents, he drifted into



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Advertisement for Household Credit Co. featuring the slogan 'WE MUST HAVE THE ROOM' and 'SACRIFICE SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND BEDDING'. It lists various items like chairs, wardrobes, parlor suits, carpets, sideboards, and rockers with prices and terms of sale.

A table listing various furniture and household items for sale, including chairs, wardrobes, parlor suits, carpets, sideboards, and rockers. Each item is listed with its price and terms of sale, such as 'AS LOW AS' or 'CASH OR CREDIT'.

Buy This Week While the Stock is Complete. The Opportunity May Never Occur Again.

Large advertisement for Household Credit Co. with the address '723 & 725 LIBERTY ST., HEAD OF WOOD' and the company name in large, bold letters.