The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

UNION IS STRENGTH.

There is already evidence that the paper on freight discriminations which Mr. G. T. Oliver read before the Chamber of Commerce is bearing fruit. The business interests of the city are awakening to the seriousness of the prevalent railroad injustice toward Pittsburg, and realizing that reform can only be secured by compact organization. In another column will be found further evidence of inequity in rates and general dealings with the lords of transportation, and arguments on behalf of the establishment of a freight bureau, as furnished by Mr. J. H. Richardson. It behooves every man in Pittsburg to join in this united effort by adding his strength to the agitation, by publishing all he knows on the subject and giving his counsel and subscription to the movement.

It was a curious coincidence that just as the long-suffering and misguided patience of Pittsburg is giving way to a spirit of energetic demand for its rights, Eastern railroad men should make their appearance here on behalf of manufacturers who claim that Pittsburg is receiving favors at the expense of Eastern places. The local agents on this occasion upheld this city's interests, and persuaded the visitors that they had their due. It is noticeable, however, that this defensive action of the local agents, while good in its way, was in striking contrast to the vigor of the offensive forces, who were acting solely as the mouthpieces of shippers in their districts. One of the lessons to be learnt from the Middle States Traffic Association meeting of yesterday is the need which it demonstrated for a strongly organized body to persuade local freight agents to do their duty by their patrons in no perfunctory manner and to carry the war into the enemy's country when Pittsburg's interests and rights are at stake.

This is an age of keen competition among cities, no less than among individuals. The fittest city survives, and the city fittest to survive is the one which is best united to promote its own interests, secure its own rights, and display its advantages to the world at large.

Public spirit can do more for Pittsburg than private enterprise, and private enterprise should see that it can derive immense benefits by pooling its issues in general matters for the advancement of the municipality as a whole.

THE PARTY OF CALHOUN.

The Democratic return to the doctrine of Calhoun in its plank on the tariff has naturally attracted much attention in this campaign, but no more than it deserves. It is a significant fact in characterizing the economic vagaries of that party that by an overwhelming majority it flew in the face of all the statesmen who helped to make the country great, and adopted exclusively the doctrine of one man who framed for the purpose of nullification and who sowed the seeds of the great attempt to disrupt the Union.

Against the Democratic assertion that any purpose of protection in a tariff act is unconstitutional is to be set the assertions of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison in the early history of the country, together with the specific declaration of the first tariff bill ever passed that one of its objects was the development of home manufactures. Later comes the authority of such men as Webster and Jackson, who opposed and defeated the especial doctrine of Calhoun. It is a striking and significant fact that the Democratic Convention of 1892 refused to make a declaration of conservatism and care for industrial interests in revising the tariff, rejected the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, Webster and Jackson, and nailed the flag of Calhounism to the mast as its chosen banner in the fight of extermination against American industries.

It is little to the purpose that the Democratic candidate has in the middle of the campaign rejected his own platform. The party which as a party attempts to revive the doctrines of Calhoun after the events of the last half century is not to be trusted with power in this country.

NO LAUREATE FOR US.

The difficulty which England is having over the laureate question is indicated by the report that Mr. Gladstone has braved Mrs. Grundy and offered the title to Wm. Morris and that the poet, true to his Socialism, has refused the Government patronage with scorn. Undismayed by this example the New York *Sun* comes forward with a suggestion for a poet laureate in the United States. That journal thinks it would be well to elect a poet laureate by popular vote, with the right of suffrage given to women as well as men. This it thinks would be better than to leave the election to both Houses of Congress under Presidental veto. As to the appointment by the President, subject to the veto exerted by Senatorial courtesy, the *Sun* does not deem such a plan even worthy of notice.

Whatever plan should be adopted the idea of an American poet laureate to be chosen under our political system contains a promise of the horrors. Great and successful as our political organization has proved in overcoming the problems of a new century it has never given any promise of the exercise in popular election or Presidental appointment of that literary discrimination necessary to select a poet laureate with any approximation to judgment. It is easy to predict that after the nation had gone through the excitement of a few laureate elections, in which the candidates' religions and social beliefs, his personal record and his private behavior would be all ventilated, we would be able to present a list of selected poets rivaling the English one, comprising Shadwell, Tate, Row, Eusden, Cibber, Whitehead, Warton and Pye. This is the English list for a century and a quarter. The peril of furnishing to posterity a similar list of American laureates is enough to veto any such rash suggestion as that of the *Sun*.

The United States has as much need of a poet laureate as it has of a court painter. We can encourage genius without resorting to the idiotic fortuities of a by-gone age.

PROBABLY A WIND STORM.

The threatened conflict between the State and Federal authorities with regard to the manner of holding elections, while it has been productive of a good deal of noise, is not so far ominous of anything worse. The spirit and letter of the enactments can be followed in order to secure a fair election for both sides. If either side desires to get possession of the polls so as to carry the election by foul means that party will be responsible for the trouble.

So far as the subject matter of the present dispute is concerned the Democratic party is the one which shows such a desire. The administration under the Federal law claims the right of Federal supervisors and deputy marshals to be present during the casting and count of the ballots. This right is defined by the Federal statutes and has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. It does not conflict with any essential feature of the State law adopting the Australian ballot, though there may be an unimportant conflict with some of its minor details. To permit the Federal supervisors to discharge the duties fixed by the law can neither invalidate the election nor prevent a fair count, as the entire conduct of the election will be in the hands of the officials under the State law. The only function of the Federal officers is to prevent criminal tampering with the elections.

Under these circumstances the attitude of the New York Democrats in raising the issue assumes a very questionable hue. It is made more so when we remember that the Democratic Legislature of New York has altered the State law so as to take away the representation of both parties on election boards. What other purpose can there be in these steps except to put it into the power of Tammany to steal the election? If there is any other motive for raising this small-sized edition of nullification the New York Democrats will do well to produce it.

The party that defies Federal law, in order to grab an election by the notorious methods of Tammany, makes a very positive and damaging exhibition of its tendencies. But we think the conflict will turn out to be mainly of the nature of a wind storm.

THE ELECTION BETTOR.

After the election prophets come the election bettors. The rest of the week will be occupied by the gentry who imagine that they do their parties yeoman service by offering to bet large quantities of wind with a small percentage of cash on the success of their favorite candidates.

We read already in the organs of the respective parties that sums counted by tens of thousands are offered in various cities more or less remote from the point where the statement is made on the victory of the given organ's party, and that no one of the other party has put in an appearance to take it. The large sums thus alleged to be seeking takers on both sides, and the inability of the bettors to get together, suggests the casé of Mr. Pott and Mr. Winkle, who displayed their bloodthirstiness toward each other by each running away to another town, where they unfortunately met and began to fight by seeking opposite corners of the hotel parlor.

If there were any foundation for the superstition that elections can be affected by the bettors of either party, to what a level of idiocy would it reduce our politics! As it is the demonstration of idiocy is confined to the bluffers.

THE WILDCAT PARTY.

The experience of the country in the circulation of State bank notes is fortunately preserved in official documents. The annual message of the Governor of Indiana said in 1853:

The speculator comes to Indianapolis with a bundle of bank notes in one hand and the stock in the other. In 24 hours he is on his way to some distant point of the Union with what he denominates a legal currency, authorized by the Legislature of Indiana. He has nominally located his bank in some remote part of the State, difficult of access, where he knows no banking facilities are required, and intends that his notes shall go in the hands of persons who will have no means of demanding their redemption.

In the same year Michigan's Governor said:

At present we are giving charters to the issues of banks about which we actually know nothing, in whose management we have no participation, and are thus literally paying a large tribute for what generally in the end proves to be a great curse.

The Governor of New Jersey said:

In many cases our banks, although ostensibly located in New Jersey, have their whole business operation conducted by brokers in other States. The facility with which they may be organized and located, without reference to the wants of the community or the business of the place, is destructive to all the legitimate ends of banking.

The state of affairs thus set forth in official language, in addition to the memory of every man over fifty years old, was abolished by the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of all banks save the national system. This provision the Democratic platform proposes to repeal. Whether this is merely a sop to the Southern hatred of the national banks, or a concession to the Democratic affection for worthless money, is not important. The vital fact is that the Democratic policy as declared in its platform simply opens the door to the restoration of that chaotic condition of the currency.

It is amusing to observe the species of logic by which Democratic organs try to justify this return to the wildcat money of the era of Democratic supremacy. The Philadelphia *Record* comes forward with the assertion that when the State bank system was wound up $164,000,000 of notes were retired without loss to holders. Marvellous! Now suppose the *Record* should inform its readers how much of the State bank circulation became worthless in the hands of holders during the twenty-seven years before its retirements and how much of the national bank circulation has turned out bad in the holders' hands in the twenty-seven years since. A comparison of those ratios would be very interesting, if our cotemporary was frank enough to make it.

The *Record* goes on to quote what it asserts to be the real issue of the campaign in the words of Russell, of Massachusetts. "The people of the country will never consent to an increase of the national debt solely for the purpose of making a basis for national banks." No one proposes an increase of the national debt. The representation of that as the alternative is flat misrepresentation. The national bank system can be maintained by extending the range of solid securities to be used as a basis for circulation. Even the much derided sub-treasury proposition would furnish a more reliable basis of value for the currency than Democratic idea of flooding the country with notes based entirely on private credit.

The wildcat plank in the Democratic platform is the most striking exposure of Democratic unreliability on financial questions that has been made for a generation.

WHAT the American workman has to consider in casting his vote is whether or not he wishes the barrier which preserves his wages at an American standard to be removed. If he wishes to lower American wages to the European level he cannot do better than vote the Democratic ticket. If American citizens believe that the best thing for this country is to repudiate national industries and encourage foreign competition, they cannot do better than vote for Mr. Cleveland. If American men of business believe that experience is worth nothing, that the Protective tariff has not been productive of prosperity, and that a wild-cat currency is more conducive to the steady growth of commerce than the national monetary system, they should cast their ballots for the Democratic nominees. These are the Democratic claims, and common sense cannot indorse them.

IF civil service reform began at home both parties would find plenty of work to do within their own borders and the country would be all the better for their efforts to banish corruption and establish political purity.

UNCERTAINTIES are plentiful in this campaign. But the greatest uncertainty of all is as to the intentions of the Democratic party. The great certainties before the people are that Protection is a national benefit, and that the utterances of the Chicago platform are a menace to the country's prosperity. Commerce cannot flourish under the load of an unstable currency, and American industry can only be fostered by the exclusion of the products of foreign cheap labor.

HE who bets on the result of the election is not quite as bad as he who sells his vote for cash down or promissory considerations. But there is not much to be said for his wisdom and integrity.

AS the time for the election draws nearer the necessity for anything material to base estimates of success upon is more and more overlooked by the gentleman who are shouting to keep their courage up. Everything that is in sight and a good deal that is out of sight is claimed by everyone that wants it. The wish at this time is father, mother, brother, sister, cousin, aunt and all the other relatives to the publicly expressed thought at this time.

WHAT a relief it will be for the "independent" press of New York to be able to resume its criticism of Tammany misrule without fear of incurring Cleveland's displeasure.

AS MR. MCALLISTER'S four hundred do not at present control the politics of New York, the attempt to trace Mr. Thomas F. Gilroy's descent from a royal race is not likely to have much effect on his chances of obtaining the Mayoralty. By the by, it is a curious coincidence that New York should be the city that has made a specialty of cultivating both social and political toadyism.

THERE is a notable contrast between the eagerness to secure the reward for suppressing the Cooleys and the dilatory negligence that allowed their long-continued immunity.

AFTER November 8 the various politicians who made ante-nomination statements that various candidates could not carry various States, and who have since contradicted themselves, will have an opportunity of saying "we told you so" however the cat jumps. And at the same time they will be able to tell an uninterested public which time they meant what they said.

THE blanket ballot is likely to be blankety-blanked on November 9 unless politicians get rid of an inclination to profanity, and learn to accept defeat with equanimity.

LAPORTE, Indiana, has abolished the telephone girl by inaugurating a new automatic call system. Chicago can talk to New York with ease and comfort over the long-distance wire. And still Pittsburg contains antiquated instruments and the city cannot talk to the suburbs without losing its temper over the inconveniences which hinder communication.

POLITICAL rainbow painting cannot go on for more than five days, and the artists are choosing their pigments rather for brilliant effect than for lasting qualities.

WHAT a pity it is that Mr. Cleveland does not see his way to addressing Tammany Hall on the evils of political corruption. Or perhaps so simple a duty could be more easily performed by that eminent spoilsman, ex-Headsman Stevenson.

HEAVEN helps those that help themselves is a sound doctrine that Christian Scientists need to study and act upon.

UNINTERESTED citizens are too plentiful and disinterested politicians are too scarce in Presidential years.

IN THE PUBLIC ARENA.

JERRY SIMPSON has made 53 speeches in the campaign so far.

IN 18 months Mr. George Grossmith cleared over $105,000 by his humorous sketch, "Piano and I."

THE retiring Austrian ambassador at Berlin is Count Szechenyi, and his successor is Count Szogyenyi.

THE Bureau of Floriculture at the World's Fair has a promise of a large number of plants, measuring from 8 to 34 feet high, from Mr. Jay Gould.

MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR is not only a director of the Rider and Driver Publishing Company, of New York, but a regular contributor to its editorial and news columns.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON is as much of an enthusiast in hen farming as is ex-President Hayes, and will have one chicken house in which 1,300 youngsters will find a home until they are ripe for neck wringing.

PRINCESS MARIE OF EDINBURGH, the betrothed of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, is a beautiful and clever woman and has already won a warm place in the heart of the Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva.

EX-GOVERNOR MERRIWEATHER, of Kentucky, attained the age of 93 last Sunday. Besides serving the Blue Grass State as its chief magistrate, he was also United States Senator, succeeding Henry Clay in that office.

MR. LOUIS A. DENT, who has been appointed United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, will sail for his new post next Friday. Mr. Dent was private secretary to Mr. Blaine during the latter's term as Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN J. W. LAWLOR, who sailed from Boston June 5 in a 12-foot boat on a transatlantic voyage, and who was last heard from at North Sydney, C. B., about three months ago, has been practically given up by his friends as lost.

MISS DICKENS says that in the "Old Curiosity Shop" her father reproduced in Little Nell much of the character of her Aunt Mary, Mrs. Dickens' younger sister, who died while scarcely more than a child, and of whom Mr. Dickens was very fond.

How Do You Know?

Kansas City Times.]

Cleveland will be elected.

CAMPAIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

AFTER all the instructions that have been given out concerning the new ballot system there is still uncertainty in the minds of some voters, and a number of inquiries have reached THE DISPATCH. In response to these the statement is repeated that the proper and most convenient way to vote a straight ticket of either of the old parties is to place a cross-mark to the right of the word "Republican" or "Democratic" wherever it appears on the ballot, according to the voter's political preference. In Allegheny county this will require five marks. The first will cover the 32 Presidental electors, the two Congressmen at large and Judge of the Supreme Court. Another mark is required for the district Congressman, one for State Senator, in districts which elect this year, and one for the Representative ticket. The final mark is necessary for the county ticket, composed of Judge and Coroner. Prohibitionists, Populists and members of the Social-Labor party must place a mark to the right of each one of their candidates' names, as they are under the general head of "By nomination papers." The safest way to vote a mixed or split ticket is to place a mark opposite each name for which it is desired to vote, though a citizen who only desires to use his personal preference in the local nominations may mark the first group and then make his selections from the others. The most common error under the new system, as shown by experience in Ohio and elsewhere, is that a number of voters place the cross-mark opposite the name of the first candidate instead of the party designation. In Pennsylvania this year such a mistake would only permit the ballot to be counted for the first elector.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES has been credited with an intention to vote for Cleveland. This is a mistake. The assurance is given that he is the same steadfast Republican that he was when a member of Mr. Garfield's Cabinet.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE MASON has returned to Washington from West Virginia after several weeks' participation in the lively canvass in that State. He is convinced that President Harrison will be re-elected, and that he will get the electoral vote of the little mountain Commonwealth. "The majority for Mr. Cleveland in West Virginia four years ago was about 500," said Mr. Mason, "and we expect this year to reverse that order and give Mr. Harrison the majority. I have been through the State, and I know there are excellent grounds for the faith the Republicans have. We have made a vigorous fight and have put the tariff in the foreground, believing that to be the great issue, West Virginia being largely a manufacturing State. The Democrats have dodged everthing but the force bill, and have made that paramount to everything, but it has no terrors for the people of my State. The Republicans will give the electoral vote of the State to Mr. Harrison, and we will also elect our State ticket." The commissioner takes a decidedly Republican view of the Congressional outlook and predicts that the Democrats will lose three of the four Democratic members of the State. "Mr. Pendleton, in the First district," said he, "has no possible show to be returned, and Mr. Alderson, of the Third district, we feel will, beyond any doubt, be defeated. The Republicans of the State are claiming the three districts, and say that the only one in doubt is that represented by Mr. Wilson, where the Democrats are moving heaven and earth to return the great champion of Democratic free trade."

THE fact that the weather for the past day or two has been better adapted to their "gum shoe campaign" has given the Buckeye Democrats some slight encouragement.

UNDER the caption of "The Great Problem in the West" the independent Washington *Post* editorially observes: "Serious and thoughtful men of both parties are asking themselves whether the more enthusiastic Democrats are not reckoning without their host when they make calculations on the possible gains of the third party in certain Western States. The inquiry is fascinating, perhaps, but is it not both illusory and dangerous? Suppose, for example, that the Populites carry the three States in which they seem to have a chance. Nebraska has eight votes, Kansas ten, and Nevada three—21 in all. Suppose, then, that Mr. Cleveland should carry New York and Wisconsin, and Mr. Harrison Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia. That, if the other calculations of the experts be correct, would throw the election into the House of Representatives. Suppose, however, that Mr. Harrison gets 210 votes in the Electoral College and Mr. Cleveland 205—suppose anything, in fact, which would give the electors of Nebraska, Kansas, and Nevada the balance of power—what warrant is there for the assumption that the Populite electors of those three States would cast their vote for General Weaver, and so refer the election to a Democratic House? Is it at all assured that when the issue actually confronts them—when they have to choose between Harrison and Cleveland without any possible chance of electing their own man—is it at all assured that in such an emergency they will defeat Mr. Harrison and elect Mr. Cleveland by the simple process of throwing the election into the House of Representatives? All this is mere speculation, but it is interesting, and it opens up a channel of thought that has not yet been explored."

As an offset to his political prospects Mr. Cleveland has now a steam yacht worth a comfortable fortune. Mr. E. C. Benedict now speaks of his yatch, the Oneida, as "Mr. Cleveland's yacht," but as it costs over $30,000 a year to run the boat, Mr. Cleveland does not claim the property, but leaves it in Mr. Benedict's hands, only asking for a ride in her once in a while. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Cleveland were out fishing, and the ex-President was bragging how many fish he could catch. Mr. Benedict, while having profound faith in Mr. Cleveland's ability to catch votes, was inclined to doubt his ability to catch fish in the quantities of which he was boasting. As he gave expression to his doubts, Mr. Cleveland proposed a bet, and it came about that the ex-President wagered his highly valued fishing rod, the gift of an old friend, against Mr. Benedict's yacht that he would catch a certain number of fish in a certain length of time. To everybody's surprise, Mr. Cleveland won, but he hasn't claimed the yacht.

"THE PRESIDENT" is the term used at national Democratic headquarters in speaking of the Democratic caadidate. He is not alluded to as "Mr. Cleveland," or as the "ex-President," or as "Governor," but as "President," this being descriptive of him both in a past tense, and, as the Democratic managers fondly dream, in a future tense as well.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER, of Pennsylvania, has returned to Wilkesbarre from an extensive European trip. In speaking of the feeling on the other side regarding the Presidental contest he says: "There seems to be more interest in England as to the result of our elections than there is in Pennsylvania. The London *Times*, *Standard*, *Spectator* and *Telegraph* all assert that a tariff for revenue only, such as the Democratic platform proposes, will be as good for England as actual free trade, for the reason that it would open American markets to all manufactured goods. They are, therefore, shouting for Cleveland and predicting his election. The denunciation of the McKinley bill is very severe. The solicitude of English manufacturers for the welfare of their American competitors is really touching. I suppose the proper thing for any man to do who wants wages reduced to the English scale is to vote for "revenue only." Perhaps it would be a good thing to surrender and allow England, France, Germany and Austria to manufacture for us, turn our mechanics and millhands into farmers, and raise grain to pay for what we need from abroad, but I do not think so. Let all the machinists, painters and bricklayers who want to work ten hours for $1 20, and all the laborers who hanker after 70 cents for a day's work, walk up like men and vote for Cleveland and reform."

THE old New York expression of "coming down to Harlem river" with a certain majority is no longer accurate. New York City's limits have been enlarged and the little Bronx river is now the dividing line of the two sections.

The Trust They Like.

Omaha World-Herald.]

A beer combine is the latest grinding monopoly. Consumers say that they would rather have trust for the drinks than a drink trust.

Strange Bedfellows, Indeed.

Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Democrats in New York are happy. Cleveland and Grace and Croker have all climbed into the same bed, and the tiger guards the door.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Rev. Mr. Williams and the Encyclopedia Britannica Answered as to Alleged Jesuit Maxims—Kindly Close of a Controversy.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I see in to-day's issue what purposes to be an answer by Mr. Williams to my question put to him some days ago in regard to his assertion that the Jesuits taught the principle, "The end justifies the means." His words were, "We are not accustomed to act on the Jesuit maxim, 'The end justifies the means.'" I requested the gentleman to kindly name the Jesuit who taught this, and the book and page where it was to be found. He fails to do this in his reply, and repeats the charge on the authority of some unknown writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," who bases his opinion on some principles found in the writings of the Jesuits and others. These will be examined by and by. Let me say right here, that the "Britannica" is very poor authority on such a question. I am satisfied Mr. Williams is better informed than the man who wrote that article in the "Britannica," and far less prejudiced against the Catholic Church. Mr. Williams says he ought not to notice my question because it was anonymous. I gave my initials, F. K. What more does the "Britannica" writer give at the end of the article quoted by Mr. Williams?—only initials (R. F. L.) I thank Mr. Williams for his kind words about the saint of the Catholic Church and beg to assure him that I have none but the kindest feelings for my non-Catholic friends and fellow citizens. Now to his answer: He says that in making the assertion which I denied "I used a popularly current phrase." Where is just where Mr. Williams made the mistake. There have been "popularly current phrases" from remote times, such as "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" and, like this phrase, they are often erroneous and cause mischief—just as this phrase helped to prejudice the Jews against our Lord. It is the duty of a public teacher and scholar to sift such phrases and see what is in them, chaff or wheat.

To show that what he asserted was correct Mr. Williams refers me to "an undoubted authority," the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Now, as far as this matter is concerned, the Britannica's authority is no more and no less than the unknown (to me) writer of that article on the Jesuits, and, as this writer is evidently prejudiced against the Church and Jesuits, his authority is not "undoubted." In this article—Jesuits—we read, for instance, "Two causes have been at work to produce the universal failure of the great company in all its plans and efforts. And first stands its lack of powerful intellects." Ye gods! "A Daniel come to judgment!" What will the illustrious alumni of the Jesuits say of the "powerful intellect" which conceived that judgment? I ask is R. F. L. "undoubted authority" on the Jesuits after that? Well, let us hear him as quoted by Mr. Williams: "The result of dispassionate examination of these and kindred works (F. Gury, Ligouri and Scavini) * * * is that the three principles of probabilism, of mental reservation, and of justification of means by ends * * * are recognized maxims of the society." Merely stating that Ligouri was not a Jesuit but the Founder of the Redemptorists, and that the question is not about "probabilism" or "mental reservation," let us see what proof the learned encyclopedist gives for asserting that the Jesuists teach "the end justifies the means."

Busembaum is quoted: "Cum finis est licitus etiam media licita"—"When the end is lawful, the means are lawful." Are we to understand this to be the same as "the end justifies the means." In the maxim quoted from Busembaum there is no question of justifying means. To justify means necessarily implies that the means are unjust, as means good or indifferent in themselves need no justification. Busembaum does not speak here of unlawful means. Why try to make him say what he does not? Again, from the same: "Cui licitus est finis etiam licent media"—"To whom the end is lawful the means are lawful also." Does Mr. Williams deny this? If it be lawful for him to raise corn in his field, for instance, is it a crime to say that it is also lawful for him to till the field, procure the seed, plant it and cultivate it? Deny this principle in its clear and obvious sense, and you deny that a man can ever realize any lawful end—similar reasoning applies to the two other principles quoted—but nowhere does R. F. L. show us that the Jesuits teach the maxim "The end justifies the means."

Now, let me refer Mr. Williams to the work of one of the Jesuits mentioned in the E. B. article, Gury, and give him the title of the work and the page, so he may get his information at "first hands." The work is "Compendium Theologicæ Moralis," fourth edition, 1868, Auctore, P. Joanne Petro Gury, S. J. Pars I. "De Actibus Humanis," page 5. Gury, treating on this subject, says: Parro nunquam fas est malum, quantum vis leve, ad bonum quodcumque procurandum; nam, juxta pervulgatum axioma ex apostolo de promptum (Rom. iii., 8) nunquam sunt facienda mala ut eveniant bona. "Sic mentiri tibi non licet etiam ad vitam hominis salvandam." "Wherefore," says Gury, "it is never right to do evil, however slight, to procure any good whatever, for, according to the well-known axiom of the apostle (Rom., 3, 8): "Evil things are never to be done that good may come." "Thus," continues Gury, "it is not lawful for thee to lie even to save a man's life." Now, Mr. Editor, is not this the very opposite of the principle "The end justifies the means?" Certainly to save a human life would be a good end; but this Jesuit, Gury, says it is not lawful to procure even that end if you have to lie to do it. Why? Because Gury, S. J., holds with St. Paul and the whole Catholic Church that "evil must never be done that good may come." In the face of this how can an honorable man hold that the Jesuits teach "the end justifies the means?"

The Jesuits have been accused of many things, but I think their worst enemy will hardly accuse them of stupidity. But stupid indeed would they be if they taught those two opposite principles—"The end justifies the means," and "evil is never to be done that good may come." The doctrines of faith and morals held and taught by the Jesuits are simply the doctrines of the Catholic Church. They are in the front rank of her faithful and loyal sons.

Mr. Williams complains that I did not give my name to the public. My reason was and is that I dislike notoriety, and besides, my name is of small moment to the public. You, Mr. Editor, may, if you please, give my name and address to Mr. Williams if he deign to ask them, but please continue to keep them from the public for the reasons I gave. I agree with Mr. Williams in his dislike for controversy, and state positively this ends the dispute as far as I am concerned.

And now I beg the gentleman to forgive any seemingly unkind word I may have written, assuring him I set down naught in malice. I again thank him for his kind words about the saints of the church and its members in general. I never saw Mr. Williams to my knowledge, and may never meet him on this side the grave, but I do hope with all my soul that he and I will be at the right hand of the Master on the Last Day. F. K.

PITTSBURG, November 1, 1892.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

He Replies to Those Who Sent Him Messages of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President today requested the publication of the following card:

"The expressions of sympathy with me and our family in our great sorrow, from individuals, from societies, from church conventions, from public meetings, from political clubs and committees of all parties, and, indeed, from all our people, have been so tender and so full of respect and love for Mrs. Harrison that I reluctantly abandon the purpose of making a personal acknowledgment of each. We are grateful, very grateful for this great cup of good will and for your prayerful intercessions. May God give to each of you in every trial that grace and strength which you have asked for us.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Both in Season.

Boston Herald.]

Political affairs are a good deal like charity just at present. They begin to hum.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ernest Voss, Journalist.

Ernest Voss, who stole 2,000,000 marks from a savings bank at Vernon, Germany, in 1884, was recently found dead in his room in Hoboken. Voss was a director of the bank which he robbed. His theft wrecked it. Instead of imprisoning Voss he was adjudged insane and committed to an insane asylum. He escaped from the asylum and disappeared. Voss was employed as editor of a New York German paper.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT GRANT, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, aged 78 years, is dead.

REV. JAMES A. DONNELLY, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, died at 1 o'clock A. M. Wednesday. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

J. P. DOLD, a well-known business man of Braddock, died Tuesday evening of typhoid fever, aged 35 years. He had been a resident of the borough for 15 years, and was a prominent man in secret societies.

MRS. LOUISA A. SPADE was buried Tuesday at Cresson, having died of heart disease Saturday. Mrs. Spade was born at Danville, Pa., in 1802, and was married in 1822, and she has 141 descendants. Thirteen of these are children, 65 grandchildren, 60 are great grandchildren, and two babes the children of the latter.

SOCIETY AND CHARITY.

Ingathering of the Needlework Guild—Contribution From the Home of Incurables—Pittsburg Soprano Married in Illinois—Musicale at Shadyside—Social Chatter.

YESTERDAY all the attention of the society ladies of the two cities seemed to be taken up with the ingathering of the Needlework Guild. They arrived at the Third Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, at 9 o'clock in the morning and stayed till nearly six in the evening, being busy in the work of receiving all sorts of clothing from the many contributors who are desirous of helping in this excellent cause. There was clothing of all descriptions, including made-up garments for people of both sexes and all ages, from the infant in long clothes to the old man and woman who require warm fabrics to keep their blood in circulation, and who, like the babies, care nothing for the style of garments so that they are comfortable. Underwear of various materials, sacques and wrappers, nightgowns, flannel and other skirts, women's shawls and mittens and men's shirts, sheets, towels, comforters, shoes, slippers, hoods, jerseys, etc. There seemed to be enough clothing piled up to clothe and keep warm all the poor people of Pittsburg twice over, but everything was given away before the close of the ingathering, and more could have been disposed of had it been there.

The Home for Incurables was represented by two large dolls, dressed, and a number of pretty paper flowers. They were made by the inmates of the Home, who, although they received their share of the goods brought to the ingathering, felt that they should do something for the benefit of the Southside Hospital. These dolls will be placed in the booth at the fair set aside for the purpose of showing the graces of doll land. This is a beautiful thought on the part of the poor sufferers, who cannot enter very much into the pleasures of the outside world, and few of whom will be able to attend the fair in the Postoffice building next week. Mrs. W. A. Herron, president, and Miss Mary E. Dawson, secretary, of the Pittsburg branch of the Needlework Guild, were in charge yesterday, and are spreading the influence of the guild as far and fast as they can. Every charity in the two cities was remembered with big bundles of drygoods.

The ladies of the Pittsburg branch worked so hard yesterday that they think it would be advisable to give two days to the next ingathering, so that they will have one day to receive and the next to send out. The Allegheny branch will hold its ingathering November 17 in Carnegie Hall. The ingathering of the Southside branch will be held on the same day in St. Mark's Guild House.

ONE of the principal social events of the week will be the musicale Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, at "Grand View," Shadyside. The proceeds are to go toward the furnishing of the nurses' dormitories of the Homeopathic Hospital. The musicale will be under the auspices of the lady managers of the hospital.

YESTERDAY morning Miss K. J. Smith, daughter of Mr. J. G. Smith, of this city, was married to Mr. James F. Hedges, a business man of Buffalo. The ceremony took place in a parlor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the couple, Rev. A. E. Ellis, pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges will reside in Buffalo.

MISS MARY BEESLEY, soprano of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, who has been visiting her mother in Jacksonville, Ill., was quietly married there Tuesday evening to Mr. Alex. Forbes Adams, of the firm of Jones & Laughlin. The bride was educated in Dresden, and has for some time been one of the popular vocalists of this part of the country. Her father died last July, and on this account the wedding was not announced beforehand. Mr. Adams' father, who also died lately, was a clergyman of considerable reputation in the Scottish church. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will be at home to their friends in Pittsburg at Shady and Fifth avenues, after this week.

PROF. CRAIN, of Germany, was one of the entertainers at Mrs. George H. Taylor's delightful "talk" yesterday afternoon. He delivered an address on "Germany." These "talks" have become one of the most popular forms of entertainment in Pittsburg and Mrs. Taylor has received a great many compliments on her novel idea and there is a larger attendance every week.

Gossip of Society.

A MEETING is to be held to-morrow evening by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Keeley League, in the parlor of the Keeley Institute, Oakland. Among those expected to be present are J. M. Kelly, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Mrs. S. S. Gibson, Mrs. S. S. Collins, and Mrs. Hughes.

THE ladies of the Ninth U. P. Church, Allegheny, are to open the bazaar in Semple's Hall to-day. Great preparations have been made for the event, and there is every reason to hope that it will be a success.

TO-DAY Miss Elizabeth McCreary, of Erie, is to be married to Mr. Harvey McBrier, formerly of Allegheny City. Mr. Harry Thompson, of North avenue, Allegheny, has gone to Erie to act as best man.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Bellevue M. E. Church have cards out for the annual supper at the church this evening. A good musical and literary programme will be presented.

A TREAT for music lovers will be the choral service at St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday morning. Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung, a boy choir assisting.

THE first meeting of the season of the Matrons' and Maid's Euchre Club took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Bailey, Cliff street.

IN the Baptist Church, Uniontown, last evening, Mrs. Emma Wilson, of that city was to become the bride of Mr. Harry H. Howard, of Masontown.

MR. JAMES CHENFURD, of Wilkinsburg, will entertain the members of the Young People's Society of the R. C. Church, of Wilkinsburg, Friday evening.

A LECTURE on "Soldier Life" will be delivered by Mr. George Reed, of Harrisburg, November 17, under the auspices of Post 3.

MR. C. A. PARKER, well-known as a member and stage manager of the Andrews and other opera companies, has settled in Pittsburg.

A DELIGHTFUL progressive euchre was given last evening by Mrs. Fleming at her home on Irwin avenue, Allegheny.

A Good Point in the Campaign.

Baltimore American.]

One moral of a close campaign is that it is hard for floaters to get on swimmingly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WHO says that 13 is an unlucky number? There are 13 baseball players in the Boston club.—*Chicago Mail.*

ALL this rejoicing over the close of the baseball season is premature. It has not closed. It has simply gone indoors.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE verdict will now be that our city has not only the best club in existence, but very nearly, if not quite, the best club ever gathered.—*Boston Herald.*

EVIDENTLY there is something wrong in the management of baseball affairs, which, if not corrected, may lead to the shelving of the national game.—*Baltimore Herald.*

IT is quite evident that during the winter the baseball magnates will have to devise some plan to rescue the game or else suffer a more disastrous season in 1893.—*Washington Post.*

THE Boston team seems to have had both luck and the umpires on its side, and the result of the championship contest will do much, no doubt, to disgust Cleveland lovers of baseball with the national game.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT is to be hoped that when the season of 1893 opens there will be new people, of a better character, engaged to uphold baseball than the majority of those who were prominent in the sport for a number of years past.—*Harrisburg Star.*

BASEBALL will be promoted and elevated by the happy and reputable behavior of its more celebrated representatives as they finish their endeavors for the year. It augurs well for a genuine revival of popular interest in the sport at no distant future day.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BASEBALL has apparently served its day and its days seem near an end. Perhaps there may be a renaissance. But the ball players have come to the end of their string; they can play very little better; there is no more progress to be made. The people have seen it all. They are tired of review