

BLAINE'S REVIEW

Sums Up the Issues of the Campaign.

LETTERS OF THE CANDIDATES.

Points of Praise for Harrison's Document.
Party Platforms Compared—The Most Remarkable Thing in the Campaign, in His Estimation, is the Bringing Into Prominence of the Federal Elections Bill.

New York, Oct. 24.—Mr. Blaine's long promised utterance on the Presidential election of 1892 appears in the November number of the "North American Review," which is published to-day. It comprises thirteen pages of the "Review." Mr. Blaine notes the lack of excitement attending the present elections, contrasted with the turmoil of interest that characterized the campaign of the "old" election. This change of the public interest in such contests, he suggests, may be accounted for by the growth in population and the consequent absorption of interest in vast commercial and financial operations, and it may possibly indicate a subsidence in the future of extreme partisanship.

Mr. Blaine gives special attention to the letters of the Presidential candidates. Of President Harrison's letter he says, among other things: "Perhaps none of his predecessors has made so exhaustive, and so more a clear presentation of the issues involved."
 Mr. Cleveland's letter is subjected to a searching criticism. Mr. Blaine finds it a greater measure than Mr. Harrison's. It departs from the platform of the party; in fact, that "Mr. Cleveland has made the platform upon which he is to vote before the people," and that "Mr. Cleveland's departures from the positions of his party's platform on the question of the tariff confirm the impression, which is made general, that a large proportion of the Democratic party believe in protection in some form."

Mr. Blaine makes caustic comments upon Mr. Cleveland's utterances on the tariff and State banks. He upholds the Republican policy of granting liberal pensions to veterans of the war. The most remarkable thing in the Presidential campaign of 1892, Mr. Blaine regards as "the manner which, in some sections of the country, all other issues have been put out of sight, and the Force bill alone brought into prominence." He compliments the editor of the "Sun" for the author of this policy. The representations made as to the purpose and effect of the Force bill, however, he declares to be inconsistent with the spirit of President Harrison's letter.

Mr. Blaine is full and explicit as to his treatment of the subject of reciprocity. He asserts that a material increase has been caused in the trade of this country by reciprocal treaties with other countries, and quotes figures in relation to the increase of trade with the Leeward and Windward Islands and Cuba. He predicts in relation to Cuba that "we shall conquer by commerce far better than by force of arms, and cordially establish such mutual interests between Cuba and this country that commercially the two countries will be one."

Dealing with the claim of the Democratic party to be the Jeffersonian party, Mr. Blaine says: "It would surprise Jefferson, if he could see more appear in the flesh, to learn that he is held as endorser of all the principles and measures advocated by the Democratic party to-day. It is, perhaps, not worth while to enter into any elaborate argument on the subject, but the Democracy owes no little of its success to the persistence with which its adherents have made their disciples believe this pretension through all the mutations of their party—it was equally true, it must be supposed, when Mr. Buchanan, a converted Federalist, was the President-elect of the Democracy; though it is well known that the object of Mr. Jefferson's most intense dislike was the Federal party."

"In vain it is pointed out that the position of Jefferson on any subject was directly the reverse of the Democratic position; he is duly quoted on the next convention, and a new oath of allegiance is taken to his principles. In 1801, after a severe contest, Jefferson came to the presidency as the founder and head of the Republican party. The prefix Democratic was sometime, though seldom, used. The tenacity with which Jefferson held to the protective principle was only proportioned to the necessities of the country. His action in 1807, when he declined to recommend the repeal or alteration of the revenue law, after a surplus of \$14,000,000 had been accumulated, puts him in the strongest contrast to Mr. Cleveland. In his term of office, treated the surplus accumulated as the sum of all villainies."

In conclusion Mr. Blaine calls attention to the essential agreement of the two parties on the great majority of issues. "It is interesting and suggestive," he says, "to look over the platforms of the two parties, and see how much alike they are in several vital measures after the usual and decisive measures have been stated. If parties would aim to discover and define those subjects on which there is a vital difference of opinion, and would confine discussion to those issues, they would not only simplify the contest, but also greatly help in arriving at the truth, which is the ultimate object of popular discussion and popular election."

To Try ex-Private Fame's Case.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24.—On next Wednesday the case of ex-Private Fame, of the 10th regiment, against Col. Hawkins, will be tried in court here. Fame's claim will come up in court here. It will be remembered, was brought up by the "thum" and discharged out of camp in disgrace during the Homestead troubles. The case is heard of the attorney on the part of Fame, chairman of the Carnegie library company.

SEIZED AN AMERICAN BARK.

The Cape Horn Pigeon Taken Into Vladivostok by a Russian Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, belonging to the firm of J. & W. K. Wing, of New Bedford, Mass., was seized by a Russian naval officer commanding the confiscated sealing schooner Marie on Sep. 10.

The bark was in the southern part of Okhotsk Sea, only 84 miles from Iturup, an island belonging to Japan. The cause for seizure, as given by the Russian officer, was for whaling in Okhotsk Sea, which was closed and belonged to Russia. The crew of the Cape Horn Pigeon were sent to Vladivostok in the Marie in charge of their first mate, and the Russians took possession of the bark and took her to the same port. The Marie arrived on Sep. 15, and the Cape Horn Pigeon on Sep. 19.

Directly after the arrival of the latter vessel her crew was taken from the schooner and put on shore, with no food or shelter. They were unable to get satisfaction from the police authorities and lived for five days in the storehouse of a charitable Chinaman, who gave them food and lodging. The master of the Cape Horn Pigeon sent a telegram to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, and a cable message to the owners of the vessel.

A protest against the illegal seizure was presented to the Governor-General and one to the Admiral of the port. The United States steamship Marion was in the harbor and her commanding officer sent a protest to Vice-Admiral Tystor, commanding all the Russian naval force on that station. The Cape Horn Pigeon was restored to her master on Sep. 25, and the Vice-Admiral told him that the seizure was a mistake in the judgment on the part of the commanding officer of the Marie.

The bark is to be held until the claim for damages against the Russian government has been presented and the receipt acknowledged by the Vice-Admiral. The claim is to be final, an agreement being made that no further claims would be presented. The claim has been settled in and is for \$4,985. It will be settled in St. Petersburg.

THEY FEAR BERI BERI.

The Japanese Disease Causes Alarm Among New York Health Officers.

New York, Oct. 24.—A new disease, contagious and fatal, has reached this port, causing much alarm among the health officers at quarantine. The disease is imported from Japan, where it is known as beri beri.

The bark H. P. Cann arrived off quarantine yesterday, 170 days out from Honolulu, and reported that two deaths from the disease had occurred en route. Seaman Thomas Russell died on Sep. 23, and Carpenter John Nugent on Oct. 8. Both were buried at sea.

When the ship arrived at Norfolk, Va., the first mate and seven men, who were stricken with beri beri, were put ashore and sent to the hospital.

The disease is unknown here. The authorities are at a loss how to handle it should other ships follow with the disease on board.

The Cann is laden with sugar and tea, and makes the third vessel which has reached this port in the past four weeks, on which death from this disease has been reported.

The disease is said to resemble yellow fever somewhat, but it is more fatal. The Cann will be detained at Quarantine and thoroughly disinfected, while stringent measures will be adopted to cope with the disease from other vessels arriving from the fever stricken Japanese ports.

"WHITE CAPS" MURDER A TRAMP.

Two Laborers Under Arrest Charged With Having Committed the Crime.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Alfred Schneck and Oliver Schneck, laborers of Sunnyside, are under arrest on warrants issued at the instance of District Attorney Brownback, charging them with the murder of Lucas Smith, a tramp, who was well known in the upper end of this county and in the lower section of Berks county.

TO KNIFE THE WARDEN

Perry Did Not Crave Liberty, But Revenge.

HIS LEASE OF FREEDOM WAS BRIEF.

Recaptured Within the Prison Walls—Struck Down by a Guard, and, It is Reported, Fatally Injured The Escape—Excitement at Lyons Among Those Whom He Threatened to Kill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—It was a very brief period of liberty which Oliver Curtis Perry enjoyed after his escape from his cell.

He was captured inside the prison wall, and the only result of his desperate attempt to escape is to make his condition more miserable.

After escaping from the wing in which his cell was located, Perry boldly crossed the prison yard and hid in the basement of the broom shop, where Convict Johnson was murdered by a fellow prisoner only a few weeks ago.

When the night had sufficiently advanced for the darkness to conceal his movements, Perry tried to gain access to the broom shop. It was closely guarded, however, and he next proceeded to the marble shop. Here again he was frustrated in his attempt to gain admittance, as the guards were on the alert, and his efforts attracted their attention.

Perry started to run as soon as he found that his presence was discovered. He went directly to the collar shop, where a large number of knives are kept, the fugitive's one idea seeming to be to secure a weapon of some kind.

As he neared the collar shop he was seen by Keeper Tunis, who stood in the shadow of the building. When within ten feet of the guard, Perry was challenged and ordered to halt. He did not obey and the guard fired a shot from his rifle over the convict's head.

This had no effect upon Perry, other than to change the course in which he was running and to increase his speed. His change of direction was fatal, however, as it caused him to pass within reach of Keeper Smith, who, without waiting to challenge the fleeing man, struck him over the head with his heavy night stick.

So powerful was the blow that the cane was broken, and Perry was stretched unconscious at the keeper's feet, the blood flowing freely from a deep wound. Perry was at once taken to the dungeon where he will be confined for some time to come without even the comfort of a board to rest upon.

It is said that after his capture Perry told Warden Durston that it was not liberty he sought, but an opportunity to stick a knife into him. He has conceived a deep hatred for the Warden during his long confinement in the screen cell.

The instrument which Perry used to dig through the wall of his cell was the iron leg of his bedstead, which he had managed to loosen from its fastening.

After the wily little desperado had been safely lodged in a dungeon the extra guards were relieved.

Warden Durston assembled them in the keepers' hall and in an address warned them not to discuss the matter of Perry's escape and capture in public. Despite these precautions, however, the particulars have transpired.

A rumor is in circulation that Perry was very seriously hurt by Keeper Smith's blow, and that death may result. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

FEARED PERRY'S VENGEANCE.

His Escape Caused Alarm at Lyons, N. Y., Among Railroad Employees.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The news that Oliver Curtis Perry had escaped from Auburn prison created not only excitement here, the scene of his notorious acts of last winter, but genuine alarm, especially among those who had anything to do with the capture and trial of the desperado.

TO CARRY THE MATTER HIGHER.

U. S. Grand Jury Will be Asked to Proceed Against Monmouth Park Officers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—There is great indignation among the members composing the law and order league and the churches of Monmouth county because the recent grand jury failed to indict officers and bookmakers of the Park Association. They are greatly enraged because the supporters of the park insinuate that the Rev. S. Edward Young, the Secretary of the County League, was not in Freehold while the grand jury was in session because he was afraid to give his testimony.

In Mr. Young's sermon on the subject, last night he spoke at length on the subject, refuting the charge. It is the intention of the Law and Order League to carry the matter before the United States grand jury, and the politicians and gamblers are much agitated over the proposed action.

Zimmerman and Sanger to Race.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Zimmerman and Sanger, the two famous wheelmen, have been matched for a trophy to be represented in \$2,000 and side stakes of \$20,000 more, six weeks from this date in the South, probably in New Orleans, but if not on the track there, then at Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Ga., or in Jacksonville, Fla. The man winning two out of three events set, one, two and five miles, will be declared the victor. In order to save these two stars to the world of amateurs they will not touch a penny of the money.

Suicide of a Meditative Topper.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—"Tip" Brown, a village character, was attacked by delirium tremens in Christopher Hopp's saloon, and started to drown himself in the river. He was finally prevented from doing so and locked up. Hopp himself was a periodical drunkard, and Brown's condition set him to thinking, so it appeared from his talk, as to how he was likely to wind up if he did not quit. He brooded over the matter several hours, and then cut his throat from ear to ear, expiring instantly.

Murderer Van Loon Must Hang.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The Circuit Court has handed down its decision in the case of Frank Van Loon, the second Jesse James, whose bold robbery of the Columbus Grove Bank and the murder of the cashier startled the world last August. Van Loon is condemned to hang next month and his attorneys filed a motion to take the case up on an error, but the court in its decision refused the petition and the defense will carry the case up.

Threatened With a Water Famine.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 24.—The Kittanning Point reservoir from which this city gets its water supply is entirely dry. The storage reservoir contains only enough water to last twenty-four hours with ordinary usage. Water is turned on only two hours in the forenoon. Unless there shall be rain soon a famine will be the result.

Lost Cash and Jewelry in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Several of the party of Washington guests at the World's Fair dedication in Chicago last week were sufferers at the hands of sneak thieves or burglars. Marquis Imperiali, secretary of the Italian Legation, lost \$50 in cash, a pair of diamond studs, a pearl pin and the jeweled insignia of the several orders with which he has been decorated. One of the ladies lost a valuable pocketbook containing \$35 in money and two or three pieces of diamond jewelry.

Found Dead in His Bath Room.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Edwin J. Denning, senior member of the dry goods firm of E. J. Denning & Co., successors to the retail business of A. T. Stewart, was found dead yesterday in the bath room of his residence, 5 East Ninth street. Denning entered the bath room about 11 o'clock Saturday night, but it was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that he was found dead, leaning over the tub. Death was due to paralysis of the heart.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—The final arrangements for Friday have been completed, and the gathering promises to be most successful in every respect. Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are expected to arrive Tuesday, and the throng of delegates, several hundred in number, will begin to come about the same time. Headquarters of the convention will open at the Albany hotel Thursday morning.

Increase in Germany's Exports.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The reports of thirteen United States Consuls in Germany show that the exports from this country to the United States in July, August and September amounted to \$15,370,000. The increase of nearly \$8,000,000 is due to the heavy exports of sugar which previously were checked by the American Sugar Trust.

Minister Egan Greatly Incensed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Minister Patrick Egan is greatly incensed at the attack upon him by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh in his speech Wednesday night. Mr. Egan characterizes Mr. MacVeagh's remarks relative to his official fitness as a "rascally attack wholly without foundation." Mr. Egan says he will reply in an open letter.

Launch of the Ammen Ram Postponed.

BATH, Me., Oct. 24.—The launch of the Ammen ram has been indefinitely postponed.

Villages Destroyed by Floods.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Despatches from Cagliari state that the floods in Sardinia have not subsided. The villages of San Sperate, Assimini, Decimo, Etmas and Bazzali have been partially destroyed.

A Transportation Scheme.

In an article on country roads and electricity in the Electrical World by William N. Black, a scheme for covering the country with a network of electric roads is outlined. The plan is to build electric lines through every part of the country connecting the various lines of railroad and placing the farmers in close communication with the cities and markets. Of course, this would be practicable only in the more thickly settled portions of the United States, and could hardly apply to the great prairies of the West. The farmer would thus have rapid transportation for all his farm products, for any kind of freight and for himself and family. In addition to this, power could be taken from the lines for harvesting, ploughing, or any other of the numerous forms of work which are now done by slower and more expensive means. It might be argued that such a system would never pay interest on the capital invested in it, which is probably true. But the same can be said of the building of country roads. The expense of constructing such a network of electric lines would not be greater, and would probably be considerable less than that of building first class roads. The present wretched condition of the country roads is a well known fact, and it is only a question of time when an immense amount of money must be expended in improving them, or the same must be devoted to the construction of some such system as that outlined by Mr. Black.—New York Herald.

Lower Your Head to Think.

Dr. Lawder Brunton has made a discovery which ought to entitle him to the gratitude of all who live by intellectual labor. It is nothing less than the secret of how to have ideas at will. One night, after a long day's work, this eminent physician was called upon to write an article immediately. He sat down, with pen, ink and paper before him, but not a single idea came into his head, not a single word could he write. Lying back he then soliloquized: "The brain is the same as it was yesterday, and it worked then; why will it not work to-day?"

Then it occurred to him that the day before he was not so tired, and that probably the circulation was a little brisker than to-day. He next considered the various experiments on the connection between cerebral circulation and mental activity, says the London News, and concluded that if the blood would not come to the brain the best thing would be to bring the brain down to the blood.

It was at this moment that he was seized with the happy thought of laying his head flat upon the table. At once his ideas began to flow and his pen to run across the paper.

By and by Dr. Brunton thought, "I am getting on so well I may sit up now." But it would not do. "The moment," he continues, "that I raised my head my mind became an utter blank, so I put my head down again flat upon the table and finished my article in that position."—[San Francisco Examiner.]

When Forks Came In.

It was about the year 1600 and in the reign of James I. when forks were first introduced into England. This "piece of refinement," we are told, was derived from the Italians. In a curious book of travels, published in the year 1611, the writer says:

"I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through which I passed that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels. Neither do I think that any other nation in Christendom doth use it, but only Italy. The Italians, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, do always at their meales use a little forke when they cut their meate. For while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish, they fasten their forke, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish. This form of feeding is generally in use in all Italy, their forkes being for the most part made of iron or steel, and some of silver, but those are only used by gentlemen." Before the revolution in France it was customary, when a gentleman had been invited out to dinner, to send his servant in advance with his knife, fork and spoon. If he had no servant he carried them with him in his pocket. Some of the peasantry in certain parts of Germany and Switzerland to-day carry a case in their pockets containing a knife, fork and spoon.—[Detroit Free Press.]

Sweet-Faced Japanese.

A writer says that perhaps the secret of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of Japanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying, saves the wear of mind on that subject, and the bareness of the houses and simplicity of diet makes housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean, and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the houses with the foot-wear worn in the dusty streets.

And then the feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as the scenes on the stage, and let in all out-of-doors, change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires. Well, perhaps Buffalo women are not as sweet and serene as they might be, but Buffalo is not Japan. Women here cannot live in houses that can be turned into verandas at a moment's notice. There are seasons and days in Buffalo when piazza life is not inviting. The Japanese women, moreover, probably do not reside with "ladies" who are continually giving them "a week's notice."—[Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.]

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Six Thought to Have Perished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The fire Saturday night at Folsom and Beale streets caused a loss of \$50,000, \$50,000 of which falls on Tallant's California oil works, and the remainder upon Hober, Wall & Co.'s box factory and Fendington's Sons' iron works. It is feared that four white men and two Chinese lost their lives in the fire. It is thought that they perished in the tank, but it will not be known until the debris is cleared away.

Mrs. Harrison Very Low.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Harrison's condition has taken a decided change for the worse, and she can survive but a few hours longer.