The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 144.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—97 and 99 Fifth Avenue.
News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.
Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Tribune Building, New York.

Average net circulation of the daily edition of THE DISPATCH for six months ending June 1, 1889,

27,824

Copies per issue.

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH for May, 1889,

47,468

Copies per issue.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

QUEER QUALIFICATIONS.

It is somewhat surprising to the friends of a former Pittsburger to find a peculiar mixture of attributes attributed to him in connection with the victory of Yale in the collegiate boat race. The New York *Herald* places the credit of the victory with Mr. Robert J. Cook, and declares: "There is a man who seems to fulfill all the requirements of a coach. Patient, profound and profane, he is also a newspaper man."

While Mr. Cook's friends may assent to certain of the qualifications attributed to him, they will certainly be surprised to learn that he is "profane," and it is no less of a novelty to learn that a development of the powers of swearing is an important qualification in training a crew of collegiate oarsmen. The *Herald's* apt alliteration is likely to create the belief that the scholastic athletes are like army mules, in going best when they are sworn at.

The fact is, however, that this injurious impression is rectified by the widespread knowledge that Mr. Cook is as quiet and gentlemanly in his conversation as any man can be; and that the profanity exists only in the *Herald's* imaginative and idiotic alliteration.

THE POET AND THE TIGER.

Poetic license is the salvation of rhyme and the life of the poet, but sometimes it seems necessary to remark that a line must be drawn. A cotemporary poet publishes an effusion in which himself and a royal Bengal tiger appear to play about equal parts, and in which the tiger is spoken of as "bristling his strong quills." If this expression had been introduced for the purpose of rhyming with "jonquils," the sentiment of the latter word might excuse of the first; but in the absence of any such floral incentive it is necessary to suggest to the poet that he should overhaul his Cuvier and betake himself to a zoological gardens for the sake of studying natural history. If he does so he will make the discovery that the tiger has neither strong quills nor weak quills, nor quills of any sort. It is hard to tie the poetic fancy down to the prosaic restraint of plain fact, but in order to be true to nature it is evident that this poem, to introduce the pointed expression which we have quoted, should have been written either about a goose or a hedgehog.

NO MONOPOLY IN IT.

Much comment is provoked in the press by the report of a farmers' combination in Indiana, which adopts the principle of dealing with only one merchant in each town, on condition that he will be content with 10 per cent profit, and will submit his books and invoices to inspection in order to prove that he is receiving only that margin on transactions with members of the farmers' combination. This is generally commented upon as a form of combination or monopoly akin to the trust, and containing the same threat to the freedom of commerce, as the trusts which are formed in trade.

But the fact is that the innocuousness of such a combination is shown by its utter powerlessness to prevent merchants from obtaining trade if they are ready to accept an equally moderate margin of profit. All the combination agreements in the world would not prevent a farmer from buying his goods from the merchant who will sell cheaper than the one who makes the contract with the combination. The agreement is simply one which enables the farmers, by combining, and securing to a given merchant a stated volume of trade, to obtain the moderate prices to which they are entitled under such an agreement. Ten per cent margin is a very comfortable profit on goods. Any merchant who is satisfied to take a less profit will not find any trouble in securing customers.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in an article on the State of Iowa in the last number of *Harper's Magazine*, incidentally expresses a doubt whether, under the provisions of the Constitution of that State for the system of common school education, public money can be appropriated to the support of high schools. This question has been raised before, but never by anyone of such high legal standing as a Justice of the highest tribunal in the country. The point is an important one. Apart from the legal and constitutional questions involved the common good sense of the country will be likely to agree that before public money is appropriated for education in the higher branches it should be certain that common school education reaches all the children of the land. When that is done the furnishing by the State of the higher forms of education is not likely to be made a matter of public objection, providing the facilities are equally open to the poor as well as the rich, and the advantages of the high school reach the entire people instead of a favored class.

BHILS ARE NEEDED.

It is related of the otherwise insignificant Bhil tribe, of India, that, despicable character as the average Bhil is, he will not tell a falsehood, even to save his life. Bills in this country, we have noticed, are rather remarkable for their untruthfulness; but it may be that the difference in the spelling has something to do with this. The Indian Bhil will not lie, and it is possible for him to be a good Indian before he is dead. Hindostan in this regard has the advantage of the United States. Here no kind of Indian ever speaks the truth on purpose. If he does so accidentally he makes up for it by subsequent feats of mendacity.

But while we are regarding for a moment this singular product of Orientalism, the truth-speaking Bhil, does not the thought suggest itself to our readers that he could be utilized in many ways right here in the home of the highest civilization the Occident has ever known. There are sundry places where the truth does not flourish in this land. The Bhil might be introduced in theatrical circles, as manager or advance agent; in newspaper offices not as circulation swearer, perhaps, but as commentator on cranky contributions; into divers pulpits where the spirit of truth appears to be a stranger; into all sorts of walks of life to keep the savor of the salt of the earth fresh.

The lowly Bhil would put the highly cultured among us to the blush, and there would be a revival of truth-speaking that would shake the rubbish out of this Republic. The Bhils are badly wanted. Let us have them.

A COMMON OMISSION.

The address of Mr. Samuel Gompers on the eight hour question, which is reported in our local columns, presents a view of the question of surplus labor which is quite common, but which ignores some leading principles of economics. Briefly stated, it is that the greatest threat to employed labor is in the presence of a vast mass of unemployed labor. To correct this danger Mr. Gompers proposes, by reducing the working hours of the employed, to give the unemployed a chance to do the work that will be left over after the reduced hours of labor.

The premises in Mr. Gompers' logic are all right, as far as they go; but they fail to take into consideration some leading factors in the problem. The most important of the omitted factors is that, under a normal condition of free labor, the addition to the number of the laborers is no threat to wages. Resolve the problem into its simplest form. Suppose that 100,000 laborers are engaged in producing agricultural staples, and 100,000 in manufacturing production, and that by exchanging their products directly, both classes are given comfortable subsistence. Let 50,000 more be given employment on each side so that the production of each class is increased 50 per cent, and what is the result? The demand for each class is also increased 50 per cent, and the sum total of human subsistence gains in the same proportion.

Now with the exception that the forms of production are infinitely varied and that the exchange of products are made by means of metal tokens or paper representatives of value, this is exactly what is done by the industries of the day; and it ought to be plain that surplus labor cannot pull down wages except in one or two cases. The first is when the fields of industry are all occupied; and with farms lying uncultivated in Pennsylvania, no one can claim that to be the present case. The second is that methods have been adopted to impose such undue charges upon the exchange of products as to cut down the natural share of labor and force a part of it to stand idle. The latter is exactly the effect of the trusts to which Mr. Gompers alludes in his speech.

The inquiry is, therefore, pertinent whether, in case of the adoption of the eight-hour system, this power would not continue to the extent of imposing the same excessive charges on the exchange of products, and thus reducing the reform to the equivalent of a gift by employed labor to the unemployed of one-third or one-fifth, as the case may be, of both its work and its wages. The eight-hour day has its strong points both in the social and productive light; but labor leaders should perceive that whatever good can be accomplished in that line is to be obtained, not by playing the game of the trusts, but by securing their abolition.

CONTRARIES.

Phrenologists are not necessarily blind leaders of the blind. It depends upon the way we use what they tell us about our bumps. Will Carleton says he never wrote poetry until a phrenologist told him his head was constructed on the poetical model. It has been left to Mr. Carleton's readers to discover that he has never written poetry since consulting the phrenologist. Mr. Carleton made the usual mistake. He acted in strict accordance with the revelations of applied phrenology. If he had coppered the revelations, as it were, and played them to lose, of course he would have been a successful brewer or iron manufacturer to-day.

Say you consult a phrenologist and he tells you that your lump of amativeness is swollen almost to bursting, that you have little or no combativeness, and that your talents and disposition are such as to fit you for clerking in a drugstore with a matrimonial alliance as a side-show, you can almost always betake yourself to pugilism or butchering combined with strict bachelorhood with a certainty of success. In this way the phrenologist may be made to subserve the best interests of the human race; even as monkeys in a moral circus serve to illustrate the Darwinian theory and at the same time increase the sales of peanuts within the canvas.

It is only the case of Wiggins, the weather prophet, over again. There are men who by watching Mr. Wiggins' bulletins carefully and not forgetting the Signal Service predictions, are able to procure for their own use a fine brand of weather devoid of uncertainty. When Wiggins and the Signal Service agree in prophesying rain and cyclones fine weather of course is a certainty. And so on.

THE fact that "the British American Association" is publishing manifestos over the Cronin affair proves that our adopted Britons have failed to understand the lesson of that murder. It is that the national quarrels and organizations of other countries cannot be imported into this country any longer. If the Englishmen denounced the Cronin murder as American citizens, the action would be appropriate; but when they denounce it as Britons they need the suggestion that the whole trouble is the neglect of the rule that American law and American rights alone must govern this land.

THE announcement that Russell Harrison has started a summer bathhouse, 120 feet square, in Helena, Montana, looks as if the son of the administration is doing his best to have everything clean in Montana except its politics.

THE slating of Judge Acheson to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench is very pleasant news to Western Pennsylvania. There is no question as to the Judge's ability and uprightness, and the elevation of a Pittsburg jurist to that high position would be heartily indorsed by the people of this section without any regard to party. Still, we are compelled to classify the report in the category of the news that is too good to be true.

FROM the way in which Chicago is dragging in the outside territory there appears to be an opinion there that by annexing a sufficient stretch of territory that city may eventually be able to catch Tascott and Cooney.

THE report that a suit has been brought against the promoter of a corporation for selling its stock under the representation that it was valuable when it really was worthless, is an astonisher. It is even intimated that the man may be arrested for floating worthless stocks. This would be a subversion of all the corporate practices, if it were not for the saving clause that the corporation was a small one.

THE Shah of Persia is arousing a great deal of interest in Europe by declaring that he can cut off anybody's head in his kingdom. If this excites the Europeans, they ought to get acquainted with Clarkson.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW reports that he told one or two funny stories to the President and left the Executive refreshed and in good humor. After this, of course, General Harrison cannot be ungrateful enough to appoint anyone to fill the vacancies on the Inter-State Commerce Commission who would make the Inter-State Commerce law unpleasant to the railroads by enforcing it.

THE return of the usual Sunday stabbing affray in the West End pretty nearly amounts to circumstantial evidence of the location of a "speak-easy" in that quarter.

IF it is true that "Cooney the Fox" has committed suicide out West, it must be due to his having lost all hope that the Chicago police would ever catch him and the fear that he would thus be compelled to wander over the earth like a modern edition of the Wandering Jew, without ever getting his deserts.

BY annexing the majority of Cook county, Illinois, Chicago has succeeded in spreading herself for the next census.

GENERAL MCNULTA, of the Wabash road, closed his receivership last week. As he leaves the road in good shape, and ends his career by receiving a salary of $25,000 a year, it is plain that as a receiver General McNulta is a great success.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

GOVERNOR FORAKER is a graduate of Cornell, of the class of '69.

The town of Dallas, Ore., boasts of a brass band leader whose name is U. S. Grant.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, squandered more than $100,000 during his four days' visit to Berlin.

PRESIDENT CARNOT's private railway train, consisting of five cars, cost exactly 400,000 francs.

MISS ALIA M. LONGFELLOW, daughter of the poet, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

BEN BUTLER'S best eye is now in poor condition, and it is feared that he may become totally blind.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER's fourth daughter, Mildred, is going to study law after her graduation from Wells College.

MISS C. W. BRUCE, of New York, has given $50,000 to Harvard University for a photographic telescope, to be used in the observatory.

SENATOR EUSTIS, of Louisiana, is so fond of Washington that he spends most of his time there during the Congressional vacation. He is to be seen on Pennsylvania avenue daily, attired in flannel, alpaca, straw hat and russet leather shoes. He is very fond of baseball.

A KANSAS editor, in drawing a pen sketch of Senator Ingalls, writes: "Mr. Ingalls is not very pretty, his hair is very gray and he is exceedingly thin, and would make a good clothes prop or living illustration of the Dr. Tanner theory. His legs resemble a pair of breech-loading, single-barrel guns thrust into gun bags. It is a mystery to us how he manages to carry such a big head full of 18-carat brains around on such an emaciated set of underpinnings."

THE University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D. C. L. upon Surgeon John S. Billings, of the U. S. A., now attached to the Surgeon General's office in Washington. This high and special honor is conferred upon Dr. Billings as a just recognition of the great work he has performed in his profession. Dr. Billings was a surgeon during the Civil War in Grant's army, and since has been in charge of the Medical Library and Museum.

OUR LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Keeper of the Nation's Great Seal and What His Duties Are.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The fact that we have a "Lord Chancellor," or "Keeper of the Great Seal" of the United States, is probably not generally known. His name is George Bartle. He was born in Virginia, and was appointed to a clerkship in the State Department from Virginia by Daniel Webster 43 years ago. He is a little withered-up old man of pleasantly courteous manners, as befits a Virginia gentleman of the old school, but so secretive, partly by nature and partly by the habit acquired during the 43 years of confidential service, that none of his fellow clerks ventures to ask him even the time of day without presenting him with a written requisition from his superior officers authorizing him to give the information.

He has sole charge of the great seal of the United States, and the Secretary of State cannot induce him to unlock the doors which guard the emblem of the country's liberties without a formal warrant signed by the President of the United States.

FOR PLEASURE AND HEALTH.

Two New Yorkers Spend Their Vacation Riding Across the Continent.

KANSAS CITY, June 30.—John Allen and E. H. Platt, the two adventurous New Yorkers, who recently started on a horseback ride to San Francisco, arrived here this afternoon.

Speaking of their trip so far Mr. Allen said: "We undertook it merely for pleasure and adventure. We left New York on May 14 and have averaged about 35 miles a day. I think the ride has benefited my health, although for the last few days we have found it disagreeable on account of the heat and dust. We expect to find it even worse on the Western plains. We have the same horses with us that we had when we started, although we have not been riding them of late, but lead them rather than leave them, as they are such good horses."

The gentlemen have taken almost a bee line, entering Ohio at Wellsville and passing through Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill. They rode from Missouri City this morning. They expect to follow the Union Pacific through the mountains, and to reach San Francisco some time in October.

IT NEEDS AN AFFIDAVIT.

Remarkable Bass Fishing by a Party of Williamsburg Anglers.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The schooner Dreadnaught, commanded by Captain Hall, returned from Cape May yesterday, bringing a party of Williamsburg fishermen, and the most enormous catch of sea bass on record. There were ten in the party, which was headed by Commodore Alexander Baird. They were fishing just two days and a half, during which time they declare they pulled aboard with hook and line over 15,000 sea bass, most of them big fellows.

Old fishermen say that such a catch is unprecedented, and that such a story from a less reliable source would not be believed. Skepticism would seem to be justified when it is considered that to make such a catch within the time named, each man in the party must have fished 12 solid hours a day and boated a fish every 1 1-5 minutes.

GETTING THEIR COMMISSIONS.

A List of Annapolis Cadets Who Have Received Naval Appointments.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.—The following are among the naval cadets of the class of 1889 who have just completed their final examination and have been recommended to be retained in the navy to fill vacancies:

To be Ensigns—Robert Stoker, of Minnesota; Elliott Snow, Utah; Benton C. Decker, Illinois; Benjamin Wells, Jr., Illinois; Walter S. Burke, Illinois; R. W. Stearns, Iowa; George W. Logan, Ohio; Edward Moale, Jr., Montana; Henry F. Bryan, Ohio; F. H. Brown, Iowa; Creighton Churchill, Mississippi; Clarence M. Stone, Indiana; Francis H. Boughter, Pennsylvania. To be Assistant Engineers—Frank W. Hibbs, Minnesota; Victor Blue, South Carolina. To be Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps—Herbert L. Draper.

CHOICE LITERATURE.

Twenty Pages of Excellent Reading Matter in Yesterday's Dispatch.

The triple number of THE DISPATCH issued yesterday was one of unusual excellence. It contained one day's news of the whole world, in the most attractive form, as well as a great quantity of choice literary matter, prepared especially for its columns by some of the brightest writers of the day. No better summer reading can be found anywhere than that which THE DISPATCH regularly provides for its patrons.

The engagement of the daughter of the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Fife is the chief topic of interest in England. British taxpayers are grumbling at the expense caused by royal weddings, and they will scarcely extend a hearty welcome to the Shah of Persia, remembering what his former visit cost them. William O'Brien is again running the risk of imprisonment by inciting Irish tenants to strike against their landlords. The strike of the seafaring men of Liverpool is likely to end in favor of their employers. The official organ of the German Government proposes a partition of Switzerland between Germany, France and Italy. Egyptian troubles are exciting attention at Berlin.

The marriage of John Vinton Dahlgren and Miss Elizabeth Drexel was solemnized in New York with great pomp. Seven persons are under indictment for the murder of Dr. Cronin, and five of them are in custody. The election in the Chicago suburbs resulted in a vote in favor of annexation to the city. The remains of Simon Cameron were laid to rest at Harrisburg. Expert engineers examined the South Fork dam, at the request of the Cambria county Coroner. The citizens of Johnstown are greatly provoked that so many of them still remain without any shelter but tents, and complain that the State Commission is moving too slowly. Dr. McDow was acquitted of the murder of Captain Dawson at Charleston, S. C. The defaulting treasurer of the Order of Tonti was lodged in jail, being unable to secure bail.

II.

Fourteen firms have signed the Amalgamated Association scale, and other manufacturers are expected to do so. The workmen are jubilant. President Gompers, of the Federation of Trades, was in the city and talked to a DISPATCH reporter on the industrial situation. Six thousand people attended the glass workers' picnic at Rock Point. The Pittsburg Cricket Club's field day at Brighton passed off pleasantly. The gateway to the Allegheny Cemetery, a superb work of art, has been completed. Rev. M. Carroll gave an account of his journey through the Holy Land.

The Pittsburg Club won two games from the Philadelphias—scores 3 to 2 and 8 to 0. The usual amount of sporting news of an interesting character was given.

III.

In the second part Frank G. Carpenter gave an interesting account of the strange marriage customs of the Hindoos. Frank Fern's paper treated of the old-fashioned Fourth of July. Kate Field gave a graphic picture of everyday scenes at Saratoga. Peregrine Quill gave a most excellent description of a fox hunt in Ireland. Blakely Hall wrote of the statesmen of England in his usual entertaining and forcible style. L. B. France sketched army life in Mexico. Morton contributed some pleasant reminiscences of great actors. F. J. Kaye gave useful advice to those about to go to Europe for the first time. The superstitions of turfmen formed the subject of a highly interesting article by A. F. Aldridge. E. E. Hemming contributed a pleasing story; Simpson described that new Pittsburg institution, the "speak-easy," and J. A. H. Young, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Rev. George Hodges and others furnished papers well worth reading.

In part III Emma V. Sheridan's novelette, "Cupid's Tempest," contained well drawn character portraits. A report of Mr. Hang Ho, a mythical Chinese Ambassador sent to this country to study baseball, was full of exquisite humor. Bill Nye also contributed a column of fun. Clara Belle, Shirley Dare and Mary Gay Humphreys discussed a variety of topics in an entertaining way. An Australian correspondent gave a sketch of life in a mining camp in the British colonies. These were some, but by no means all, of the good features of the great 20-page number.

UNCLE SAM'S EXPRESS BUSINESS.

More Parcels Carried in the Mail Than by Any of the Companies.

From the Washington Post.]

Uncle Sam is rapidly becoming the biggest express company in the country, and the United States now carries almost every article which does not exceed four pounds in weight, and which does not contain liquids, live animals, or anything inflammable, or is not in the nature of obscene reading matter. It used to be a standing joke that members of Congress formerly used the franking privilege to send soiled linen home. About everything one can imagine, from old towels and damaged overshoes to gold watches and diamonds, is sent through the mails.

But the establishment of "Post Parcel" conventions with other countries opened up an enterprising field for persons who had conscientious scruples against paying customs duties, and considerable smuggling is now carried on, which it is impossible to detect. Packages can be sent to foreign countries or received from them, but the articles which are prohibited in the United States mails cannot be sent by parcel post. Neither can gold, silver, or precious stones. At least, so the law says, but they are sent, just the same.

Of course, all articles received are subject to inspection by the customs officers of the country, if they have reason to believe that the package contains dutiable articles. The same rule applies to letters, if they are regarded as suspicious. But with all these safeguards, there are plenty of articles which come into the United States without paying duty, and in this new and latter-day method of smuggling, the Government is losing a heavy sum. On that account, however, it does not propose to stop extending its facilities for sending mail all over the civilized world.

PONCE DE LEON OUTDONE.

A Nevada Man Discovers the Veritable Fountain of Youth.

From the Virginia (NEV.) Chronicle.]

Patrick Dunn, the locater of the fountain of eternal youth, writes as follows to an intimate friend in relation to his success in renewing the youth of a veteran four-time loser of above three score years, whom he recently took to what he terms his magic spring, located somewhere in the northeast corner of Storey county, to further test the rejuvenating virtue of the water:

The test on old Jeff is succeeding beyond my most sanguine expectations. It is scarcely a month since he left the Comstock—a venerable, gray-haired patriarch, whose form was bowed with the weight of 63 winters, and hard ones at that. For the first two weeks, after bathing him four times daily in the spring, and having him drink copiously of the water, his snow-white beard and hair began turning dark at the roots, and the wrinkles at the corners of his eyes and mouth began to disappear. His form is now as erect and his step as elastic as that of a youth of 20, and his cheeks are assuming the roseate hue of perfect health, and I am now confident that I have made the most important discovery in the history of the world. I will bring old Jeff to the Comstock about the middle of September looking as youthful as a man of 20 years. I will make my next test on a millionaire, who must agree to give me 75 per cent of his wealth for restoring his youth.

ENGLAND IS A SELLER

Of American Railroad Securities, Which Are Promptly Bought Up.

LONDON, June 30.—The continued heaviness of American railroad securities disappointed the operators who hoped that the good harvest prospects in America would cause an upward reaction. The feature of the month has been the stream of English selling met by purchases on American account.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio securities continue to decline owing to the conclusion of the lease by the company against the advice of the English shareholders' representatives.

BAPTIZED IN JORDAN'S WATER.

An Infant That Passed Through the Flood Christened Yesterday.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 30.—Baby Daniel Jones was christened this afternoon by Rev. Edward Carnet, of Vineland, N. J. The water was furnished by one of the Red Cross doctors, and was brought from the river Jordan.

The infant passed through the flood, but was saved with all its kindred.

The Future Chicago.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

When Chicago gets through annexing, Cairo will be a downtown ward and New Orleans a suburb.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Reapportioning the Representatives—An Eccentricity of Mathematics — Some States Will Gain and Some Will Lose Congressmen—No Use for Chinese.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—One of the most curious features of the census of 1890 and one of the most interesting will be the reapportionment of the representation in the House of Representatives from the different States in accordance with the population of each. This reapportionment will not go into effect until March 3, 1893, but the matter will undoubtedly be brought before the next Congress. The taking of the census will likely be completed in December, 1890, and soon after the returns of population are made to Congress by Superintendent Porter, bills for reapportionment will be introduced and referred to the Committee on Census. An effort will undoubtedly be made to have the reapportionment made by the Congress then in session, for many of the features are purely arbitrary, and the Republican party, which will then be in power, may profit by the rearrangement.

The present membership of the House of Representatives is 325. This is in an accordance with the law of February 25, 1882, containing the apportionment under the tenth census. This will be increased to 330 in the next Congress by the admittance of the four new States, one of which is entitled to two Representatives. The law of 1882 provided that whenever a new State should be admitted to the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned to it should be in addition to the number 325. The basis of representation now is larger than it has ever been—151,912. If the original basis of representation provided by the Constitution should be followed now, we would have more than 1,600 members of the House, and that body would be entirely uncontrollable. From 1789 to 1792 the basis of representation was that provided by the Constitution—30,000 population for each Representative. It was provided, however, that any State not having a total population of 30,000 should be entitled to one Representative. But for this provision of the Constitution still in force, several of the States would be represented only in the upper branch of Congress.

Increasing the Basis of Representation.

From 1792 to 1803 the basis of representation was a population of 33,000 based on the first census, which was taken in 1790. During the next period of ten years the basis remained the same. In 1813 it was raised to 35,000; under the next census to 40,000; then to 47,000, to 70,680, to 93,423, to 127,381, to 131,425 and finally in 1883 to 151,912. The way the conclusions are arrived at is by the introduction in the House of Representatives of a bill providing for a certain representation from each State and by the discussion and passage of that bill or some substitute for it. Several questions are considered in connection with this. Usually a table is prepared showing to what representation each of of the States would be entitled by an equitable division on the basis of population if the total representation should not be increased, and showing further what each State's representation would be if certain increases in the total membership of the House should be made. At the last census, the official return of the whole population of the United States was 50,152,866. Deducting the population of the 7 Territories and the District of Columbia (603,971) into the Representative population 49,369,595. At the time that the question of reapportionment was taken up, the total membership of the House was 293. A calculation was then made on this plan: The final number of members from 293 to 325 (which the maximum membership considered) was used as a divisor in containing the ratio of representation to the whole Representative population. This ratio was applied successively to the population of each State. This process yielded in the aggregate a number less than the number of Representatives originally taken. The difference was made up by assigning to the states having the largest fractions additional Representatives.

A Mathematical and Political Problem.

When the House of Representatives came to consider this question a curious eccentricity of mathematics developed. On the census of 1880, by the increase of 293 to 294 Massachusetts gained one Representative; by the increase to 295 Louisiana gained one; by the increase to 296 Pennsylvania gained one; by the increase to 297 Maryland gained one; by the increase to 298 New York gained one, and by the increase to 299 Alabama gained one. But by the increase to 300 the development of this mathematical paradox occurred: At 300 Alabama lost the Representative she gained at 299, and Texas and Illinois gained one each, but at 301 Alabama regained the Representative she had lost. The case of Alabama attracted so much attention at the time the reapportionment was under discussion that Representative Cox solicited General Walker, the Superintendent of Census, to explain it in detail. General Walker wrote a long letter, which was submitted to Congress, analyzing the operation by which this was made possible. The House was not compelled, however, to meet the difficulty, for it was determined after much debate to increase the total membership to 325.

Under the reapportionment that is to be made there will certainly be some losses in representation by the Eastern States. This is unavoidable under the system which changes the basis of representation every ten years. If, as I said, the basis of representation should remain the same, there would be a natural increase in the size of the delegation from each State to correspond with the increase in population. But this basis changes every ten years. Those States which do not keep pace with their sisters in the matter of population must of necessity lose to the more rapidly growing States some of their representatives. The largest House before 1883 was under the census of 1830. Massachusetts then had 20 members. Under the census of 1870 she had 11 members, now she has 12. New York had 40 members; now she has 34. Virginia had at one time 23; now she has 10. New Hampshire once had 6; under the census of 1870 she had 3, and now she has 2. New Hampshire was one of three States to suffer losses under the apportionment of 1882. Maine lost one and Vermont one. Under the reapportionment which will take place under the census about to be taken there will likely be several losses, and it is probable that the representation of New York will be reduced from 34 to 33.

The Chinese Don't Count.

The arbitrary feature of the apportionment developed some years ago when California would have been entitled under the system which recognizes the largest fraction, to an additional Representative. That fraction was about 60,000, but the House of Representatives took into consideration the fact that California had a Chinese population of nearly 80,000 lacking the right of suffrage, and this consideration operated to deprive Cal fornia of her additional representation. A question which will likely be raised in the discussion of the reapportionment in the next Congress is one that General Walker raised in 1881, when the last apportionment was under consideration. General Walker claimed that the Alabama paradox was conclusive proof that the process employed in obtaining the allotment of Representatives was defective, and that it did not in fact "apportion Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers." He claimed that the remainders left after the divisions had been made should not be used in distributing the additional Representatives, but rather the quotients resulting from dividing the populations of the States by the increased numbers of Representatives. By this system he claimed the population of the districts formed in the State to which additional Representatives were allotted would fall as little below the average number for the United States as possible; in other words, that the districts ultimately formed from the States so increased would approximate as closely as possible in population to that of a district formed by dividing the total population of the United States exactly by the proposed total number of Representatives. This suggestion was rejected by the Forty-seventh Congress, which passed the last apportionment act. O'BRIEN BAIN.

MOODY WITH THE STUDENTS.

Lectures Twice a Day and Athletics in the Afternoon.

NORTHFIELD, June 30.—Three hundred students to-day attended the Moody conference of college students, which will last until July 10. Sessions will be held mornings and evenings, the afternoon being devoted to athletics under the direction of A. A. Stagg, the Yale pitcher.

Rev. D. D. Driver, D. D., of Portland, Ore., is the leading speaker. He delivered addresses last night and this morning on the inspiration of the Bible. Mr. Moody preached this afternoon.

Origin of the False Hair Craze.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

The fashion of wearing false hair, which was all the rage for a number of years, was started by a bald-headed countess in Paris. She had to hide her baldness, and one silly woman after another took it as "the style" until the craze swept the earth.

Halstead's Lost Opportunity.

From the Washington Post.]

Had Murat Halstead banged his hair more and his countrymen less he might now have been Minister to Germany and a gentleman of much more use to his nation.

A Sweating Season at Hand.

From the Philadelphia Record.]

It's the time of the year for the head of the family to find that the holes in the trunk strap are an inch too far apart.

THE NEW SOUTH.

It is Rapidly Building Up Industries of a Substantial Character.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 30.—The *Tradesman* of July 1 will publish a statement showing the industrial situation in the South as exhibited by the number of new industries established during the last three months. It shows that during the past quarter 1,021 new industries have been established, against 690 in the previous quarter. There were 1,711 new enterprises begun during the first six months of 1889, against 1,290 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing that the South is going ahead at a more rapid rate than ever before.

What is more significant, says the *Tradesman*, is the fact that the character of the industries is of a more substantial character and is on a much better basis than in previous years. The speculative fever has been in a large measure repressed, and industries are now being established more in consequence of actual resources and legitimate enterprise than before.

The most noticeable feature of the past three months has been the organization of 51 new cotton and woolen mills, against 35 in previous quarter. Georgia leads with ten mills, North Carolina following with eight. Fifty-two foundries and machine shops were organized, a gain of seven over the previous quarter. Alabama leads in this particular industry with nine new works, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky following with seven each. Eighty-two mining and quarrying companies were organized, of which 17 were in Kentucky, as against 61 in the previous quarter. The number of railroad companies organized shows a gain of almost 100 per cent, the number for the past quarter being 130, against 65 during the previous quarter. Texas and Alabama lead in this respect, with 22 and 20 respectively. Two hundred and seven wood-working establishments were organized, against 130 in the previous quarter. Other industries established in the last three months were 7 blast furnaces, 46 oil mills (16 in South Carolina), 11 potteries and 3 rolling mills.

HE DECEIVED MRS. CLEVELAND.

Jerry Wanted to Name His Baby After Her, but His Wife Objected.

From the Chicago Journal.]

Mrs. Cleveland never knew when she was in the White House how one of the faithful servants deceived her. Jerry Smith, the portly colored man, with the woman's voice, whom every one that has frequented the White House for the last twenty years would know, was the offender. He was a stanch admirer of Mrs. Cleveland from the first, and outspoken was his admiration. Mrs. Cleveland had been in the White House a few months when Jerry approached her one morning and announced that a little daughter had been born to him the night before, whom he meant to name "Frances Cleveland." Mrs. Cleveland expressed some pleasure, as it was one of the first babies that had been named after her, and the following week sent a present to the baby. When Jerry went home he broached the subject of the name to his wife, but she, good woman, refused to have the baby called "Frances Cleveland." No amount of persuasion could change her mind. What could Jerry, so fearfully and easy-going husband that he was? Mrs. Cleveland had been told; he could never explain why his wife would not name the baby to after the President's wife. Without quite up that time Jerry soon became the worst of conspirators. He answered Mrs. Cleveland's kindly question each morning: "How is little Frances, Jerry?" by the dubious answer:

"The little girl is quite fresh, ma'am."

And so Jerry kept the game up, and it was fully a month after Mrs. Cleveland left the White House that he dared to breathe the name "Bessie," as he kissed his little girl. This same Jerry's latest child was a boy, born about six months ago. He was named Daniel, so that Colonel Lamont left the White House feeling quite sure that Jerry's boy had received his name, although Jerry never said in so many words that he was, as he feared his wife would tell Mrs. Lamont that the baby was named after his grandfather, Daniel Smith. Jerry is a shrewd one. He hoodwinked both Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont.

FROM SHORE TO SHORE.

The Northern Pacific's Connections Reaching Into New Territory.

ST. PAUL, June 30.—T. F. Oakes, President of the Northern Pacific, in an interview in this city denies emphatically that his company proposes to withdraw from its Canadian relations, says they are building rapidly through Montana, and admits that negotiations are under way looking to the purchase of the Northwest Central Railway.

"Did you see the article in which affiliation between the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk roads was predicted?" was asked.

"That was great inducement to buy the Wisconsin Central. By that road we got close connections at Chicago with the Grand Trunk. We already have close relations with that road and have now got them. You see by these connections we have a straight road across the continent from Portland, Me., Halifax, Nova Scotia and Montreal on the St. Lawrence to the Pacific coast. This gives us a powerful system of roads."

Colonel James McNaught, counsel for the road, made a similar statement. The Northwest Central road, which the Northern Pacific proposes to purchase, and which is as yet only very partially built, runs northwest from Manitoba, penetrating the vast wheat fields of the Saskatchewan valley, the finest wheat growing district in the world, and terminating at Edmonton. When this belongs to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba it will be extended at once on the Pacific coast, which it will strike at Skeena Bay. This is what is known as the "Mackenzie route," which was advocated by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in the days when he was Premier of Canada. It is very feasible route. The Canadian Government has already made extensive grants to the Northwest Central road.

RUSSIAN TOBACCO.

The Pleasant Weed Grown in Large Quantities in the Land of the Czar.

From the London (Eng.) Tobacco Journal.]

Among the tobacco exhibits at the Paris Exposition, that from Russia is one of the most interesting. Russia as a much larger tobacco producing country than is generally supposed; and, although for the greater part of very inferior quality, there are several provinces in the south, and bordering upon the Black Sea, that raise some very fair quality suited to the manufacture of cigarettes, and the prices are at present reasonable.

The object of the display will more particularly be to open up a trade in the Western markets. Every source from which an improvement in cheaper cigarettes may be derived is worth the attention of our makers. The ordinary run of our cheaper cigarettes is far from satisfactory; and quantities of the imported Egyptian are decidedly nauseous. As with most things, a larger demand produces inferior quality, until a commodity is commercially ruined by its own success.

A Coal Mine in His Cellar.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A miner in the Wyoming coal regions, while eating his breakfast yesterday, thought that he heard something drop, and upon going into his cellar found that it was 25 feet deeper. This was in some respects unpleasant, but it brought him very near the coal supply.

Where Brave Men Fought and Died.

GETTYSBURG, June 30.—The monument of the Sixty-first New York Infantry Regiment was dedicated this afternoon. It is located in the wheat field and marks the spot where the command stood during Longstreet's assault of the second day. The oration was delivered by Hon. Charles A. Fuller, of Sherburne, N. Y.

Faith in the Dollar Mark.

From the Detroit Tribune.]

The Unterrified—We have more faith in Calvin S Brice than we would have in simply Calvin S. Brice.

UP AND DOWN.

We're up to-day on fortune's hill
And free from every sorrow,
But in the wheel of good and ill
All may be changed to-morrow.
We're up and down as time flies on—
Now ease, now hardest labor—
No millionaire can safely frown
Upon his lowly neighbor.

Riches take wings—the man of wealth
May meet with sudden losses,
While he whose only store is health
May ride behind his horses.
Then do not slight the toiling poor,
For labor ne'er disgraces,
And though your fortune seems secure
Some day you may change places.

God help us all—we're poor at best—
Dependent on each other—
Though crowned with ease or sore distressed,
Weak man is still man's brother.
Then when on fortune's top we stand,
No ill our state attending,
Let us extend a helping hand
To those about descending.
—*F. S. Smith in New York Weekly.*

AMONG THE STARS.

The Sun Approaching the