THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Large-Sized Small Mas-A Theatrical

A Large-Sized Small Mas—A Theatrical Injustice—Mr. Rigby's Rive.

The flood of May and June destroyed or gravely damaged no less than 15 bridges in Dauphin county, this State, and it was business connected with the rebuilding of these bridges that brought George W. Cunkle, the Democratic County Commissioner of Dauphin, to this city day before yesterday. He was accompanied by his Republican colleague, and all yesterday spent many hours in negotiations with the Pittsburg bridge building firms. All the new county bridges will be of iron, and Pittsburg will have a chance to bid for all of them. An unusual demand for iron bridges is one of the results of the flood that is not harmful to Pittsburg.

one of the results of the flood that is not harmful to Pittsburg.

Mr. Uunkle is not a large man physically; in fact his best friends would confess that he is only a medium weight, but all the same he cuts a large figure in Harrisburg politics, and enjoys the distinction of having won the County Commissionership by a handsome majority on the Democratic ticket in a Republican county. Mr. Cunkle's success may be attributed in part to the power of the press, for Mr. Cunkle has the reputation of being the best pressman in Harrisburg. He has been pressman in most of the Harrisburg newspaper offices—and still is in charge of The Telegram's pressroom. He is a pleasant and large-hearted man, and the Democrats of Dauphin ought to keep such a good representative in office as long as they can.

THERE is a disposition again this summer among the New York dramatic critics to make nasty flings at Margaret Mathor, the tragedienne. The usually fair Chat Noir is the latest to abuse Manager Hill's cast-off protege. Says the paper with a French name: The healthy part of dramatic management can be found in the results attained by the two American actresses, Margaret Mather and Julia Marlowe. The former was "managed" for nearly five years before she was put on the stage. Her reception was bought for her. The

Pittsburg.
Miss Minnie Maddern has not had any too

much prosperity on the road of late years, owing to bad management, awful support and general lack of means, besides personal bad judgment on her own part as to her own abili-

ties. Yet nobody would dare to say that Miss Maddern is not a genius. Properly managed

she would be recognized as the greatest actress in a certain well-defined field, America has to

CLARENCE RIGBY, who was staff artist

THE DISPATCH a year or two ago, seems to have reached a congenial atmosphere in the artistic department of Puck. Mr. Rigby had such an evident and egregious bent toward extravagant caricature that it was sheer waste of time for him to depict the world about him seriously.

seriously.

Mr. Rigby's cartoons in the Graphic, of New

Mr. Rigby's cartoons in the Graphic, of New York, have increased his reputation, but he plainly had not reached his proper plane until the doors of Puck opened to him. It seems likely that he will rival in the most eccentric forms of caricature that rampagious ridiculer of persons and things, Zimmerman, whose pencil now serves Mr. Arkell's Judge. Puck has rather needed a little more pictorial fun of the broader sort of late than its excellent staff of artists have supplied. Mr. Rigby can be re-

of artists have supplied. Mr. Rigby can be relied on to fill the bill.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

INVENTING AN ALPHABET.

To Observe the Eclipse.

are absent, and the remainder are escaping work as much as possible. The President is expected to return Monday, but he will leave again the last of the week for Deer Park.

A conference was held between Commodore Walker, Captain Phythian and Prof. Hall, of the Naval Observatory, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the "National Almanac," at which it was decided that the expedition to view the total eclipse shall startabout the 1st of October on the new cruiser Baltimore, to be commanded by Captain Schley. There will be two parties. One will be headed by Prof. Todd, of Amherst; the other by Joseph Rogers, of Washington, expert in solar photography, these chiefs to choose their subordinates. The Secretary of State will get permission from the Portugese Government to land at St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, and the two sta-Two Very Difficult Tasks. on the west coast of Africa and the two stations will be near Muxima, on the Tuanza river. The center of totality will strike the coast about 100 miles south of St. Paul de

THE PERUVIAN NITRATE KING. Once He Was a Poor Englishman but Now

He is Worth \$18,000,000. NEW YORK, July 3.—There is now at the Victoria Hotela boiler riveter who left his native country, England, 23 years ago with a few pounds in his pocket to seek his fortune few pounds in his pocket to seek his fortune in South America. He is now worth \$10,000,-000, and within the last few months he has ac-

in South America. He is now worth \$10,000,000, and within the last few months he has acquired literally potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. His name is John Thomas North. He is commonly called Colonel North. He is the honorary Colonel of the Volunteer Engineers of the Tower Hamlets. He is also known in England as the "Peruvian Nitrate King."

Colonel and Mrs. North have the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland when they boarded at the Victoria, and their friends have the surrounding rooms on the hame floor. Colonel North is a large man of about 46, of florid complexion and auburn accessories. He hadu't much to say of his trip when a reporter called, and Dr. Russell, at his request, did the talking. The famous correspondent, who looks a little like Prince Bismarck, no longer writes for the Times, having been put on its pension list. He is part proprietor of and editor of the Army and Navy Gazette. He accompanied Colonel North's party, if not exactly as a historiographer, at any rate with the intention of writing about the parts of Chill he visited. There was yellow fever at Rio when the Galleta arrived there, so Colonel North and his friends were quarantined on reaching Montevideo. On their arrival in Chili, the first place they visited was Coronel, where Colonel North owns 30 square miles of coal and iron lands, which apparently will richly reward their developer. In order to bring them nearer a market Colonel North is building a railway along the Rio Blo to Cenception, which is to be opened in the autumn.

After inspecting this railway, Colonel North and his party went to Santiago. There Colonel North and his friends were quarantined on reaching Montevideo. On their arrival in Chili, the first place they visited was Coronel, where Colonel North bas made £2,000,000 ont of the concessions of the remainder of the nitrate deposits in Tarrapaca, the province which Chili wrested from Peru in their recent war. Although Colonel North has made £2,000,000 ont of the concessions the already had, he

PENSION BUREAU RULES

Secretary Noble Writes a Little Letter Commissioner Tanner.

Commissioner Tanner.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Noble has addressed a letter to Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions, in which he calls the attention of that officer to the following regulation, applicable to the Pension Bureau Order No. 108, January 24, 1885:

"Owing to the pressure brought to bear from all quarters to take cases out of their recular rder, and as at this late date poverty and hardship from further delay can be alleged of almost every applicant alike: therefore cases will be taken out of their order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner in writing as would satisfy the other worthylelaimants whose claims precede them, should they know the facts, that such action is proper. Hereafter no case will be advanced that is not clearly within this rule."

The letter of the Secretary centinues: "It is hereby further ordered that this rule be extended so as to embrace cases only where the applicant is in very great destitution or at the point of death."

From the Philadelphia Press.!

Fashionable people at the seashore are more than ordinarily indifferent to the character and extent of their bathing suits this year. In a word, little or nothing is good enough for them.

THAT LICENSE COURT.

ditorial Opinions of the Philadelphia Paper on the Manifesto Issued by the Judges-

Postmaster General Wanamaker has come to the front in a new role. He is at present acting as the Lord High Executioner of the post-office department. General Clarkson, who has been working the ax on the necks of the fourth-class postmasters with great rapidity for seven or eight hours a day since March 4 last, is absent for a few days. He has gone on a yachting party down the Potomac. It was generally supposed that while be was gone, the work of beheading the fourth-class postmasters would be suspended. Not so, however. Mr. Wanamaker was disinclined to let the good work be interfered with. He has therefore assumed charge of the cleaver himself, and A Sober and Admirable Defense. The reply of the License Court Judges to the strictures of the Supreme Court on their inter-pretation and manner of enforcing the whole-sale license law is a sober and admirable desaie license law is a sober and admirable defense of their action and an able exposition of the law. They do not admit that they read the provisions of the retail act into the wholesale act as the Supreme Court assumes, but base their action on the much more tenable ground that the general practice throughout the State under the wholesale law as it stood prior to 1887, a practice sanctioned by many decisions of the Supreme Court, gave them a discretion in granting wholesale licenses having regard to the moral fitness of the applicant as well as of the moral fitness of the applicant as well as the moral fitness of the applicant as well as is citizenship and habits of temperance.

The existing wholesale laws in force in 1887 certainly required the Court to take cognizance of those three things and in withholding licenses because they deemed the applicants morally unfit to receive them, their action was not without authority of law, even though the Supreme Court disapproves and overrules their conclusions.—The Press. heads are failing into the basket at the rate of 300 a day. Two hundred and fifty was the average number that General Clarkson could dispose of in one day, and he will probably

Good Fighters to be Admired.

The Judges of the License Court are quite right in characterising their published comment upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Prospect Brewery case as an unusual course. But none the less will their fellow townsmen be pleased at their action, for the American citizen loves a good fighter, and finds no fault with the small boy who resents sometimes deserved chastisement by kicking and biting his chastizer. Perhaps the proper sequence to the ruling at the Supreme Court was the order that every wholesale license asked for should be granted, though it looks a fittle bit "previous." The evils of unsatisfactory laws can be, and must be, corrected by legislative action, and not by the extra-judicial discretion of any court. The trouble with the young men through whose hands the applications for ilquor licenses must pass hat "pparently been that, excited by praise which they well deserved for their integrity and course, they fancied they were themselves the law instead of its ministers. Good Fighters to be Admired.

they were themselves the law instead of its ministers.

Just now they are very angry at their elders in years and judgment, and think it their duty to show the people just what iniquities will be possible under the decision of the Supreme Court. Perhaps under the sting of phrases they don't like they may realize that some of the harsh criticism they have put on persons with leas chance than themselves to hit back has also hurt. The service of the four Judges constituting the License Court has been of great benefit to the city. That is a fact which cannot be too much paraded. It is, however, never to be accepted as safe doctrine that the law itself may be ignored for even the public benefit. It was as a question of law that the North American took issue with the zeal of these Judges, and upon a question of law it is scarcely probable that outside of their own number anyone will be found, except in the partisanship of friendship, to hold the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State impaired by the dissenting views of these juniors.

—The North American.

TOO OLD TO LEARN.

I am sumthin' of a vet'ran, just a turnin' eighty year, A man that's hale and hearty and a stranger ten all fear; But I've heerd some news this morn.n' that has made my old head spin,
And I'm goin' to ease my conshuns if I never

I've lived my four score years of life, and never 'till to-day Was I taken for a jackass or an ign'rant kind o'

jay. Tew be stuffed with such durned nonsense 'bout them crawlin' bugs and worms That's a killin' human bein's with their micro

They say there's "mikrobes" all around huntin place to stay. There's "minemy" in the dew fall and "malary"

jest like a goose, And tackin' latin names to 'em and lettin' on 'em Now, I don't believe sech nonsense, and don't in-

I'll go hang me in the sullar, for I won't be sech a

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There were 1,256 persons who died from violence in New York during the year ending with June.

—John Moore, of Indians, declared him-self guilty of robbery, paid a constable \$2 to arrest him, and then hired a carriage for \$3 to take them to the county jail. -Mr. B. B. Wilkes and A. S. William-

son, of Emanuel county, Georgia, a few days ago saw a rattlesnake about six feet long swim from one side to the other of the Altamaha river, which is a distance of more than half a mile, without resting. He seemed to be completely exhausted when he reached the bank. —One of the funniest things that has happened in Greenville, Tenn., for some time was
the shocting of a negro the other night by a
poheeman. The cop blazed away at the man
and shot him in the elbow, the ball glaneing and
striking the negro in the cheek. As he spit the
ball out, he said: "Look heah, white man, you
quit dat shootin' at me; fins' thing yuh knows
yuh gwinter brake some 'spectable pusson's
winder glass."

-H. P. Braziel caught a genuine flying fish in Sterrett's creek, near Seynbur's Point, Fla. This was unlike any flying fish which has ever been written about, in that it had two perfectly formed bird-like wings in addition to fins, also four legs resembling those of a large spider. The wings were beautifully tinted like the prisms of a rainbow, and when drawn out of the water with an ordinary hook and line the bird-fish flow to a height of some six or eight feet.

-As an example of the spirit which animates the German army, and which doubles its force, Prince Kratt Hohenlohe tells a fine story. At the battle of Chateaudun a battery found itself without ammunition under a heavy fire. What was to be done? The officer commanding ordered the gunners to take their places on the limbers and sing the "Wacht am Rhine," "in order," as Prince Kraft says, "that they might pass the time agreeably while wait-ing for fresh cartridges."

glass, a French invention, consists in immers-ing wire in a heated state, in a thin paste formed of soluble glass, gelatine and glycerformed of soluble glass, gelatine and glycer-ine, or glucose, in proportions varying accord-ing to the use for which the material is de-signed. When nearly dry, the sheets are dipped in a concentrated solution of chrome alum or bichromate of potash. Any desired coloring matter may be incorporated with the gelatine, and copal or other protective varnish applied to the surface.

has invented à new tent for the use of hunters and those who camp out. It is called an "um-brella tent," and, as its name indicates, folds up after the style of a parachute. The tent is about seven feet high and of sufficient width to about seven feet high and of sufficient width to accommodate two persons. It is made of canvas, blue and white in color, and its covering falls to the ground in wide folds, that may be spread out far enough to allow a good-sized man to lay down under it. When folded up it has the appearance of one of the large sunshades that used to be so familiar on top of the Broadway stages. The tents are becoming quite popular, on account of their neatness and being so easy to handle.

-A peculiar accident occurred the other

resorting to amputation.

—Five Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., men who went forth on a 24-hour fishing trip, took the following provisions: One dozen cucumbers, 5 pounds flour, 1 dozen bread, 4 dozen lemons, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 5 pounds pork, 5 cans corned beef, 6 cans tongue, 3 pounds green tea, 2 pounds Java coffee, 3 cans milk, 4 cans

-An Italian in Boston, who had stationed himself close by the entrance to the circus grounds, that he might more easily dispose of the fruits which he had to sell, became so interested in the appearance of two Turks who escaped from the grounds, and had been

—A London paper prints the following interesting item: According to a communication recoulty addressed by the eminent scientist, M. Brown-Sequard, to the French Academy of Medicine, it appears that he has prepared a concoction warranted to infuse fresh doses of vital energy into constitutions shattered by age or illness. As yet, for there is no public record of its trial as a recuperative and revitalizing agent, all that can be said is that it is intrinsically compounded of revolting materials. The physiologist, it is stated, cuts out certain parts of living animals, such as guinea pigs, and the pieces of quivering flesh, pounded together by the pestal and mortar of pharmaceutical commerce, are made into a kind of a paste with water. The essence of this compound is then injected under the skin of the patient with a syringe similar to that employed by the votaries of morphine. It is needless to say that the results of M. Brown-Sequard's experiments are awaited with eagerness by elderly Fausts. -A London paper prints the following

FUNNY MEN'S PANCIES.

On a dead pull, being put in harness, one of Barnum's elephants lately drew a load weighing over four tons. If a coal dealer had him he could be made to draw six tons of coal,—Detroit Free Press.

My inther, grandfather and great-grandfather all died with their boots on. Octogenarian hangman, at the other end of the bar-Fact, sir, I hung 'em myself.—Philadelphia Inquirer. Didn't Want the Earth.-Subscriber at

-Give me the First National Bank. THE BIG HEAD.

In painting objects red; They often come out way behind Because they got a head.

He Knew That Before. - Husband-Well, my dear, what did the magnetic physician say to

Wife-He says I am a sick woman, and that my

Prictical Cooking School. Total Plus-band-80 you want a cook. I thought you at-tended cooking school before I married you? Young Wife-80 I did, but we studied only ornamental cooking. I know nothing about breads or meats or the common courses, but I can make a lovely tint of cake frosting, and know how to arrange an exquisite bouquet for the dinner

year-old, as she entered her grandfather's study, "If you are not too busy we'll play school awhile."

sponding increase of pressure."

"Well, that lessens the waist, decen't it mamma, dear?" replied the artices girl. And her fond parent could find no more to my.—Terminate Express.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1848. Vol. 44 No. 147. - Entered at l'ittaburg l'ostoffice, Business Office--97 and 99 Fifth Avenue. News Booms and Publishing House-- 75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street Eastern Advertising Office, Room 48, Tribe Building, New York,

THE DISPATCH for six months ending June 1, 1880.

Coptes per Isaue.

27,824

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH for May, 1889, 47,468

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH. POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. 

### PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

A GREAT NATION'S BIRTHDAY. keenly and so constantly as ours, the anniversary of its birth is a day that must bring the liveliest and most pleasureable emo-

During the other three hundred and sixtyfour days there is the rush and bustle of business. The million exciting incidents of constant, visible growth, occupy the mind so fully of themselves that there is little time or disposition for review of the national life. It might even be thought, from the intensity of political disputes and the hot discussion of questions of the hour, that at times there is cause to be out of conceit with the workings of some of our institutions. But no estimate would be more superficial. The United States is the happiest, most culightened, most prosperous and most promising nation that to-day exists, er that has ever existed. This is not the language of buncombe, or spread-eagle rhetoric. It is about as simple and modest a statement as can be made of a great and important fact. Every intelligent citizen of the country knows it to be true; and many intelligent citizens of other and less favored coun-

tries are fully aware of it also. It is well that this feeling is part of the national life. No matter whether it is ex-pressed in the explosion of fireworks as is the custom of our times; or in verse or stately oration as was more the habit of years past; or whether it be but the silent thought, the personal and quiet acknowledgment of each one to himself, it is well that the Fourth of July should not pass without testimony that the citizens of the Republic are

deeply, carnestly proud of their heritage. The science of government seems easy where sucress and prosperity are the conspicuous results; but how much the form of government has to do with the welfare of the citizen can best be studied by contrasting the state of things in Europe with that in the United States. It is not merely the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road. About the grinding poverty in which masses of people live and die therepoverty which signifies conditions and within five years, besides the value of of life such as have no parallel here; but the stock as an investment, the road gave sion of vast numbers from opportunities to better themselves. Added to this, and largely the cause of it, is the humbugging show of royalty and hereditary aristocracy, and of immense armies maintained at enormous expense to keep the peace-peace which might well be universal but for the personal and dynastic ambitions of royal families and their courtiers, who depend wholly on force to sustain them alike against

internal and external enemies. Every succeeding Fourth of July but adds another chapter to the proof of the wisdom of the founders of our republic. A cloud of sorrow because of recent great physical catestrophes hangs over the Fourth which is ushered in this morning, but even these dreadful occurrences are not unattended by features which serve in their way to show forth the magnificence of the national character. The instantaneous and splendid sympathy and noble aid which the whole land extended but a few weeks ago to stricken Johnstown shows that the spirit

# A NEW DIPLOMATIC LIGHT.

cial channel of a private letter from Hicks, of Wisconsin, that he is booming the diplomatic business in Perp. Hicks, it may be remembered, is the otherwise unknown citisen who was appointed Minister to Peru on the strength of a Senatorial signature, which the Senator forgot all about until, upon protesting against the appointment, he was confronted with his own handwriting. But it seems that the adventitious Hicks, upon his own statement, is the right man for the place. He has been welcomed by President done everything to make Hicks feel at home; and Hicks certifies that he has eaten the Peruvian President, in an enthusiastic manner, calculated to solidify the relations between the two American republics. So long as dinners are to be eaten, and other festivities partaking of the nature of a blowthat he was born for diplomatic greatness. If it had not been for that unwitting Senasorial signature the country might have forever remained in ignorance of Hicks' marvelous capacity for diplomatic feeds.

## BOGUS TRUST VALUES.

The multiplicity of trade organizations, taking the form of trusts, is generally regarded as an indication that trade is passing under the rule of combination, and that this modernized form of monopoly is the latest development of commercial method. The purpose of the original trust to secure the enjoyment of exorbitant profits, by the suspension of competition, is without question; but the adoption of the same form of organization in branches of business where it is impossible to smother competition, indicates either that there is a great deal of ignorance and miscalculation as to the pessibilities of the trust, or else that another motive is at the bottom of these organiza-

The public evil of these organizations is generally regarded solely as bearing on the nerensed prices which they will attempt to levy upon the consumer. This is unquestionable, provided they are successful in for every Sowden," indicates that the their purpose of abolishing competition; esteemed Journal has not yet mastered the but it is no less plain that a great many of the reported trusts will be utterly powerless to accomplish that end to more than the mest temporary and transient degree. The gressman, Mr. Sowden, of Allentown, who ramored Pottery Trust, which has just re- was suppressed by President Cleveland for ited to a single letter. When it isn't torrid its selved notice throughout the newspapers of voting according to the interests of his con- horrid.

into existence. These factories would either have to be admitted to the trust, or else their competition would make prices lower than ever before; and the final result would be wider and more irrepressible competition than existed at the inception of the combi-

It is hardly possible that the keen-sighted business men who are engaged in organizing these trusts all over this country, and in England as well, are so blind that they cannot see this point; but the fact is that there is another and more prompt profit from the organization of these combinations, which is probably the real purpose in their creation. That is the profit of passing off upon de-luded investors the shares in the trusts at prices largely above their actual value. It is the same game as the negotiation of watered railway stocks, in a slightly altered form. The public has got the idea that everything in the shape of a trust is going to be enormously profitable; and therefore, it is concluded, investors will be ready to THE DARLY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at snap up trust certificates at almost any price Decents per week, or including Sanday edition, at which the organizers may choose to put upon them. So long as this delusion prevails there is, therefore, an enormous and quick profit in buying up the factories of almost any industry at from five to ten To a nation which appreciates its liberty, its resources, its history and its future so or forty million dollars, and unloading the shares on the confiding public. This is undoubtedly the sole purpose of such English enterprises as the Brewery Trust, and probably the salt combination; and there is little reason to doubt that the same idea is largely responsible for some of the American trusts which are already floating their

certificates on the New York Stock Ex-Of course this phase of the matter does not modify the obnoxious and wholly dishonest character of the trust. Where they cannot make a legitimate profit by extortion from the consumers, they propose to secure the same end by the delusion of investors and obtaining money under false pretenses. Either method is a violation of the equities of trade and finance, and results in concentrating fortunes in the hands of the unscrupulous few at the cost of the public.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT The discussion as to the practicability and cost of a canal to connect the head waters of the Ohio with Lake Erie, which appears in our local columns, gives a clear idea of the importance of the project, and at the same time indicates the possibility of a surprisingly small cost. The statement that water transportation to the lakes could be secured at but little more than the cost of a railroad for the same distance puts the

case in a strong aspect.

If a canal of that sort can be built for anything like the figures given, there should be no delay in urging the project to a speedy realization. It would be satisfactory to have the United States Government build it; but if there is any difficulty about that, Pittsburg should be prompt to supply the comparatively small capital needed to secure its great benefit. A demonstration of this is afforded by our experience with the amount stated as necessary to construct the canal was put into that railroad project. worth several times its cost. Yet the cheapening of freights for Pittsburg's fundamental industries by the railroad was about

one-fourth what it would be by the canal. Such a waterway as is outlined in our local columns would make Pittsburg independent of railroad combinations on coal, ore, coke and iron freights. Five cents per ton toll on the freights which Pittsburg alone could furnish would pay interest on the cost of the canal, and with that toll the cost of the freights could be cheapened one half. With such a benefit in view, it would seem plain that our industrial interests should lose no time in taking steps to secure its completion.

## POINTS FOR REPORM.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew rarely talks for

publication without giving the newspapers a good many subjects for discussion. The discussion may not always be favorable to Mr. Depew's views, but the topics which he presents are invariably fresh and interestof our people is as grand as their political ing. An example of this sort is presented by his recent statement on behalf of the President, whom Mr. Depew took under It is assuring to learn through the unoffi- his enlivening protection a week or two ago. After certifying to the harmony which exists between the President and Mr. Blaine -which seems unnecessary since Mr. Joseph Mantey got the Augusta postoffice-Mr Depew proceeds to draw a picture of the effect of the rush after office which is very instructive. Four thousand applicants for 150 consulates are pointed out by Mr. Depew, and his belief is asserted that this proportion will be maintained if not increase through all the departments. Consequent ly, "public business is at a stand-still." Caceres, who has asked him to dinner and The testimony of Mr. Depew that the distribution of office on the principle of the spoils system results in keeping pubdinners and received the visits from the lie business at a stand-still after the administration has been in operation four months ought to suggest some very pertinent conclusions. It is a tolerably strong inference that a system which would distribute offices on an entirely different basis than the conout, are to be gone into, Hicks is certain sideration of political service would be very superior to the one now in force. Mr. De-

> tion of the hated mugwump. But this is by no means all. Mr. Depew goes on to say that "the whole country seems to think that Cleveland removed and replaced all the officeholders and that vacancies can be made everywhere. The fact is that he removed only about one-third of the place holders." This is also an interesting and important point, as bearing upon the relative sincerity of the two administrations in their reform professions. We do not remember that Mr. Depew made any such statements with regard to the small proportion of removals by the Cleveland administration, during the campaign which resulted in Mr. Harrison's election. Of course Mr. Denew is now making good the omission, with the intention of improving his influence with the present administration for the purpose of having Mr.

> pew omits to draw this conclusion, but when

he puts the premises for it so very percepti-

bly, he approaches very closely to the condi-

Cleveland's example followed. THE remark of the Previdence Journal that "President Harrison has a Roumania personal aspect of Pennsylvania politics. It seems to have an idea that President Harrison is consoling that Democratic Con-

the country, is a case in point. If a com- stituents on the tariff, by appointing him to bination should be formed to control all the | the Roumanian Mission. This credits Presipottery factories in the country, and thus | dent Harrison with an unwonted degree of put up the prices so as to yield an excessive profit, it would not be a twelvementh before a host of new factories would spring into existence. These factories would either introduction of an extra "n" in the name. There is a decisive distinction between Congressman Sowden and Mr. A. Louden Snowden, who has received the Roumanian appointment.

Now that gubernatorial dignity has got on its ear over the question of the introduction of President Harrison at Woodstock, Mr. Henry C. Bowen may well feel that he has nothing further to ask for from this life,

in the way of getting himself advertised. RHODE ISLAND is disgusted at the discovery that the repeal of its prohibitory law will require an extra session of the Legislature to provide some regulation for the liquor traffic. As that body has met twice already this year, Rhode Island can hardly be blamed for feeling that it is likely to have too much of a good thing. Perhaps the vote of Pennsylvania on prohibition may be partially accounted for by the knowledge of the public that, by voting the way they did, they escaped the calamity of an extra session of our Legislature.

WHAT the Governor of Mississippi is saying to the Governors of Louisiana and Alabama will be regarded by the pugilistic crowd as much less appropriate than the proverbial remarks that passed between the Governors of the two Carolinas,

SECRETARY NOBLE gives the administration a certificate of character by testifying that not a word of profanity has been heard at the Cabinet meetings since the administration was organized. We are glad to know that the Cabinet is so exemplary, but still the certificate is likely to create our special wonder, as to whether it did not require the prompt adjournment of the Cabinet meeting when it was learned that Montana had

gone Democratic. It is not true that Margaret Mather played to less profitable business last season than she had previously enjoyed under the astute management of Mr. Hill, because the public suddenly had a rush of discernment and resolved that she was not a great actress, but simply because her company was inferior, she carried no scenery and was otherwise handicapped by incompetent management. In Pittsburg Miss Mather is as popular as ever, and all she needs to draw crowded houses again is generous and shrewd management. Her rating is high in Pittsburg. YESTERDAY was the kind of a day that is calculated to restore human belief in the benignity of nature. If we can have such weather as that for the Fourth of July, the previous meteorological transgressions of

GENERAL SHERMAN recently indulged some sarcastic remarks to Chicago reporter on the policy of Chicago in annexing all the outlaying agricultural districts. The consequence is that the Chicago press is unanimously beginning to in-timate that the General pursued an entirely unjustifiable course in whipping the South-

ern armies so thoroughly as he did. THE railroads are doing a good business, and if they can break themselves of the bad habit of cutting each other's throats and laying it on the inter-State commerce law. there is no reason why they may not do well

this year. THE industrious efforts of some of our Chicago cotemporaries to represent that the wages of Pittsburg ironworkers are being cut down, and that the Pittsburg Relief Committee is stealing the supplies for the Johnstown people, which Chicago did not send, may be taken as proof presumptive that expansion of area does not produce a proportionate largeness of mind.

CONCERTS in the parks form a summer night feature which will add greatly to the attractions of Allegheny, and which will do the same for Pittsburg-when Pittsburg gets some parks.

A CLOUD-BURST at Peoria, Ill., last week, is reported to have ruined many thousands of gallons of wilk. From the character of Peori a product the presumption is that the water made the milk too rich. Peoria's tame as a whisky center is calcu lated to create the opinion there that if

water gets into anything it will ruin it. Two action of the trustees of the Polytech nic Institute, reported elsewhere, indicates that the new institute will soon materialize

into an actual and gratifying fact. Mr. HENRY GUORGE and the Socialists seem to be having a pleasant time in Londop. He tells the Socialists that all the results they aim at can be achieved more speedily by the single tax idea; and the Socialists cheer the announcement in a manner which indicates that they are as trustful as Mr. George is sauguine.

THE people in the streets of London seen to have entertained a pardonable doubt as to whether the Shah or Salisbury was most deserving of their feers.

THE sporting columns seem to be unanimously of the opinion that Sullivan and Kilrain are not going to fight with their usunl offensive weapons, namely, their tongues. But before being very confident it may be wise to wait till the returns are

all in. PROMINENT PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has been spending some time at Malvers, in promising health.

MR. GOSCHEN is the only leading member of the British Government who is not also a men ber of the Cobden Club, and it is said that he is

about to join it.

of the Illinois Democrats, has retired alto-gether from politics, and spends most of his time among his books. A FINE crayen portrait of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," has been placed in the library of Colby Univer-

GENERAL J. W. SINGLETON, once a leader

sity. He was for many years a trustee of that MRS. M. THORESEN, Henrik Ibsen's tale mother-in-law, has recently celebrated her seventieth birthday. Telegrams and gifts of flowers from all parts poured in upon the old lady, whose fiction is very popular in Sweden and Norway, and who was first introduced into the world of letters by the poet Biornson. THE London Stor says that Miss Mary Anderson is gradually recovering her health, but she is living almost incog, in the outskirts of

Hampstead. It was always a favorite suburb of hers. Even when her headquarters were in Brompton she would drive up and spend all the summer afternoon on the heath, which had the same attraction for her that it used to have for Charles Dickens. She has collected by this time quite a museum of theatrical curiostites. The trophy she most values is a dagger given her by Lady Martin, which was always used by the donor when she played Juliet. So it was passed direct to Mary Anderson from Helen Faucit with all the associations of a great

The bicycle craze has filled the bo this city with a confused jumble of spidery legs and skeleton machines for devouring distance. Apparently 99 persons out of every 100 habitually ride bicycles. The 100th person rides a tricycle. Not only does every one ride those noiseless contrivances, but every one rides

From the Chicago News.1

noiseless contrivances, but every one rides them atgreat speed. These Horrid Torrid Days. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Variations in the weather nowadays are lim-

## Amid a Shoat of Whales

INEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS, 1 NEW YORK, July 3.-The schooner O. M. Marrett, which arrived in port from Cuba to-iay, narrowly escaped being wrecked upon a shoal of whales last Monday. When the cap-

says, the water around the ship was filled with lark spots and lashed into foam, as if breaking dark spots and lashed into foam, as if breaking upon a reef. The schooner had run into an immense shoal of whales, which were moving southward. He repeatedly struck the big fish with such force that her whole hull shook and articles in the officers' rooms were thrown to the floor. She got out of the shoal shortly pefore 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The whales must have passed close along the shore of Long Island. The presence of so many whales so far south is the result of the breaking up of ice in the North Atlantic. The numerous icebergs seen lately by incoming steamships indicate that a great change in the ice fields around the North Pole is occurring this season.

the North Pole is occurring this season. Laces Are Somewhat Combustible. While lighting the gas to-day in the Palais Royal, a fashionable millinery store, Bertha Abels, a young shop girl, dropped a burning bit of paper into a mass of laces. In a minute everything near the girl was ablaze. She was too frightened to run. Her screams summoned the bookkeeper to her aid just as her skirts began to burn. He wrapped a blanket around her and shouted to the other employes around her and shouted to the other employed to run for their lives. The building was event naily cleared of 50 girls and 20 men without accident. Miss Abel, was only slightly burned. Firemen extinguished the flames after an hour of hard work. Loss. \$25,000.

Scalped by the Machinery. Mary Muldowney, in the employ of the Cen-tral Carpet Manufactory, at Plainfield, had her hair torn completely from her head by a belt and shaft near which she was working to-day,

and the hair came out by the roots and large pieces of the scalp were wrenched off with it, She is in a critical condition. Depew Not in a Story-Telling Mood. Depew Not in a Story-Tolling Mood.

Chauncey M. Depew, with his wife, young son and several servants, sailed on the steamship Adriatic for Liverpool this morning. A score or more of his friends were at the dock to give Mrs. Depew flowers and to hear Dr. Depew tell a farewell story. But Dr. Depew was not in a story-telling mood. He looked tired and worried. He will visit London and Paris will was Angust at the Errosition and

# Paris, will pass August at the Exposi return early in September.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

William M. Lyon.

In the person of William M. Lyon, who suddenly expired at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Monongahela House, death has taken away one of the oldest and best known from manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania. The deceased was 80 years of age, and up to the hour of his death he nad always enjoyed good health, and his sudden demise was a great surprise to the many friends of Mr. Lyon. William M. Lyon was born in Harrisburg in 1806. His father was John Lyon and his mother was a daughter of the late Hon. William McClay. The family came from Tyrone. The young man was called to Pittaburg by his father in 183 to take charge of the Silgo Belling Mill, which was then owned by Lyon, Schorb & Co. Mr. Lyon succeeded his father in the firm, and he afterward owned the entire plant. In 1835 Mr. Lyon purchased the old Monongahela House, and he at once established his residence and lived there ever since. In 1845, after the fire, the present building was erected by Mr. Lyon. In 1874 he retired from active business allogether, by disposing of the rolling mill to Colonel Wm. Fillings and Alexander Nimiek. There have been very few business interests in Pittsburg during the last 50 years with which Mr. Lyon was not more or less identified. He was one of the organizers of the Alleginny Valley Haliroad Company, He helped to start up the Safe Deposit Bank, and he was a large stockholder and a director in that institution from its organization until his death. He was use one of the organization until his death.

Five years ago Thomas, son of Edwin Yea-ger, of Allentown, Pa., swallowed a cherry stone, which lodged in his lung, and was treat-ed for consumption by local doctors. In Phil-adelphia on Friday a doctor removed the stone from the boy's nose, whither it had made its way from the lungs. A Philadelphia drugstore's best tooth pow-ter customer has false teeth.

The white-tailed blackbird that has been missing for several seasons has reappeared at Exton, Pa.

as the brain was exposed through the terrible hele in his skull, but it is now closed over without any trephining treatment. He re-members nothing at all of the accident or of his hospital experience.

Paschall Thornbury, a farmer of East Goshen, Cheuter county, Pa., was, mowing grass on Saturday, when his machine collided with a huge snapper. He stopped the team at once and laid the stunned anapper aside till quitting time to have a supper off it. When he went back for it later he found it had flapped away.

The Hard Task Successfully Performed by a Half-Breed Cherokee Indian—A Very Remarkable Feat Under the Circum-

mportant Papers Now at Beston to be Exservers.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is expected that within a day or two the papers in the case of the importation of foreign glassblowers under contract at Pittsburg will be returned from Boston, where they have been sent to aid the investigation of the matter by the customs authorities of that city. They will then be passed upon in the Miscellaneous Division of the Treasury Department and referred to Assistant Secretary Tiohenor for final examination and decision. The department takes considerable interest in the case, as it is a charge that a prominent workingman has been engaged in the importation of workingmen contrary to law, and if the accused be found guilty it is evident his punishment will not be mitigated by the fact that he is a laboring man.

Prom the Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the uncultivated human mind was the invention of a syllabic alphabet for the use of his people by Sequoah, alias George Guess, a half-breed Cherokee Indian. Bequoah was born in Georgia, probably about the year 1770, though some authorities fix his birth seven years earlier. He never knew his father, grew up a perfect savage and distinguished himself in war and the chase, until a swelling knee rendered him incapable of active pursuits and confined him to his cabin. He knew no language except Cherokee, and, of course, was wholly liliterate.

Sequoah's attention seems to have been first attracted to literary matters by a circumstance which occurred while he was a warrior. His tribe captured a letter from the whites, and which occurred while he was a warrior. His tribe captured a letter from the whites, and made repeated efferts to decipher it, but, of course, were not successful. Some discussion arose about the "talking leat," as the Indiana styled any specimen of writing, and the question arose whether it was an invention of man or the gift of God. All the Indiana except Sequoah, maintained the latter position, while he espoused the former. He was, however, unable to convince them that he was right. They believed that the "talking leaf" was a gift from the Great Spirit to the white man alone, and cited as proof a legend that had long been current in their tribe. An Interesting Logend.

According to this legend the Great Spirit created We-Ha-Ye, the Indian, and gave him a book; afterward he made Yo-We-Na-Go, the white man, and presented him with a bow and arrow. The elder brother was not prompt in arrow. The elder brother was not prompt in devoting himself to the book, but seems rather to have treated it as books are treated by dul schoolboys of all races; and so negligently die he keep it that his younger brother found means of stealing it from him. The Indian was then compelled to content himself with the bow and arrow, and to gain his living by the chase. From this the Cherokees argued that the Indian had forever forfeited the use of letters.

for nearly five years before she was put on the stage. Her reception was bought for her. The decline of patronage was steady. The woman was not a great actress. In Marlowe's case we find the order of things precisely reversed. She began as an unknown. In Boston she opened with less than \$50 in the house. At the end of the first week the box office reported nightly receipts of over \$1,200. This speaks well for critical and popular opinion. The only success of utter incompetency that our stage has had in recent years has been that of Mrs. Langtry. the Indian bad forever forfeited the use of letters.

This reasoning did not convince Sequoah. He denounced his fellow Cherokees as fools and stoutly maintained that he himself could write, and tried to prove it by scrawling characters upon a rock. His claims were treated with derision. Nothing daunted, he set to work to invent characters for all the sounds in the Cherokee language. At the beginning he made the mistake of attempting to invent a character for each word; and it is no small tribute to his perseverance that he invented and recorded over 5,000 characters. It gradually became evident to him that this system would not work, owing to the great number of characters required, and upon much reflection he hit upon the idea of dividing words into syllables, and inventing a character for each syllables.

he hit upon the luca of an analysis and inventing a character for each syllable.

In the prosecution of this work Sequoah found himself embarrassed by the want of an accurate ear. To remedy this he engaged his daughter in the work, and from her derived very valuable assistance. He availed himself of many ingenious methods to make complete his collection of the sounds of the language. He went to hear speeches by members of his tribe, and whenever a sound occurred for which he had no character he at once supplied the deficiency.

An English spelling book having accidentally allen into his hands, he used the English let An English spelling book having accidentally fallen into his hands, he used the English letters, as far as they would go, to denote Cherokee syllables. The other characters he invented himself, about the year 1821, or, as others say, 1826, he had his system complete. His characters numbered 86. Having completed his alphabet, his next task was to get it adopted by his tribe. This was a work of much difficulty. He sent his daughter out of hearing, wrote down a passage and read it to the braves, then called the girl back and had her read it to them again. They wondered, but doubted still. Then he persuaded the tribe to select some of the brightest of their boys to learn the new art, and to this they at last agreed. When the time for examination arrived the pupils passed the ordeal in triumph, and the Cherokees were at last convinced that the "talking leaf" is not the exclusive property of the white man. Secuosal then became the principal of the Indian schools, and was held in great honer until his death, which occurred in Mexico in Augus, 1843. This alphabet was cast into a font of type and is still in use. When we consider that the art of writing has usually been attributed to the geds, as being something beyond the reach of finite intelligence, we cannot but admit that the life work of Sequoah was a most extraordinary one.

It is true he had the first suggestion from his

It is true he had the first suggestion from his

CAMPBELL HAS A RIVAL Either Kine or Hurd us the Candidate the Free Trade Element. CLEVELAND, July &-A movement started here to-day, the object of which is to force Congressman James E. Campbell out of the race for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Virgil P. Kline, Esq., of this city, is the man who will be expected to lead the fight. A meeting attended by a score or more of prominent Democrats was held to start the Kline boom. Among those in attendance were

Hon. M. A. Foran, Judge John C. Hutchina, Judge E. J. Blandin, Arnold Green, Esq., E. M. Heisley and United States Commissioner A. J. Williams. There was also a liberal representation of the Free Trade Club of Cleve-The availability of Campbell, Neal and the other Democrats who have been mentioned for the place was freely discussed and the merits of Mr. Kline set forth. The object of the Cleveland Democrats is to get a man who will correctly represent the Democratic tariff idea, and Mr. Kline is said to be such a man. He is and Mr. Kline is said to be such a man. He is a pronounced revenue reformer, and was heartily in sympathy with the tariff ideas of Grover Cleveland. He is an able lawyer, and is untrammeled by factional quarrels. It was openly asserted that Campbell is Brice's man, and Mr. Foran declared emphatically that there must be no mixing of the Senatorial question with the Gubernatorial fight. It is believed here that Charley Baker will get the complimentary support of Hamilton county, and that Kline can be counted as Cincinnati's second choice.

choice.

It was decided that a united effort must be made to secure for Mr. Kline the solid support of the Northern Ohio delegation to the State Convention, and to use every effort to secure his nomination. Mr. Kline has consented to permit the use of his name, and from this time on the fight for the Northern Ohio candidate will be an aggressive one. It is also said that it is not improbable that an effort will be made to induce Frank Hurd to accept the nomination if these means of beating Campbell fall.

### TRI-STATE TRIFLES. Five years ago Thomas, son of Edwin Yea

In an Arch street, Philadelphia, car the other day a deaf and dumb lady who was given a seat by a modest blonde gentleman made him crimson with confusion by her gesticulations of thanks.

Henry Whitney, who had a piece of his skull an inch and a half square knocked off by a train two months ago, has left the Eric Alms-house Hospital. His case is a remarkable one,

While a young lady was picking cherries at Mr.James Vandevender's place in Danville, Pa., a couple of days since the limb of the tree on which she stood gave an ominous crack, and but for her ready wit in jumping on a neighboring roof she would have been badly wounded, if not killed.

A new species of bird has appeared in the vi-cinity of York, Pa. It has a white cap, a red breast and a long tail. It cats voraciously of locusts, and even the heads of wheat and buckleberry stalks.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

Washington, July 3—It is expected that within a day or two the papers in the case of the importation of foreign glassibourers under contract at Pittsburg will be returned from Boston, where they have been sent to aid the importation of foreign. They have been sent to aid the investigation of the matter by the customs authorities of that city. They will then be passed upon in the Miscellaneous Division of the Treasury Department and referred to Assistant Secretary Tichenor for final examination and decision. The department takes considerable interest in the case, as it is a charge that a prominent workingman has been engaged in the importation of workingmen on trary to law, and if the accussed be found guilty it is evident his punishment will not be mittragated by the fact that he is a laboring man.

Soo Shots in Oue Misuite.

A board of naval officers have almost completed their report upon the wonderful Maxim gus, which was tested at the Annapolis proving ground a few days ago, and there is almost no doubt that the report will be entirely farorable, and that it will recommend the adoption of the gun. Two of the guns were tested, one of the 65 calibers and the other a one pounder. The former fired easily at the rate of 800 shots a minute, and that it will recommend the adoption of the gun. Two of the guns were tested, one of the 65 calibers and the other a one pounder. The former fired easily at the rate of 800 shots a minute, and that it will recommend the adoption of the gun were tested, one of the 65 calibers and the other a one pounder. The former fired easily at the rate of 800 shots a minute, and that it will recommend the adoption of the gun was a great ratting of trunks and shouting of expressment the provided the vay for the cooling of the barret, and the gunstless of the pressident's household were got away for the result of the presence of office seekers at least for several about the wholesaler. The order made by the Court has taken an attribute of the presence of

The Judges of the License Court have taken the very unusual course of entering what may be called a protest against the recent decision of the Supreme Court overruling their interpretation of the wholesale liquor act. No one can doubt that these Judges conscientiously endeavored to do right, and that where they erred it was through an honest desire to serve the public welfare. The sense of this and the feeling that they have been undeservedly rebuked, must be the justification for this extraordinary proceeding. But if the License Judges felt compelled by their self-respect to defend their course, that same self-respect should have forbidden the petulant order to their clerk to issue wholesale licenses to everybody who has applied, without regard to character or habits. To say that the decision of the Supreme Court requires this is to put upon it a forced construction that is neither logical nor sensible, and that presents the Judges in the attitude of children who "won't play any more."

They are required by the letter of the statute and by its authorized interpretation to issue licenses to citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good moral character, and to none others. Their duty to inquire into these qualifications was expressly affirmed. The confusion that has arisen between two distinct acts is mainly due to their own practice. As long as this construction was not overruled it was accepted without question; but now that the law has been clearly defined any further disputation is most unbecoming. If the License Judges have hitherto administered the law, as they understood it, with conscientious care and in an endeavor to do right and justice, it is none the less their duty to do so still. They promote respect neither for the law nor for themselves when they petulantly refuse to perform their functions because they think they have been badly treated.—The Times.

A Seber and Admirable Defense.

learn with regret that his chief can beat him at

tended so as to embrace cases, only where applicant is its very great destitution or at the point of death. This regulation will not on be strictly enforced, but attorneys, agents others persisting in applications contrary to lianguage and spirit will be disbarred from practice before the department. You will have this made public."

A General Review of the Case.

The Licens eCourt met yesterday and made an order directing that wholesale licenses shall issue to all brewers and bottlers who have made applications, and have not withdrawn them, the Clerk of the Court to pass upon the sufficiency

-Another unbreakable substitute for

-A New York dealer in sporting goods

—A peculiar accident occurred the other afternoon to a St. Paul youth named Eph Wells. Wells and another lad proceeded to a lake near the city early in the morning on a fishing excursion, and angled during the entire forenoon without getting a bite. Wells was fishing without a rod, and had the business end of his line adorned with a large trog, the other end being wrapped round his linger. Suddenly a large fish seized the bait and made such a determined rush therewith as to cause the strain on the line to cut the young fisherman's finger almost to the bone. Surgical aid was obtained, and it was at first thought that the member would have to be amputated. Operation has been deferred, however, and it is now hoped that the finger may be saved without resorting to amputation.

Kentuckian-Sir, I come of heroic stock.

the telephone--Hetlo, Central! Central--Hello! These spreeing mortals often find

Strange Sounds in the Adirondacks,-Miss Boston-Paps, I find our Professor of Fa-thology very interesting.

Mr. Boston-Our what!
Miss Boston-Our Professor of Pathology—our guide you know.—New York Sun.

wite-He says I am a seek woman, and that my nervous system is not in equilibrium. He says I am too positive.

Rusbaud-Humph! I could have told you that and saved a couple of dollars.—New York Sus.

Practical Cooking School.—Young Hus-

"Now, grandpa," said a little Chicago 5-

"All right, my child," said the professor good-humoredly, "I am ready. Where are your books?"

"That is for you to say," said the little one severely. "I'm going to be the teacher."

The professor collapsed. "Chicago Tribune.

Love and Economy. "Laura," said the young lady's mother not unkindly, "it seems to me that you had the gas turned rather low last evening."

"It was solely for economy, mamma, "answered the maiden.

the maiden.
"There is no use trying to beat the gas com-pany, my daughter. I have noticed that the shut-ting off of the gas is always followed by a corre-