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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1889.

A BRACE OF FORGERIES.

A lawyer in Minneapolis, who has committed forgeries to the tune of $300,000, furnishes his mite to the news of the day. At the same time the President of a New York street railway company balances the Eastern side of the news by getting caught in the issue of some $70,000 worth of fraudulent stock certificates. It is hardly necessary to state that both men had been speculating.

Of course, it is not fair to put all the responsibility on speculation. The attempt to get other people's money without giving a fair consideration for it, which forms the gist of speculation, is not so deliberately or flagrantly dishonest as the endeavor to recover the lost funds by capital obtained through forgery. Most men who speculate have enough honesty to draw the line at forgery or stealing. Yet it is the fact that nine-tenths of these crimes against property are produced by speculation; and the prevalent opinion in speculative circles, that it is not so important for a man to get money honestly, as it is for him to get it anyway, has produced a lowering of business morals that explains the frequency of such offenses.

When it is made a canon of social ethics that wealth obtained without giving an honest return for every dollar of it, is a disgrace and blot, the era of defalcations and forgeries will be ended.

AN INTELLIGENT VIEW.

The article which is copied elsewhere from the *National Labor Tribune* shows the light in which the coke strike appears to a constant and intelligent organ of labor. It points out very clearly that the coke workers cannot afford to deny their obligation to respect a cardinal feature of labor organization, namely, a scale signed by the representatives of the men for a fixed period. While the strike, as between the men and the firms which did not concede the Frick scale, is an open issue, the *Labor Tribune* points out very clearly that the duty of the employes of the Frick works is to return to work and carry out their agreement.

This is all the plainer because, under that agreement, if an advance is secured from other firms, the employes of the Frick company are entitled to an equal advance. The strike then, so far as that company is concerned, takes the attitude not only of a needless movement, but one that is actually injurious to labor. Labor organization cannot afford to violate its agreement and impose penalties upon employers who have led in conceding advanced wages to its men. That not only takes away the inducement to other firms to follow its example. It actually offers a premium to the course of refusing any advance and starving the men into the acceptance of low wages.

So far as this aspect of the present strike is concerned, it takes the rank of that ignorant agitation which holds up a wild and senseless strike without regard to intelligent and honorable policy, as a panacea to all labor troubles. It is to be hoped that saner counsels will soon prevail among the coke workers.

AN UNNECESSARY DECISION.

One of the singular ideas created in financial circles by the rule of the combination period, is exemplified by an assertion in the financial column of an Eastern cotemporary that it had been decided "that there is no law of the United States, in the courts or Inter-State Commerce Commission, to compel one railroad to enter into a convention as to rates with a competing line. Inferentially the same reason would apply to dividing traffic." The fact being that such agreements have been declared, time and again, by the courts to be contrary to public policy and beyond the powers of any corporation, the intimation that it required a decision to assert the power of a corporation to conduct its own business is somewhat remarkable. As it seems to be regarded as necessary to have it decided that a railroad cannot be compelled to give away its own business, the next thing will be the necessity of a formal declaration by the courts that the officers of a railroad need not commit the egregious breach of trust comprised in giving away the earnings of a railroad to its rivals.

THE QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT.

In referring to the Michigan anti-trust law, providing that all contracts or agreements intended to restrict production of any sort or to control the price of any commodity shall be regarded asa criminal conspiracy, and be punished by imprisonment, an exchange says: "Other States will watch the operation of this drastic remedy with a great deal of interest."

The interest with which the operation of the law is watched should depend very much on whether any sincere attempt is made to enforce it or not. If a man buys a large dose of salts and puts it on a shelf without taking it, it would be rather silly to talk of watching "the operation of that drastic remedy." A law against murder will do no good unless a decent attempt is made to inflict its penalty on people who commit murder.

The prospect is that this principle is at stake in Michigan. One of the most prominent citizens of that State has within the past few months advertised himself as at the head of a combination to restrict production and control the price of a staple commodity; and yet nothing is heard of for his punishment. This does not imply any fault in the law. The fault is in the public and in the fact that all public agencies supposed to be for enforcement of the law, are so respectful to wealth and influence that a man with millions behind him can defy and ignore laws for the public protection with impunity. No law is of any avail when it is demonstrated that wealth and influence need not fear that it will punish them.

If the people of Michigan land the Salt Trust conspirators in the penitentiary there will be no doubt about the operation of the remedy. It will put a very short stop to all trust operations in the State of Michigan. If not, it will only afford a new evidence of the existence of a plutocratic class which is able to override the laws.

A WHITE-WINGED CONVENTION.

Partly because this is an "off year" in politics, and partly for the reason that there was absolutely no shadow of contest against the supremacy of Senator Quay in the counsels of the party, the Republican convention for Pennsylvania yesterday was relatively a tame affair. The delegates were practically of one mind as to the candidate for State Treasurer and the composition of the State Committee. If there was any variance of opinion it was not expressed. Harmony has often been boasted of as a characteristic of political conventions; but for the real article the convention of yesterday has not in late years had an equal.

The platform is noteworthy for its tremendous length and prolaxity. If any public subject escapes mention we fail to discover the omission, unless it is the important one of railroad discriminations. That was wont in the past to furnish a strong plank. But as the explicit promises of legislation for equalized rates was never carried out, nobody, unless it might be Andrew Carnegie, who was optimistic as to the purposes of the party in that matter, can now feel much disappointment at seeing the subject unceremoniously and altogether dropped. It is better than mockery.

There is an entire indorsement of President Harrison, quite in the "hip, hip, hurrah!" style; also of the purposes, policy and personnel of the national administration, taking in vigorously every noticeable point, from Senator's Quay's management of the late campaign to Commissioner Tanner's position on pensions. But what is most pertinent to Pennsylvania's State politics is the twitting of the Democratic protectionists of this State on their helplessness in the national councils of their party. The Randall Club celebrants who yesterday in this neighborhood were paying homage to their political patron saint will be apt to sympathize with that part of the platform. On the liquor question there is a distinct pronouncement for the Brooks high license law, with a pledge for its progressive—not retrogressive—amendment, and a suggestion that the wholesale traffic also be regulated. An indorsement of proposals for good country roads, a eulogy on Governor Beaver, a memorial paragraph on the Johnstown calamity, and one as to the late General Cameron wind up the document.

On the whole, the platform is so full of details as to put the reader in mind of the voluminous Chronological Record, which THE DISPATCH publishes at the close of each year, of all the notable things of the twelvemonths preceding. It has the merit, however, of being as free as possible from ambiguity. It has the fault of being so prolix and aiming to cover so much in detail that in the harvest season the patriotic farmer, for whom platforms are much intended, will not have time to take it all in at one sitting. While lacking the literary finish which always distinguished the well-knit syntax of the Republican platforms when Russell Errett wrote them, it is a pretty fair beginning for General Reeder, with whom the sword has hitherto been mightier than the pen.

There is, anyhow, no serious doubt that backed by the immense Republican majority in Pennsylvania, it is a sufficient exposition of principles to elect Boyer, who was yesterday nominated for State Treasurer. Nothing is so far urged against him; and though the vote will be light, there is no question that he will have the big end.

A SECTIONAL IDEA.

The movement of New England iron manufacturers in favor of putting pigiron, ore, coal and other raw materials in the iron business on the protected lists is supported by the assertion that "within the past ten years, 50 per cent of the rolling mills of Maine have disappeared, 100 per cent of those of Vermont, 36 per cent of those of Massachusetts and 50 per cent of those of Rhode Island," and that "iron and steel beams, water pipes, gas pipes, etc., used in New England are bought in Pennsylvania."

The sum total of this complaint, then, is that the effect of protection has been to locate the industries in the localities where the products can be brought to a completed form at the lowest price. The consumers have obtained the benefit of this cheapness. No trust theories, of sustaining manufacturing concerns in idleness because they cannot afford to compete with the most improved and best located mills, has prevented the cheapness of the most favorably located plants from reaching the consumers. The trouble with the New England manufacturers is that they cannot make iron and steel as cheaply as Pennsylvania can, and the legitimate worth of protection is shown in developing the industry at that point within the boundaries of the United States where it can be carried forward the most economically.

Protection for the benefit of the industries of the entire nation is a national policy; but when we find a single locality asserting that protection must be adhered to so long as it is for its interest, and abandoned where it is not, the policy is degraded from the broad national character to an extremely narrow sectional one.

MODERN NAVAL POWER.

The display of naval power which was made by England, at the recent review in honor of the Emperor of Germany, is not without practical interest to the United States. Probably there never was, at any stage of the world's history, such a concentration of the latest and most improved naval fighting machinery. One hundred and thirteen men-of-war were in line, manned by 23,000 British sailors. The difference between these men-of-war and those of the days when England was equally noted for her naval supremacy, is shown by the fact that the heaviest artillery of Nelson's time fired a ball of 68 pounds, whereas the cannon of these times throws a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds 12 miles. Considering that in contrast with such a force, the United States has practically no navy at all, it is comfortable to reflect that the Government which owns this remarkable and expensive collection of the most modern machinery for ocean warfare has no desire to pick a quarrel with our Government.

In connection with that idea, it is very pertinent to ask whether it is discreet for us to collide against such a power by a claim of exclusive ownership of an open sea, while denying its ownership to bodies of water that are much more decidedly surrounded by its territory. It would be uncomfortable to go on declaring that we own Behring's Sea, until a few of those ironclads come over and tell us we cannot have it.

THAT Western conductor's plan of dispersing train robbers by whacking them over the head with his lantern might be made more effective by loading the lantern with a judicious dose of dynamite.

THE decision of a New York court that it is a trespass for honey bees to go upon land not belonging to their owner, fully establishes the right of any property holder, when he finds these insects wilfully and maliciously trespassing upon his property, to arrest the bees and hold them subject to his claim for damages. But in the assertion of this right it is necessary to warn the public against the evil consequences of coming in contact with the business end of the bee.

THE Harrisburg Convention adopted the stereotyped partisan resolutions, but was unable to take any such flight of independence as the Philadelphia *Press'* proposed resolution against trusts.

THE ill success of the Sugar Trust in pursuing its purpose, as declared by its Treasurer, is one of the phenomenal commercial features of the day. That official asserts: "Our aim has been to keep prices down." As prices have gone up four or five cents since the trust began operations, it is fair to suppose that if it had not been for the efforts of the trust, sugar would have gone so high that no one could have reached it.

THE fact that the oleomargarine suits are now pending in the Supreme Court makes mincemeat of a choice bit of scandal to the effect that they had been shelved for a monetary consideration.

WITH New York, Chicago, Washington and St. Louis contending for the site of the exposition of 1892, and a large number of enterprising cities still to be heard from, Pittsburg is in a fair way to gain the proud pre-eminence of being the only city in the country which does not lay claim upon the Quadrennial.

THAT jury in the Maybrick case is evidently of the opinion that when people are poisoned some one must be hanged. They do things differently in this country sometimes.

THE disposition of the men on strike at the Carrie Furnace to resort to force and resist officers of the law in discharge of their duty is another of the excesses of labor troubles which, in the long run, will harm the workingmen more than anyone else.

AS regards Congressman Brower and his little claim for patronage the backbone of the Administration is demonstrated to be another of those barren idealities.

A LARGE number of the dervishes of Egypt have been killed, and their army is entirely dispersed; but the howling dervish of Wabash, Voorhees by name, who wants Andrew Carnegie hanged, is still at large and pursuing his campaign.

MAILETOA seems determined to have his share of the fun, in making things lively at Samoa and giving Germany a good excuse to renew the grab game.

ANOTHER reason for regarding that report of Mr. Quay's presidental ambition as a weak invention of the enemy, is that it is entirely too early for such a candidacy with reference to 1892, to be used for purposes of barter.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN has gone to Hot Springs, Va., where he will receive treatment for his old malady, the rheumatism.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES will visit Connecticut in the fall. His grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side were natives of Mansfield, Conn.

To Chicago friends Minister Lincoln writes that he finds his new cares much less exacting than he feared they would prove, and that he finds time for recreation without slighting any official duty.

WHEN Senator Sherman arrived at Charing Cross station, in London, the other day, in spite of his declaration that his baggage contained nothing that was dutiable, all his trunks and those of Mrs. Sherman were broken open by the customs officers. He mentioned the matter to General New. The latter became highly indignant and went to the authorities, who apologized.

BURGLARS recently invaded the house of ex-Governor Long, at Hingham, Mass., and carried off everything that was loose, but when they learned through the newspapers that three of the spoons they had taken were highly valued by Mr. Long on account of family associations with them, the thieves carefully picked these out from their spoils and returned them by the first mail.

IN an autograph letter of Charles Dickens, recently sold in London, occurred this advice, written to a young man ambitious to become an author: "Think of the vast crowd of young men who can write verse, and of the handful who can write poetry, and, rely upon it, that the worst you may ever have heard or read of the misery inseparable from a mistaken ambition in letters is nothing to the dread reality."

THE Emperor of China, who is a young and progressive man, is very anxious to make a trip to this country. He is in constant communication with the Chinese Minister at Washington on the subject, and shows a good deal of impatience at the latter's advice. The Minister has written the Emperor that there is to be an Exposition in New York in 1892, and that he had better defer his trip until that time. It would be a strange coincidence if the celebration commemorating the advent of Columbus should be made memorable by the presence of the Emperor of China.

F. WILLIAM SEUF, who recently died in Baltimore, Md., was one of the cleverest violin makers in the world. He was born in Prussia about 72 years ago. Ole Bull met with a steamboat explosion on the Ohio river and swam to the shore with his highly prized Gasparo Da Sala above his head. He sent this "matchless patriarch of a divine violin" to Seuf to be restored. Seuf's manipulations made the instrument more valuable than it had ever been. Seuf also restored the oldest violin in existence, now in the possession of Edwin F. Abell, of Baltimore. Seuf was a man of gigantic stature, and served as a cuirassier in the Prussian army.

Two men, J. Brewster McCollum and Henry W. Williams, who in boyhood were schoolmates at a country district school in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, Pa., are now Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They were reared as farmer boys, but leaving the plow for the law they both achieved distinction. The mutual friendship formed in youth still continues. They differ in politics.

ONE of the most interesting exhibits at the Paris Exposition is that of Dr. James H. Love, of Alexandria, Egypt, which adorns the American department. Dr. Love is a Philadelphian who has lived in Egypt for some years. He is now dentist to the Khedive, and enjoys the title and emoluments of a Pasha. His exhibit consists of dental implements, dentifrices, etc. It is complete in every detail and admirably arranged.

BARRY'S FRIENDS FIRED.

An Assembly Which Was Expelled Because of His Domination.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Some months ago the Waiters Assembly, of Chicago, was expelled from the Knights of Labor on the charge that it had been given over to the influence of the hoodlum element in its membership. To-day it was honorably reinstated by District Master Workman Mrs. George Rogers, and it is announced the disturbing element has been entirely removed. All members of the Barry Organization have been expelled and new officers have been elected.

BILL THE HOPEFUL.

New York's Governor Laying Pipes for the United States Senate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—It has surprised a good many Democratic politicians recently that Governor Hill should express so much confidence that the Democrats can elect a majority in the next State Senate. He has been urging upon them repeatedly the advisability of making a hard fight for the upper legislative branch, and has puzzled them repeatedly by his extreme hopefulness.

The explanation of this optimism came today from one of Hill's closest political friends. He said that Hill himself desires to succeed Senator Evarts in the United Senate, and intends to do his best to secure the election of a Democratic State Senate next autumn. The Senate which is elected then will take part in the election of the United States Senator in 1891. Should the Democrats elect the majority they will make every effort to carry the Assembly in the succeeding autumn, and, if successful, will be able to elect a United States Senator.

It has been generally supposed that Hill's ambition lays in the direction of the Presidency. This latest disclosure, however, is no indication that so lofty an ambition has been abandoned; but it is considered another evidence that Hill is determined to secure the Democratic nomination in 1892.

His friends believe that this is the Governor's shrewdest policy. His term as Governor would expire in 1892, six months before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. He would hardly have assurance enough to ask his party for a third nomination as Governor, and if he is out of office six months before the meeting of the national nominating convention, he will be powerless, probably, to secure the support of the State delegation. If he is elected to the Senate, however, he will still be before the country as a statesman and politician, and will be in a much better position to push his canvass for the Presidental nomination than he would be as a private citizen.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

President Harrison Receives the Citizens of Boston at Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, August 7.—President Harrison and party arrived here this morning at 9:03 o'clock, and were taken at once to the Hotel Vendome. The steamer Pilgrim, with the President and Secretaries Windom and Proctor on board, arrived at Fall River at 4 A. M. The distinguished visitors were not aroused at this hour, however, and it was 6 o'clock before they appeared in the saloon, when they were greeted on behalf of the Commonwealth and welcomed to Massachusetts by Adjutant General Dalton.

The trip from New York to Fall River was a pleasant one, with delightful weather and smooth sea, and the President enjoyed the invigorating atmosphere, and freedom from intrusion which was afforded by the elevated position on the upper deck, near the pilot house, where Captain Davis pointed out to him such objects of interest not already known to him. Commodore Ingersoll, of the Old Colony, acted as host. The run was without special incident, except that an impromptu reception was arranged in the main saloon, the President consenting to meet the passengers. The President stood on the stairs leading to the gallery, where his hand was shaken by nearly everyone aboard the boat. He retired early and enjoyed a good night's rest.

On his arrival at Boston President Harrison held a reception at the Hotel Vendome, and, afterward, under escort of cavalry, the President was driven to Faneuil Hall, where commencing at 1 o'clock, the Chief Executive gave a public reception which lasted until 3 o'clock. The afternoon programme included a luncheon at the Vendome, provided by the city, and a drive through the suburbs, including Brookline and Cambridge. The city officials, together with a detachment of cavalry, formed the escorting party.

A FEW EXPOSITION HINTS.

S. S. Marvin Sends Mayor Grant a Few Suggestions from His Experience.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Several suggestions were received at the Mayor's office to-day, about the International Exposition of 1892. Mr. S. S. Marvin, of Pittsburg, President of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, wrote making these interesting suggestions:

We take the liberty to-day to mail you a book entitled "Pittsburg and its Exposition;" also, a large hanger, showing at the bottom how Pittsburg is situated, giving the general idea of how the three rivers come together. As you look at the picture, the Allegheny is on the left, the Monongahela on the right, the two forming the Ohio. At the top the hanger represents our buildings. The building in the foreground is composed of brick, stone and terra cotta trimmings. The second building is what we call our Machinery Hall. As New York is somewhat interested in the Exposition project, I desire especially to call your attention to our Machinery Hall. It is constructed of iron and glass, with a slate roof. It was constructed that it could be readily taken down and moved. Every portion of it could be used, if you would like it, at the Pacific coast.

Pittsburg manufacturers are particularly well prepared to construct this class of buildings, and it has occurred to me that the buildings that New York will require are probably not permanent buildings, and that the iron structure which could be constructed portable would suit your requirements better than almost anything else you would think of.

SOME ROYAL MUSICIANS.

Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses Who Can Play a Little Bit.

According to the *Musical Record*, kings, queens, princes and princesses are fond of music, just the same as ordinary people. Many of these dignitaries endeavor to play some instrument. Some are successful, and others are not so, although the courtiers dare not dare to tell the latter so. Queen Victoria and her daughter Louise, play very well upon the organ. The Prince of Wales plays the banjo fairly well. The Princess of Wales is a skillful pianist. The Duke of Connaught amuses himself with the flute. The Duke of Edinburgh is a persistent, but very poor violinist. The Czar of all the Russias plays a handsome silver cornet. Queen Marguerite, of Italy, makes herself happy at the piano. Prince Henry, of Prussia, is a composer and a performer on the violin and piano.

The beautiful Empress of Austria plays splendidly on the zithern. The Empress of Japan is very proficient on the "koto," the national instrument, which is a kind of big zithern. Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, plays with equal skill on the harp and piano. King George, of Greece, can play all kinds of tunes on hand bells and wine glasses of different shapes. He can also play the "cymbalum," an instrument played only by the Tzeganes of Hungary.

THE DEAD COMES TO LIFE.

A Man Thought to be Buried Turns Up Alive Inconsiciently.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HANNIBAL, MO., August 7.—A dramatic story developed here to-day when Albert L. Mallory filed suit against his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. R. Mallory, of this city for an accounting of his estate. Mallory disappeared several years ago, and shortly afterward the dead body of a man supposed to be him was discovered in St. Louis. The public administrator at St. Louis took charge of the Mallory estate, but could find no heirs. Finally, after a long search, he discovered Mrs. E. R. Mallory, of Hannibal. He turned the estate over to her, and a curator was appointed who now had charge of it.

Last week the curator and the family were greatly astonished when a man called on them and announced that he was not dead, never had been dead, and wanted his money back. The curator and the woman refused to believe the story, but Mallory says it made no difference, as he was prepared to prove his claims and his identity in court, and suit was accordingly filed.

The Full Returns in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The returns from the State election up to this morning show that the Democrats have an increased plurality of 18,000 over the election of two years ago, and that Monday's majority will reach 35,000. The last Legislature stood 102 Democrats and 36 opposition. That elected Monday will consist of 114 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

Found a Railroad in His Safe.

From the Indianapolis Journal.]

In looking through the papers in his safe, the other day, Russell Sage discovered that he was the proprietor of a railroad out in Iowa that he had forgotten about. An active business man can hardly be expected to keep track of every little million-dollar purchase he makes.

Chicago's Opportunity.

From the Minneapolis Journal.]

Mark Twain is on one of the committees to secure New York the Exposition in 1892. Chicago should immediately insist that this shows that the whole thing is regarded as a joke in New York.

Annihilating a Boom.

From the Globe-Democrat.]

The general opinion with regard to Mr. Whitney's letter disposing of his Presidental boom seems to be that he threw a stone to crush a fly.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Sentiment of the State Convention on Public Questions—A Document That Speaks Plainly in Praise of Protection and High License—The President and Beaver Indorsed.

HARRISBURG, August 7.—The following is the platform as presented by General Reeder and adopted:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, submit the following platform: The doctrines enunciated at Chicago in June, 1888, by the National Republican party received the indorsement of the people at the polls in the following November. Upon them the Keystone State set the seal of her approval by 80,000 majority. With renewed emphasis we affirm those cardinal principles and again submit them to the electors of Pennsylvania for their approbation. We greatly rejoice in the victory of 1888 for a twofold reason. First, because it was fought and won under Pennsylvania leadership and upon a Pennsylvania platform, and second, because the executive and legislative power in the Union has thereby been restored to the Republican party, which, within a period of less than 30 years, has rescued the country from the perils of rebellion, of treacherous reconstruction, of financial dishonor and of reckless industrial legislation, all of which are involved in the policy and acts of the Democratic party as now governed. The Republicans of Pennsylvania claim especial recognition for the reason that in the hour of its extremity they furnished to the election and Republican organization a Chairman, who, during all the anxious days of the recent national campaign, in co-operation with the honored representatives of other States, so controlled the forces at hand as to compel victory. The thanks of the Republicans of this Commonwealth are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Mathew S. Quay for the honorable and masterful way in which he conducted that campaign.

Praise for the President.

We cordially indorse the administration of President Benjamin Harrison because it steadily devotes itself to the work of a broad and intelligent administration by competent and trusty officials, and makes its rules of inflexible duty the faithful observance, not the hypocritical evasion, of the public statutes; because it proposes honestly to collect and honestly to disburse the proceeds of public taxation, and seeks so to adjust the burdens thereof that those persons and interests able to bear the most shall bear the most, and those able to bear less shall bear the least, and that in all cases the vexatious and inquisitorial forms of taxation shall be first reduced and abolished; because it is pledged to give to suffering communities in need help in the necessary work of public education, in order that thereby the citizenship of this country may be elevated; because it aims to secure by adequate legislation; we protest against the offense of suppressed and miscounted ballots, of perverted returns and false certificates of election, and of murderous methods of maintaining the insufferable wrongs which now stain the records of Southern States, and touch the honor of the Southern people, making of elections in most of those States a fraud or farce, whose fruits are a large body of Democratic usurpers now assuming to represent those States in the legislative halls of the nation, and because, more than all else, it makes as its cardinal aim in foreign affairs the vindication of the rights of America and the defense of the honor, safety and dignity of the American name, and in domestic affairs the development of our own resources, the advancement of our own interests, the enlargement of our industries and the up-building of the labor of our own people, against all which the Democratic party stands as an ever-present danger and menace.

The Benefits of Protection.

"Protection" is the corner stone of political faith. Its greatest blessing is that in protecting the American laborer and manufacturer it strengthens and builds up all interests, resulting in the promotion of a great diversity of business enterprises and a home market. It thereby nurtures not only the interests primarily and directly protected, but all interests, particularly agriculture, which find in such a certainty and higher prices of home markets its great advantage. Pennsylvania Democrats have, until recently, claimed the unique distinction of being Democratic protectionists. At last, however, the controlling element in that party, not only in the nation, but in the State, has unequivocally announced its antagonism to protection. It is our duty to take advantage of this opportunity and press home this living issue. We will thereby give Democracy its death blow in Pennsylvania.

If protection to American industry be the cornerstone of our political faith, then protection to those who fought in defense of the Union is its capstone. We reverence the memory of those intrepid martyrs who gave up their lives upon the field of battle, and of those other heroes, burdened with years and covered with scars, who have since gone to their rest. But tears will not suffice for the tens of thousands of brave soldiers who still survive. We advocate such amendments to the pension laws as will make adequate provisions for all honestly discharged veterans of the late war who, by the vancing years, wounds or other infirmities disable them from total or partial self-support. Those who saved the nation from dissolution should be saved by the nation from penury, and we heartily commend the wise and friendly liberality shown by Commissioner Tanner to brother soldiers in the conscientious discharge of the duties of his office.

The Brooks Law Commended.

The Republican party having in 1886 declared in favor of the submission of the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to the vote of the people, and having in two successive Legislatures through the method ordained by the constitution and in spite of Democratic opposition provided the machinery for reaching a fair expression of the public sentiment and the vote, to secure which it was pledged having been taken, declares that it has fully and honorably fulfilled its compact in this regard. In view of the result of the said election, and having regard for the preservation of the purity of the homes of our commonwealth, we heartily indorse the Brooks high license law and recommend such amendments thereto as will tend to its proper and progressive improvement and also bring within its scope the control of wholesale licenses.

We indorse the action of the last Legislature in providing for the appointment of commissions to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the construction and improvement of the public highways of this Commonwealth and to consider the subject of local taxation with a view to a reasonable and just equalization thereof. These are questions of vital concern to the people of Pennsylvania, particularly to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and should, as they doubtless will, receive careful and intelligent consideration from the respective legislative commissions.

Beaver's Administration Indorsed.

The administration of Governor Beaver continues to merit the confidence and approval of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. From its inception it has been able, dignified and clean in every department and deserves the continued respect and approval of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The catastrophe which has recently visited Johnstown and other sections of the State and touched the heart of all forms of civilization on the face of the earth, appeals especially to the sympathies of the people of this Commonwealth, who have witnessed with thankful hearts the generosity of all nations. We urge that the next Legislature take such constitutional action as will best provide permanent relief for the stricken sections.

The death of General Simon Cameron, for 60 years a conspicuous son of Pennsylvania, and for much of that time in the honorable discharge of important public functions, State and national, executive and legislative, is a great public loss which properly demands of this convention an earnest expression of their deep sorrow, and that they should testify their admiration and veneration for his career and character.

MERELY AN INFORMAL CALL.

Secretary Tracy Makes a Short Visit at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Secretary Tracy was at the navy yard bright and early this morning. His visit was entirely informal. He walked through the main entrance at York street soon after 9 o'clock and was unrecognized by the marines on sentry duty, and Policeman Allen, the gatekeeper. The latter stopped the Secretary and asked him what his business was at the yard. "I wish to see Commodore Ramsay," Secretary Tracy replied. He received the usual pass, and was directed to the Lyceum building. The orderly at the Lyceum also failed to recognize the Secretary, and the distinguished visitor had to await his turn before being allowed to enter the commodore's room. When he did enter, he and the commodore of the yard had a long conference, and at its close he took his departure as quietly as he had entered.

The Despatch left the dry dock to-day. She is to sail to-morrow, with the Secretary, and probably some members of his family, for Bar Harbor, where President Harrison and other members of the Cabinet are on a visit to Secretary Blaine.

BOYER AND ANDREWS.

Sketches of the Republican Nominee for Treasurer and the Chairman.

Henry Kline Boyer, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was born in Evansburg, Montgomery county, February 19, 1850. He attended the public schools and seminaries and taught school in early life. In 1872 he began the study of the law in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Boyer was nominated unanimously and elected by a large majority to the House of Representatives of 1883. He was re-elected to the House of 1885, and was proposed for the Speakership, but withdrew in favor of James L. Graham, of Allegheny. In 1886 he was urged to be a candidate for the Senate, but declined, but was re-elected to the House of 1887 and chosen its Speaker, having no opposition in his own party. He was re-elected Speaker of the House of 1889, having received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, and the Democratic members voted to make his election unanimous. He is the first to succeed himself under the new Constitution, and the fifth to be thus honored in the history of the Commonwealth.

W. H. Andrews, of Crawford county, re-elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, January 14, 1842. At an early age he entered upon a commercial career, which he followed until 1881. He served as Chairman of the Crawford County Republican Committee four times; was Secretary of the State Central Committee in 1887-8, and was elected Chairman of the State Committee in April, 1888, to serve from January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890. His re-election yesterday makes him Chairman for the term beginning January 1, 1890.

PLENTY OF PEOPLE FOR ALASKA.

Senator Platt at Work on the Iceland Colonizing Scheme.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Senator Platt, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and who is now making his special examination into the condition of Alaska, is promoting an Icelandic movement, intending to settle the fertile and heavily-wooded region of the Yukon river with a large colony from Iceland. The idea is ultimately to take over to the territory the whole population of the island, one of the most thrifty, sturdy and intelligent in the world. There are on the island about 75,000 souls. The area of cultivable land is yearly growing less, owing to the increase of volcanic matter scattered over the plains and valleys. The people of Iceland are said to be anxious to remove to some cold country where the soil and other advantages are superior to those to be found in their present possession. On the Yukon they will find these. Wood is abundant, and the cereals can be raised, and the summers are longer than those in Iceland.

The population of Iceland, which once attained to 100,000, dropped to 40,000, but has since risen to nearly 75,000. An Icelandic minister is operating with Senator Platt in the undertaking. No other particulars are now available. The consent of the Althing, or Icelandic Assembly, and the approbation of the Danish Government will have to be obtained, probably, if the movement as contemplated becomes a general one.

A POLITICAL FISH STORY.

Rumors That Secretary Noble Will be Made a Supreme Court Judge.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—This is the season for political fish stories, and some that are being sent out are the very largest of their kind. The latest is that Secretary Noble is to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and that Clarkson, of Iowa, is then to leave second place in the Postoffice Department to take the first place in the Interior Department. Through several nearest friends, Secretary Noble assures all inquiries that there was absolutely nothing in the story, except a pretty sensation for a dull day. At least, if such an appointment were contemplated it had not been mentioned to him, and this was the first he had ever heard of it. Colonel Clarkson is off yachting with Colonel Quay, but his nearest friends assured the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that he expected and sought no office other than that of Lord High Executioner of the Postoffice Department, where he has made a record so brilliant that he prefers that office to that of President.

Another authority, however, asserts that the story is started by Clarkson's friends as a feeler with a hope that it may result in a boom for Noble, and that he may get the appointment and Clarkson succeed him. The President is a warm friend of Secretary Noble, and it is thought that substantial encouragement might induce him to appoint the Missourian.

MRS. HARRISON GOING EAST.

The Wife of the President Headed Toward Bar Harbor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Mrr. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, accompanied by her maid and Colonel Wilson, arrived in Jersey City at 11:55 o'clock to-day, and left in the evening for Nantucket. The party came from Washington, where they had just arrived from Deer Park, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in President Mayer's private car Baltimore. A coach in waiting at the depot took them to the pier of the Fall River line, where the party went on board the Puritan. Two staterooms on the upper deck had been reserved for them.

Colonel Wilson said to a reporter of THE DISPATCH: "Mrs. Harrison's sister, Mrs. Scott-Lord, has been a trifle ill of late, and Mrs. Harrison is going down to see her. She is not seriously sick. I leave Mrs. Harrison at Nantucket, and I do not know where she is going from there. She may join the President at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Harrison spent the afternoon in her stateroom."

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

The Report of Captain Shepard Upon the Black Diamond Seizure Received.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The report of Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, in regard to the seizure of the British sealer Black Diamond, which was mailed at San Francisco, has been received at the Treasury Department. Acting Secretary Batcheler refused positively to give it to the press, but admits that it confirms substantially the newspaper reports concerning the seizure.

It contains no reference whatever to the escape of the vessel for the reason that that had not occurred when it was written. Neither does it give any explanation with regard to the smallness of the crew placed in charge of the prize, but the report is said to indicate that the vessel was not paroled, but was subject only to the control of the prize crew. Acting Secretary Batcheler said the question seems to have assumed political importance. He preferred to do nothing whatever in the matter without consultation with Secretary Windom upon his return to the city.

IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union is Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 7.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America convened here to-day. Rev. T. J. Conaty, of Worcester, the President, in his address said that it was proposed to establish a $50,000 Father Mathew chair in the Cathedral University, to be founded in October, 1890, at Washington and to complete the Father Mathew Church at Cork, Ireland. Four hundred delegates are attending the convention.

The Executive Council are present. They are: Spiritual Director, Rt. Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, D. D., Springfield; President, Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Worcester, Mass.; First Vice President, Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, Pittsburg; Second Vice President, Thomas O'Brien, New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, Rev. William McMahon, Cleveland; Secretary, Philip A. Nolan, Philadelphia. The receipts last year were $3,800 and the expenditures $2,200.

Halstead's Forgettory.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

When Mr. Halstead gets to the Senate he will be just about wicked enough to "lay" for some of the fellows who voted against his confirmation. He has a very poor forgettory, has Halstead.

Fond of Water.

From the Chicago Herald.]

Mr. Gould seems to be rather aquatic in his tastes. He owns a yacht, waters his stocks, and is just now drinking cool draughts from the springs of Saratoga.

A SEASIDE PHOTO.

Eyes of deep and tender blue,
Fringed by lash of darkest hue;
Raven tresses, silken fine,
Shade a face to me divine!
Tiny hand I long to press,
A heart that throbs to warm caress;
Red lips that tremble in a kiss,
Well molded form—a dream of bliss!
A passion flower, ripe and rare,
Close to my heart I'll ever wear.

Forget you?
Not while pulses beat
Responsive to