# The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, AUG. 13, 1889.


## TWO SUBJECTS FOR REFORM.

The evidence presented in the detective and blackmailing cases gives point to the statements already made in these columns as to the need for a reform in the private detective business, and bids fair to have something to spare in the direction of supporting another position of this journal as to the need of reforming some features in the Aldermen business.

The evidence may not be conclusive that the Aldermen named in the testimony were cognizant of the criminal nature of the suits. But it shows pretty plainly that the practice of taking costs without any hearing, and without any effort on the part of the Aldermen to inform themselves of the nature of the prosecutions, opens a wide door for the successful practice of the gravest abuses. This is an influence toward abuse which is common to our justice courts. The Alderman, being dependent on fees for the support of his court, is impelled by one of the strongest forces known to modern humanity to accept any course that will yield the costs, and to take the chances on the justice and good faith of the proceeding. The result is very frequently grotesque, considered as an illustration of the administration of justice.

The present scandalous cases will not be an unmixed evil, if they make clear the necessity of abolishing the irresponsible private detective business, and reforming those features of the Aldermen's courts which diminish their care for even-handed justice.

## AS TO COKE PRICES.

It is asserted that some operators in the coke region are talking of closing down because at the present scale of wages they cannot sell coke at $1.00 per ton without losing money. That is the wisest course to adopt if it be true that the cost of production is in excess of the market price. In the first place, the surest way to raise prices to a profitable basis is to cease production at an unprofitable one. In the next place, if the price is held at a losing figure, by any interest, the quickest way to bring it to terms is to let it have all the business there is which entails a loss on the seller.

But there is a great difference between the proposed jump of prices to $1.50 per ton, and leaving it at the present level. Some of the operators might try selling it at $1.10@1.20 before declaring that the market will not advance.

## PRACTICABILITY OF THE CANAL.

The question of the proposed ship canal from Lake Erie to this city forms the subject of an interesting article by Mr. G. L. Moody in the Erie *Dispatch* of Saturday. It gives its main attention to the doubt as to whether a sufficient supply of water is obtainable for the higher levels of the canals. The calculation is made as to the amount of water necessary to permit vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons to pass, and to carry an aggregate traffic of 3,000,000 tons in eight months of the year. Then, by a map of the Conneaut Lake, Chautauqua Lake and Oil Creek basins, it is shown that feeders are practicable there which will supply the drainage of this district of 4,000 square miles to the highest level of a canal from Tidioute, on the Allegheny, to Conneaut Lake summit.

This offers a strong indication that the canal from Lake Erie to the upper Allegheny is not only practicable, but is likely to be most economical in construction. The main objection to it is likely to be that as the political influences of Beaver county have been prominent in the revival of the canal project they may object to having the route diverted entirely from their section. It certainly would be calculated to sour a community like the Beaver Valley to start the agitation for a public work and then to be left entirely to one side in its realization.

## DOUBTFUL EVIDENCE.

The intimation that the Treasury authorities are not disposed to accept the fact that workingmen in America informed workingmen in England that they could get employment in the glass factories here, as evidence of a contract for importation, indicates a belief that it is time to call a halt on the extreme application of that piece of legislation. It would take a rather strong presumption to regard this a contract; but it would not so strong as the ruling which puts a clergyman under the head of imported labor, and imposes a fine upon the vestrymen who offered him a salary to leave England. Whatever the construction of the law may be it will be hard to convince the public that the act of a labor organization in bringing its foreign members from a country where they are out of work to one that wants their work, is injurious to labor.

## SEND US MR. GLADSTONE.

The latest story about Queen Victoria is that she intends visiting the United States in the near future. In England the story is not believed, but it is discussed by a good many papers over there, principally for the purpose of sneering at the welcome that would be accorded the good old lady should she land upon our shores. The London *Globe*, for instance, says:

Still, one may wish that there were some truth in the rumor, if only for the sake of imagining the bustle with which a republic would receive a Queen and Empress. Republicanism as exhibited in the States, is at a disadvantage in comparison with a kingdom in all the essentials which go to make up the splendor of a royal progress. Militia, fire engines and steam whistles are imposing in their way, but they do not supply the necessary ingredients for a splendid function such as those which take place upon similar occasions in the great capitals of Europe. There would, however, be a natural rivalry among the plutocrats of America for the opportunity of making something like a royal display.

We are not sure that the aforesaid plutocrats would make such an exhausting effort to receive Victoria. It is certain that this Republic would not receive the queen with a bustle. Columbia does not encumber her truly queenlike form with such trash as a bustle. Nor does she harbor the ridiculously effete idea that it is necessary to pay enormous annuities to a parcel of congenital nincompoops who in return are an excuse for gorgeous progresses and splendid functions. But the United States can give a hearty welcome to any visitor they love and honor. If England will spare us Mr. Gladstone for a little while we will show the world what an American welcome is like. Kings and queens need not apply.

## TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S CREDIT.

The acquittal of Flemon, or Yeldell, by the South Carolina court, and the care that was taken to protect him against the threats of lynch law, deserve a fair recognition from the people of the North. It shows beyond question that the influential and official element in South Carolina fully perceives the importance of exact justice to the negro as well as to the white man.

This is the most satisfactory and complete response to the charge that the state of public feeling in South Carolina would secure Flemon's conviction, regardless of the facts. The trial turns out to have been painstakingly fair to the prisoner, and to have given him the benefit of all reasonable doubts, even to the extent of liberality. The threats of the mob reveal a survival of the old barbaric spirit; but the precautions taken against a lynch-law murder showed that the better classes in South Carolina were in earnest to redeem the pledge that all the legal rights of the prisoner should be maintained.

The outcome of the case should establish a better understanding and more complete confidence between the two sections. South Carolina has certainly done her duty carefully and thoroughly.

## RAILROAD MANAGEMENT AND DUELING.

The two distinguished and influential idiots of the Atlanta, Ga., type who fought a duel in Alabama last week, were railroad men. One of them having accused the other before a legislative committee of having tried to unload his railroad upon the corporation of the first, the other retorted that this was untrue. Such an answer made it necessary to burn powder, and accordingly the antagonists journeyed into Alabama, found a suitable place, and after discharging their pistols at each other a suitable number of times, declared their honor satisfied and abstained from further proceedings.

This method of wiping out injury upon their honor arouses jeers of sarcasm from the rest of the country. But it must be confessed that it affords a decided improvement upon the method which is usually resorted to by railroad men for fighting out their quarrels. As a general rule instead of trying to cut the throat of his enemy, according to the rules of the duello, the irate railroad manager proceeds to cut his enemy's rates; and the regular method of fighting the war to a finish is to spill the life-blood of the stockholders in the shape of net earnings, rather than to let out the personal gore of his antagonist. There seems to be little room for doubt that the average stockholder will prefer that the manager of his property shall resort to the code in the pursuit of his personal quarrels, rather than confine himself to the regular corporate methods of warfare.

Nevertheless the duel in this case seems to have been unsatisfactory on account of the total absence of fatality. The errand having been professedly a killing one, it certainly seems that men having at their disposal the resources of two railroads should have been able to make their meeting more deadly. The next time that they undertake to kill each other, we would suggest that they meet each mounted upon a locomotive of his own railroad, in which case there is good hope that one, if not both, duelists will be permanently cured of dueling.

## THAT AWFUL BUCKBOARD.

Is President Harrison consistent in all things? Has he sufficient respect for his high office and the gentleman who fills it? These are two questions which naturally suggest themselves to us when we read that in the course of one of Mr. Harrison's excursions at Bar Harbor last week he rode upon a buckboard in company with eleven society people. We care not to stop to inquire how eleven men managed to get seats on one buckboard, or to sympathize with the luckless horse delegated to haul such a load; our mission is more momentous.

A couple of months ago the ebullient and blooming Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, italicised his presence at a rural fete, gotten up by Editor Agnus, of Baltimore, by riding on the top of a hay wagon. The feat at the time made a tremendous impression upon the nation, and not a few were found to point to it as a convincing proof of the usefulness of the new department over which General Rusk presides. But a few weeks after Secretary Rusk had descended from the hay wagon, it leaked out that President Harrison had said that he thought it inconsistent with the dignity of a Cabinet officer to ride about in such a vehicle. In fact, it is said, the President even went further and pointed out to Secretary Rusk the heinousness of his offense. Since then, anyhow, the nation's prime authority on sweet corn and the way to kill English sparrows has been observed to be extremely sedate in his carriage, and when he rides he always eschews hay wagons. What he will feel at liberty to do now, when he learns of his chief's ignoble descent to a buckboard, we tremble to think.

But President Harrison, who is probably well-informed upon matters of state dignity and traditional etiquette in high office, may be able to inform us of some subtle technicality by which the buckwagon is put within bounds of propriety while the hay wagon is kept without. Still we adjudge the hay wagon to be a vehicle of ponderous dignity; a very model of majesty as compared with the rattling and frivolous buckboard. And we are forced to admit that President Harrison has shown several other signs of unbending, such as sitting on a camp stool in a ship's cabin with a plate of salad between his knees. All we can hope is that Mr. Russell Harrison on his return from foreign courts will impart to his father the latest information as to the proper movement of eminent persons.

REV. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Allegheny, whose sermon on the labor question was referred to in these columns yesterday, objects emphatically to being put in the attitude of representing that the condition of wage-earners to-day, in regard to personal liberty, is anything approximating that of chattel slavery. He recognizes that the condensed summary of his remarks, which is necessary for a newspaper report, may have created that impression; but he states that he is careful to draw the line between the subjection of slaves and the personal independence of free workingmen. His comparison referred simply to the inability of labor at times to obtain employment and wages, which he regards as an evil that can be compared with slavery. Of course, having commented rather sharply upon Mr. Robertson's supposed views, THE DISPATCH is glad to set him right before the public.

THE annoyance which is expressed by the patrons of Saratoga over the frequency and superabundance of the gambling resorts there indicates a hitherto unsuspected possibility that Saratoga chips can be overabundant.

COMPARING the state of negro labor in the South with white labor in the North, the Memphis *Appeal* says: "We do not know just how kindly the negroes would take to work in the Carnegie foundries when they find themselves guarded by a corps of Pinkerton detectives. They have had no experience of that sort in the South." The reports from the South of cases in which the negroes have been made the objects of mob violence, indicate as much. We have never heard of their being guarded by Pinkerton detectives or any other kind, and perhaps they might not consider a little protection of that sort wholly misplaced.

THE New Yorkers whose sole idea of the Exposition of 1892 is an Eiffel tower 2,000 feet high, should stop long enough to perceive that a necessary antecedent is a subscription fund some ten million dollars in altitude.

THE defaulting President of the street car line in New York explains his fall from honesty with the words, "I adore my wife." The detail of the argument is that he was so fond of his wife that he had to steal money in wholesale blocks in order to satisfy her expensive tastes. The adoration which turns a man into a thief is a sort of affection which most women worthy of love will very readily dispense with. It was supposed that this country had reached a stage of civilization in which financiers and leading business men could draw the distinction between adoration and dotage.

PARIS advices report that Mrs. James Brown-Potter's health has improved. This is fortunate for Mrs. Potter, but the public would have reason to rejoice if the same thing could be said of her acting.

THE same treatment for respectable lawbreakers as is given with the disrespectable lawbreakers, demands that the Governor of Alabama shall serve out to the dueling railroad managers the same treatment that the Governor of Mississippi deals to the prize fighters.

THE morals of Tammany Hall appear to make it necessary to draw the line at getting bogus divorces by collusion with court officials and influential politicians—when the case gets into the newspapers.

THE weather of the dog days, or what are generally expected to be such, appears bound to make up all its erratic tendencies in the preceding part of 1889. People who complain of such weather, as yesterday and the day before, are meteorologically insatiable.

SUITS to recover $30,000,000 worth of land on revolutionary titles are generally apt to prove more imposing in the preface than renumerative in the conclusion.

THE United States regrets to learn that the Prince of Wales is suffering from gout in a violent form. The regret is all the more poignant because it imposes the necessity upon the majority of the American dudes to go lame.

NEW gas wells in the McKeesport district add emphasis to the assurance that Pittsburg's unparalleled fuel is not going to give out just at present.

THE news that Stanley is coming out of the wilderness of Africa with a big load of ivory indicates that when he arrives in the realms of civilization he will be prepared to sell on the ivory market and forego the lecture fields.

THE South Carolina mob which tried to get hold of Flemon has not yet succeeded in getting out a writ of extradition.

THE $25,000 a year positions which Messrs. Walker and Garland obtained through the stepping stone of public office is creating a very general impression that all men have their price, and that some of them get very steep prices.

## PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE has a brother who is a missionary in China.

A LONDONER advertises that he is "Porous Plaster Manufacturer to Her Majesty the Queen."

CHARLES S. BAILEY, a Maine steamboat owner, is said to be the richest man in that State. He is said to be worth $10,000,000 or $15,000,000.

AGNES HUNTINGTON, the American prima donna, has made a professional and social success in London. She is a tall, statuesque woman, with a wonderful contralto voice.

MRS. HERBERT WARD (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) has established a fishermen's reading room at Gloucester, Mass., and several coffee rooms, and is accordingly regarded there with much grateful affection.

THE death is recorded of the eminent agriculturist, Count Charles de Bouille Senator, who 40 years ago introduced Southdown sheep into France and devoted the best energies of his life to the promotion of farmers' interests.

MRS. J. M. KELLOGG, wife of the Attorney General of Missouri, has been installed as First Assistant Attorney General. She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court eight years ago, and is a member of the State Bar Association. For several years she was a partner in the law business of her husband, the old firm name being L. B. & J. M. Kellogg.

MRS. LAVINA ATWELL FILLMORE, relict of the late Rev. Glezen Fillmore, who was a first cousin of the late ex-President Millard Fillmore, will celebrate her 103d birthday to-day at her quiet home in Clarence, Erie County, New York. Mrs. Fillmore is without doubt the oldest person in Western New York. She retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. She was born August 13, 1787, and was married to the pioneer Methodist preacher, Glezen Fillmore, September 20, 1809. She has lived in Clarence ever since. Her husband died in 1875.

## HE WILL BE GREATLY MISSED.

### Major Lindsey Obliged to Leave Washington and Return to Waynesburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Major J. B. Lindsey, of Waynesburg, who was appointed property clerk at the Interior Department soon after Cleveland's inauguration, was invited to return to his native heath to-day.

There does not appear to have been any charge against the Major except that of disagreeable politics. He has been quite a figure here, and will be greatly missed.

### It's Not for Sale.

From the Kearney Enterprise.]

The newspapers would pay heavily for the private conversation now in progress at Bar Harbor between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison.

## THE TOPICAL TALKER.

### American Politics in the Bible—How a New York Cabby Was Routed—Mr. Murphy Rebuked.

ONE Sunday morning recently a little Harrisburg girl named Edith was devoting her 9-year-old intellect to a survey of her Sunday school lesson. Close by her sat her mother.

"I never knew that before," said Edith all of a sudden.

"Never knew what, Edie?"

"That David was a Republican."

"What put that into your head?"

"Why, here it says," replied Edith, reading from her book, "'David pleadeth for Protection'—so he must have been a Republican. Is there anything in the Bible about free trade, mamma?"

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AS WE were passing through Harrisburg the other day over the Pennsylvania a friend of mine who sat in the same section of the Pullman happened to catch sight of the dome of the Dauphin County Insane Asylum.

"That's the Capitol, isn't it?" he asked.

"No," said I; "it's a madhouse."

"Is that so?" remarked my friend. "Well, I came pretty near hitting it."

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STILL talking of Harrisburg, the remembrance of an excellent lunch I got in the Pennsylvania Railroad restaurant there compels me to inquire why all railroad restaurants cannot be run to refresh instead of to exasperate the traveler?

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WHEN you get to New York after a long journey through an August day, I know no greater annoyance than the gang of cabmen and hackdrivers who stand just outside the ferry station and shout in all sorts of rasping tones: "Cab, sir, want a cab; cab, cab, hack, want a hack; cab, cab, want a cab, or kerridge, sir!"

It is always agreeable to hear of the discomfiture of a New York cabman, but it is seldom such a tale is told. However, a Pittsburg theatrical man, not long ago, actually performed this remarkable feat.

As this Pittsburger came out of the Cortlandt street ferry, fatigued, dusty and eager for repose, he was surrounded by the howling mob of jehus. The usual chorus, sung in the usual way, dinned in his ears. One stout fellow, with a brazen voice of great penetrating power, caught the Pittsburger by the arm and repeated the monotonous, expressionless manner of his tribe: "Want a cab, want a cab, want a cab, cab, cab, want a cab!"

The Pittsburger stood the hailing for a few steps and then turning upon his tormentor briskly clutched his shoulder and said angrily: "If you want a cab so —— badly why in sheol don't you get one—there are plenty here!"

The cabby was entirely flabbergasted and fell back among his howling companions silent and solemn. He did not "want a cab" again while the Pittsburger was within hearing.

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THE other day a contractor, who is grading new streets in a borough near Pittsburg, sent one of his men, a big fellow named Murphy, to the railroad station nearby to fetch some supplies. The journey both ways ought to have been accomplished in half an hour, but Mr. Murphy did not show up again for over two hours. When he had brought his load close up to the mound of earth on which the contractor was standing he called to him by name.

The contractor looked up at Murphy but did not appear to recognize him, and merely said: "Well, what is it?"

"I'm back," said Murphy.

"That's good for yez," said his employer, "but me man what's that to me?"

"Why, Mr. Blank, I'm Mr. Murphy, don't yez know me?"

"Oh, Mr. Murphy is it? Faix I wouldn't a known ye, but for the harses."

And in this delicate fashion was the lash of sarcasm brought down upon the back of Mr. Murphy.

## CARNEGIE'S COMPANIONS.

### The South American Countries Appoint Delegates to the Conference.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The State Department is advised of the appointment of the following delegates to the Conference of the United States, the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil, authorized by the act of Congress of May 24, 1888: Argentine Republic, Don Vincente G. Quesada, Don Roque Saenz Pena, Don Manuel Quintana; Bolivia, Dr. Juan F. Velardo; Brazil, Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, Dr. J. G. Do Amoral Valente, Salvador De Mendoca; Colombia, Don J. M. Hurtado; Guatemala, Dr. Ferdinando Cruz; Peru, Dr. F. C. C. Zegarra. Chili, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, San Domingo, Uruguay and Venezuela have accepted the invitation to take part, but have not yet sent the names of their delegates.

The Conference meets in Washington next October. The delegates named by President Harrison were: John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Wm. Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Wm. Henry Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California, and John Hanson, of Georgia. Of these, Mr. Whyte has declined to serve, owing to pressure of business engagements, and Mr. Pitkin has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic.

## A FLY CAUSES DEATH.

### An Insect Kills a Punxsutawney Horse and Its Owner.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, August 12.—Moses Elvich, a junk dealer, had a team of horses, and he thought a great deal of them. He had been engaged to haul a load of furniture for a man who was moving from Brookville to this place. It is a hilly road and the horses needed careful watching. While going down a steep hill Moses saw a large fly on the neck of one of the horses. It annoyed the man so much as it did the horse, and the little insect caused the death of the animal and also of Moses.

Elvich, in leaning forward to brush away the fly, fell to the ground and broke his neck. The horses took fright, and, running into the fence, the one on which the fly was sitting broke its leg and had to be killed. Elvich was picked up by his father-in-law, who was following with another load of household goods.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MONTANA.

### Quite a Fight Over the Subject in the Constitutional Convention.

HELENA, MONT., August 12.—In the convention to-day the Committee on Suffrage reported recommending the proposition to submit woman suffrage as a separate proposition. Kennedy moved to lay the report upon the table. The motion was lost, and Warren moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution as a separate proposition. The motion was lost on a tie vote, and so the question rests.

A proposition making the keeping of "blacklists" a felony was referred to the Committee on Labor. The capital question came up next. A motion to submit the location of the capital in the year 1892 to a vote of the people, was amended to read that the temporary capital shall remain at Helena until such election takes place. Thus Helena remains the capital until the election of 1892.

### Lots of People Just Like Him.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Chauncey M. Depew says he would give up his private business to accept the Presidency. This is very high-minded in Chauncey; but we are tempted to observe that we know of whole families in which a similar sacrifice would be made.

### Dropped Into Their Niches.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.—J. L. Worth was appointed postmaster at Idlewood, and Samuel McKinney at Sturgeon, Allegheny county, today.

## DEATHS OF A DAY.

### W. J. Brundreth.

OIL CITY, August 12.—W. J. Brundreth, general agent of the Green Line (tank car line), died at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock this morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He has resided in this city since 1868 and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and his son, S. F. Brundreth, President of the Imperial Refining Company. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., to-morrow for interment.

### William Phillips.

William Phillips died at his home, on Broad street, East End, yesterday, aged 59 years. He was an old employe of Busey & Binn's, and a prominent member of many secret societies.

### D. C. McCracken.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, August 12.—D. C. McCracken, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this place, died very suddenly in his carriage this afternoon while conversing with a friend.

## AMERICA IN AT THE FINISH.

### Going at 64 Miles an Hour to Get to the Paris Art Sale.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Mr. J. B. McGuire, who, as an agent of the Corcoran gallery of art, bid 511,000 francs for "The Angelus" of Millet, arrived home to-day. He states that though they failed to secure Millet's great work they purchased several other valuable canvases which will be a great addition to the collection. Mr. McGuire tells an interesting story of the manner by which they succeeded in reaching Paris in time for the sale. He and Mr. C. C. Glover, of this city, sailed for England on the Etruria because she was one of the fastest Atlantic steamers and ought to have landed them at Queenstown in time for them to get to Paris by regular trains before the great sale began. As the steamship stokers were on a strike and the ship's boilers were fired by green hands, the vessel was several hous late. The two gentlemen hurried by regular train and boat from Queenstown to Holyhead, and there discovered that it was impossible by the regular trains to reach London in time to catch the Dover train and Calais boat. They telegraphed to Chester to have a special train ready for them to go to London in time to catch the Paris train. The two gentlemen soon convinced the railway authorities of their earnestness and responsibility.

When they reached Chester they found a train with five coaches waiting for them, and paid $400 for it. They needed only one coach, but the other four were put on to keep this one coach from flying the track. Every preparation was made for a fast run. "I never expected to reach London alive," said Mr. McGuire. "My hair stood on end all the way. I never traveled so fast in my life." The run of 180 miles to London was made in three hours. The train stopped on the way three times to change locomotives, and was delayed two minutes at one point because the draw on the bridge was up. The actual average speed made was 64 miles an hour. The two travelers reached London in time to catch the Paris train. They arrived in Paris at 7 o'clock the next morning. The sale began at 10 o'clock, and they were ready for it. In Paris the story became exaggerated into a statement that they had come all the way in specially chartered fast steamers and trains, and the feat was put down as another instance of the way Americans do things.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME.

### Mr. Harrison and His Friends Have Mapped Out a Busy Week.

ELLSWORTH, ME., August 12.—Senator Hale has as guests to-night President Harrison, Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lodge, Walker and Miss Baine, Mrs. August Day and Miss Gene. The President and party came this morning, and a ride over the country has constituted the chief feature of the day. After lunching with Senator Hale, the President was entertained in the house, and strolled through the grounds until about 4 P. M. Then, with Secretaries Blaine and Tracy and other members of the party, he was driven to Hancock Hall, where a reception was held. This was the first formal popular reception that he had held since leaving Boston on Wednesday, and the people of Ellsworth turned out in large numbers to greet him. The President stood upon a raised platform in front of the stage, and after an introduction to the committee who had managed the affair, shook hands with the people as they passed before him, many of them being introduced by Mayor Aiken and Judge Wiswell. After shaking hands with the President the people greeted the other dignitaries in the Presidental party.

This evening there is a dinner party at Senator Hale's. It includes in addition to the visitors from Bar Harbor, Judge and Mrs. Emery, Judge and Mrs. Wiswell and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings. The weather to-day has been the best that the President has seen in New England. To-morrow President Harrison, and accompanying party, will leave about 11 A. M. and will reach Bar Harbor in time for a 1 o'clock luncheon with Mr. W. B. Howard at Mossley Hall. Eighteen plates will be laid. In the afternoon the driving flower festival will be witnessed, and later the President will dine with Mr. Gurne.

The programme for the rest of the week is determined upon. On Wednesday a start from Bar Harbor will be made early in the morning. Bath will be reached in time to allow luncheon with Mr. Arthur Sewall and for inspecting the shipping. The journey will be continued to Manchester, N. H., where the President is to be the guest of ex-Governor Cheney for the night. On Thursday a reception by the Governor and Legislature will be given at Concord. At 2:30 P. M. the President will start for Washington, traveling by way of Lowell and Mansfield, but not going through Boston.

## TEACHERS FOR THE INDIANS.

### Persons of Good Health and Some Experience Only are Wanted.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs having received a large number of applications for appointment as teachers in the Indian schools, has sent the following reply to all applicants: Your application for appointment as teacher has been received. Inclosed please find blanks to be filled out and returned." It is the purpose of the office to appoint no person as a teacher in the Indian school service who would not be able to secure a similar position in the best schools for white children in the community in which he resides. Indeed, the exigencies of Indian schools are such as to require a higher order of talent to secure success than is required in ordinary teaching.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that those who are engaged in the Indian school service should be persons of maturity, of vigorous health, with some experience in teaching and with special fitness for the work. Preference is expressed for those who have had a normal school training. It is very undesirable that persons should enter the service, who, by reason of ill health, age or other infirmities, are unable to do full, vigorous work.

## JUDGE GRESHAM TAKES A HAND.

### He Overrules the Appointment of a Receiver for a Railroad.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12.—There were extraordinary proceedings in the United States Court to-day. Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the Circuit Bench, came down from Chicago and of his own motion peremptorily set aside an order made last week by Judge Wm. A. Woods, of the District Federal Court, creating a receivership for the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western road, and appointing H. B. F. Pierce receiver. Judge Gresham gave two reasons for this action: First, that sufficient cause for a receivership had not been shown; second, that there was no property in the action and probably no jurisdiction.

The Court wanted to know what the railroad company had done with its earnings and how it happened to be $60,000 in debt when it was earning enough money (perhaps $10,000 a month) to pay operating expenses. "You have been paying off coupons on mortgage bonds," said the Court, "with money that should have been applied to the running expenses."

## IT LOOKED LIKE A SNAP.

### The Clever Scheme of a Florida Company Which Gave Town Lots Away.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Assistant Librarian Scudder, of the National Museum, has discovered a neat real estate operation in Florida lands, which he describes as follows: "A short time ago I received by mail a deed to a lot in a town in Florida from a railroad company there, with a letter telling me that if I wanted to accept the property free I could do so by recording the deed. For that purpose I sent $1 25 to the Recorder with the deed, and now I own the lot.

"It looked like a snap, but I found out that the company hired a clerk to record the deeds and themselves received the fee. There are about ten lots of the size of the one they gave me to an acre, so they received $12 50 per acre for the ground from the fees, and you could buy all the land about that place you want for $1 25 an acre from the Government. I am not looking for snaps now. I want to pay hard cash and full price for whatever I get."

## FOOD COMING EAST.

### Shipments of Flour, Grain and Provisions in Excess of Last Year.

CHICAGO, August 12.—The east-bound shipments of flour, grain and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 21,458 tons, against 25,964 for the week previous, a decrease of 4,506 tons, against 17,798 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 3,660 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 32.2 per cent of the whole business; the Pennsylvania, 15.5; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 20.4; the Baltimore and Ohio, 5.0.

### An Interesting Question.

From the St. Louis Post Dispatch.]

Mr. Gladstone gives the key to the matrimonial bliss of himself and his wife in these words: "Whenever my wife insists, I submit; whenever I insist, she submits." That is easy enough, but will the G.O.M. kindly state for the benefit of puzzled young couples what happens when both "insist?"

## A DAY IN NEW YORK.

### Evil Effects of Breaking a Pledge.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—George Tinney, a colored waiter, last night broke the pledge, which he signed two years ago, and got fighting drunk. He began to beat his wife as soon as he got home. At midnight she escaped out of a window, and went to a neighbor's house. At 2 o'clock this morning he carried all her clothes and half of his furniture to the house in which she was sleeping, piled them up on the doorstep, poured six gallons of kerosene over them, and applied a match. A big bonfire, a panic and a fire alarm were the immediate results. No one was injured, and firemen quickly extinguished the flames. After a 20-minutes' struggle with two policemen, this morning Tinney was disarmed of two razors and a revolver, and was locked up.

### A Murder Trial Before a Consul.

Peter Lynch, heavily ironed, was brought into port by the steamship Charles Moraud, from Manzanilla, this morning, and this afternoon was arraigned for murder before the British Consul. While the Moraud was lying at anchor in the harbor at Manzanilla, last July 16, Alexander Hertz, the mate, quarreled with Lynch, then a sailor, concerning a question of discipline. The mate struck Lynch twice. Lynch then plunged a sheath knife into the mate's abdomen. Seven days later the mate died of the wounds. As both men were British subjects, on a British ship, the whole affair is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the British Consul.

### He Could Not Save Both.

John Roseau, a prosperous mechanic, and his two young sons went out rowing on the North river. The ebbing tide carried their boat against a pier. While trying to push it off Mr. Roseau tipped the boat so that it began to fill with water. He immediately tossed his elder boy up on the dock. With the other boy in his arms, he tried to climb up the piles under the pier. The boat went under before he could get a foothold. He fell into the river, and his child was swept from his arms and drowned. He saved himself by swimming ashore, after trying in vain to recover his boy.

### A Philanthropist's Troubles.

A short man with frowsy hair and short beard, and wearing a ministerial costume attracted a great deal of attention in the Harlem court this morning. He was the notorious William H. Ramscar, who conducted the unsectarian home for children near Fleetwood Park, until imprisoned some time ago for his horrible treatment of his youthful charges. Recently he has been conducting a "national unsectarian home for old men" in the upper part of the city. June 19 John Lefferts, a white-haired, weak old man with a small income, engaged board and furnished room on the first floor of Ramscar's institution. He lived in it two days and was then directed to sleep in the attic. When he refused to move Ramscar beat him with a cane till he became unconscious. In court Lefferts showed big bruises and gashes which Ramscar's cane had made on his head, neck and back. Several policemen told how, when passing the old men's home at night, they had often heard Ramscar beating his wards. Several of the old men in Ramscar's care testified that they had meat seldomer than once a week. Ramscar was held for trial. His old men's home will be investigated.

### A Newsboys' Riot.

A newsboys' riot has been in progress on Park row all day. The cause of the trouble was the raising of the wholesale price of the *Evening Sun* and *Evening World* from 5 cents to 6 cents for ten copies. The boys refused to pay the new price and retired in a body to Theater alley for consultation. An hour later some 500 of them marched out behind a red rag on a stick, shouting, "Boycott the *Sun;* boycott the *World.*" Only two newsboys on the row tried to sell the boycotted papers. One of these, after being chased all over City Hall Park, got a bad thrashing and his papers were torn up. The other was escorted by a policeman through the yelling mob of boys to Broadway, where he took to his heels with some 200 dirty-faced barefooted little imps after him, shouting "Scab." The shouting and marching were kept up till dark. The boys expect to continue the boycott till the old rates shall have been restored.

### Pat Had to Fight.

Colonel John C. Calhoun, brother of Patrick, or "Pat," as he is familiarly known in Wall street, came to New York from Montreal to-day. The Calhounists have offices at 18 Wall street. They are grandsons of the famous South Carolina Senator. They have become very prominent in Southern railroad ventures in the last few years, and are particularly close in their associations with Colonel Calvin S. Brice, General Thomas, John H. Inman and other millionaires interested in Southern railroads. Colonel Calhoun is President of the Southern Society. He is six feet six, and big proportionately. He did not want to talk about the duel. He said that now that his brother and Mr. Williamson had adjusted their difficulty it would not do for him to say anything. He spoke, however, of a coincidence. A few months ago his brother was reading of a duel, and, swinging around in his chair, he said: "John, I hope I shall never have to go upon the field of honor. I do not approve of that way of settling differences." "And yet six months afterward he was obliged to do so," said Colonel Calhoun. "Pat is a manly fellow, and you must remember that the sentiment about such matters is different in the South. If Pat had not taken notice of this affair he would have been thought a coward, and his refusal might have injured him in a business way." A number of Southern railroad men in Wall street, friends of Patrick Calhoun, received messages from Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution.* They said that Mr. Calhoun's one shot slightly injured Mr. Williamson in the arm, and that "Pat is a trump clear through."

### A Bucket Shop Suspends.

Attachments were to-day filed in Philadelphia against J. C. Allen & Co., of this city. The attached firm were proprietors of a bucket shop and had to suspend because of losses incurred in the recent rise in prices. The attachments are to protect Ed C. Holske & Co. and J. B. Fleshman, of Philadelphia. Allen originally came from Syracuse. A little more than a year ago he made $100,000 in Boston, and afterward joined the firm of Fisher & Allen, of New York, which failed some months ago. "J. C. Allen constitutes the whole concern," said one of his employes this afternoon. "He is sick at his home to-day. He is going out of business on account of the poor prospects in the bucket shop business, but he is going to pay all his debts here. I'm looking for a job myself. The fact is, since Allen has been here, about a year, he has lost $60,000 or $70,000. It has been a bullish up-hill market, and I don't believe any of the bucket shop men have made anything. The Western Union makes all the money. Cost us $30,000 this year. The anti-bucket shop bill has had some effect, too. Apparently it is a dead letter, and I don't believe it amounts to a row of pins, but we thought something was going to be done, and the public were somewhat suspicious for a while."

### Photographic Piracy.

Two suits have just been begun in the United States Circuit Court against the Henry G. Allen Company, of this city, asking that the company be enjoined from publishing the "Encyclopedia Britannica." The suits were brought by the firms of Adam & Chas. Black of Edinburgh, and Francis A. Walker, of Boston, and Charles Scribners' Sons, of this place. The Henry G. Allen Company publishes the "Encyclopedia" from a reproduction of the original ninth edition, taken by the Gelatine method. In the ninth edition is an article which Mr. Walker claims to have written and copyrighted, called "Political Geography and Statistics," and which is used in the encyclopedia published in Edinburgh by permission from the author.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

### The Present Appropriation Not Available for Use in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—First Controller Matthews has decided that the appropriation of $600,000 made by the act of March 2, 1889, for "Agricultural Experiment Stations" can be used for the benefit only of the 40 stations for which estimates were made, namely, $15,000 each, for stations in each of the 50 States, in the Territory of Dakota and at the Agricultural Department, and that no part of the appropriation can be used in the establishment of such stations in any of the Territories with the exception of Dakota, that being the only one included in the estimates upon which the appropriation was based.

## AN OLD PITTSBURG PASTO