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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, SEP. 3, 1889.

A HAPPY RETURN.

The story of the welcome of Malietoa back to Samoa, as told by our dispatches, gives an interesting account of what may be hoped to be the termination of one international dispute. So far as can be judged, the state of affairs on the islands leave no excuse for foreign interference with their government.

The joy with which Malietoa was received by his former subjects, and the good will with which the positions of the former King and the present one, Mataafa, were adjusted, is the best answer to all arguments justifying the acts of Germany in taking the former prisoner and making war upon the latter. The peaceable and yet enthusiastic display of affection for their leaders by the Samoans, makes the restoration of the old state of affairs a pleasant augury for the termination of the long-standing difficulty.

It is certainly to be hoped that the civilized powers will have enough Christianity to abstain in future from pulling down and setting up kings, and provoking civil wars among those simple and kindly savages.

LABOR'S CELEBRATION.

The celebration of Labor Day throughout the country yesterday afforded the labor organizations of the country an opportunity to show their strength. From the reports which are given in our news columns it appears that the opportunity was more thoroughly improved elsewhere than in Pittsburg. This is possibly due to the impression that in this city the strength of labor organizations is so well known that there is no need of making a formal display of it.

At all events, independent action by the different trades unions, made the fact that the day is a legal holiday the most uniform feature of the celebration; and those horny-handed toilers, the bankers and brokers, joined with the carpenters in being the most scrupulous observers of the holiday. The celebration of Labor Day by the banking interest and its non-observance by the iron workers was one of the unique features, on which comment is useless.

TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS.

A strong illustration of the way in which the views of prominent men are tinted by their wishes, is afforded by two articles in an eastern cotemporary, one written by Henry George, and the other by Mr. Samuel Gompers, as to whether the condition of labor has undergone any improvement during the past year. Mr. Henry George is decidedly of the opinion that it has not. Mr. Gompers declares that it has.

The attitude of the two men on this question is very easily explained. Mr. George's great plan for the amelioration of labor has not progressed to the point of any practical application of his remedies. Consequently Mr. George thinks that labor is in a worse condition than it was a year ago, and will continue to be so until the time comes when his platform of "free trade, free lands and free men" is made the prevailing principle of government.

On the other hand, Mr. Gompers has been very successful in expanding his organization, the Federation of Trades Unions, throughout the country. The remedy which that gentleman considers the most immediate and efficient one in improving the condition of labor, is at the height of its prosperity. Naturally Mr. Gompers thinks that labor is much better off than it was a year or two ago, and cites facts which, to him, seem to be conclusive in demonstrating the correctness of his view.

Yet Mr. George and Mr. Gompers have exactly the same facts on which to base their opinions. That they are sincere in their conclusions nobody will dispute; but that the personal opinions of each man permit him to make a conclusion exactly the opposite from that of the other, upon the same premises, is a remarkable illustration of the way in which individual predispositions can entirely control what is generally supposed to belong to the science of exact reasoning.

NEW YORK'S ONLY COURSE.

The Washington *Post* is certainly succeeding in making it very lively for those of the citizens of New York who have any regard for the national reputation of their city, by its agitation in favor of the removal of General Grant's remains from the neglected tomb at Riverside to the Arlington Cemetery at Washington. It may not succeed in obtaining the removal of the grave. Indeed, on that point, the wishes of General Grant's family are chiefly to be consulted; but the universal expressions of contempt at New York's failure to fulfill its pledges on that point should certainly have a salutary effect in convincing the metropolis of millionaires that it is time to do something in earnest to make good its promises. If New York wishes to obtain any public toleration for its proposal with regard to the World's Fair, it should begin by showing its ability and disposition to make more than a 13 per cent composition upon its obligations to the memory of General Grant.

REFORMS IN LAW.

It is satisfactory to learn from the reports of the meeting of the National Bar Association at Chicago that the necessity of some legal reforms was recognized. Perhaps the lawyers were far from perceiving the real scope of the needed reform; but the fact that the legal mind is turned in the direction of reform is so far acceptable.

The branch of the subject taken up was that presented by the overcrowded condition of the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact that the usual expectation in that court is that a case can be decided until about five years after it is commenced is enough to demonstrate the need of reform, and the lawyers gave their attention to the means of amending it. Judge Trumbull showed a salient disposition to deal with the question thoroughly, by proposing to repeal the judiciary act of 1867 and to return to the more limited jurisdiction of the United States courts fixed by the act of 1793. The State courts can be permitted to finally determine a great mass of cases which can now be taken to the United States courts; and with the latter confined to their original scope the congestion of the Supreme Court dockets would be likely to pass away.

But our legal friends should not flatter themselves that the need for reform will pass away by simply relieving the United States Supreme Court. What is wanted is the lessening of the law's delays, the mitigation of hair-splitting technicalities and the advising of rich or powerful clients how they can safely ignore the laws and defeat justice. It should be borne in mind that the ideal law reform is that which will secure to the common people the promptest and surest justice, and that precedents or formulas shall not be permitted to defeat a rightful claim.

If the lawyers will undertake to reform everything in the practice of the law that conflicts with these principles they will have a very large undertaking; but success in it will command the gratitude not only of this but of future generations.

THE THAW WILL.

The will of William Thaw, Esq., which was filed yesterday, would naturally attract public attention from the magnitude of the estate disposed of. Besides the interest that attaches to the devising of a fortune of $20,000,000 to the deceased millionaire's family, the will contains two leading features of public interest.

The first is composed of the gifts to charities and public institutions. Every one expected that these would form a leading feature of the will. Possibly these expectations, based on the proverbial philanthropy of the dead millionaire, may have surpassed the total of nearly $400,000 distributed to such purposes by the will. But that total, together with the gifts made during his life, certainly represent a remarkable amount of contributions to the public good. The Western University and the Mission Boards receive the largest donations. The sum of $220,000 distributed in various sums among the public institutions of Pittsburg in smaller amounts will effect great good.

The other prominent feature of the will is the formation of a trust to control the testator's coke lands. This is based upon Mr. Thaw's conviction that the lands will be made to yield the greatest revenue by the method of leasing them upon royalties rather than selling them; and to that end a perpetual estate is erected which from the provisions is likely to extend over the greater part of the next century. Simply in the light of a private business arrangement, the provision is not especially a matter for public discussion. But as an example of the creation of a great and inalienable estate, it sets a precedent which is new to this country. Probably the testator did not consider the relation of such a trust to public policy; and its management will be likely to secure the avoidance of the unfavorable results which in other countries have arisen from creation of such inalienable and indivisible properties. The public character of such provisions is more likely to be fixed by their administration than by their constitution; and the character of the trustees in this case gives a good assurance that the administration will be all that can be desired. Yet it must be said that the American policy as defined by Webster, in favor of securing the easy transfer and sub-division of real property is preferable in a public point of view.

These two features in Mr. Thaw's will reflect to a certain extent his personal character, in the distribution of munificent charities and in the adoption of his own and original methods in dealing with his great properties.

MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO GAS.

The recent declaration of Mr. Daniel O'Day, President of the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company, to the effect that his company could not supply gas to Buffalo as cheaply as coal, accompanied by the correlative statement that even in Pittsburg the gas companies cannot compete with coal, is arousing from certain cotemporaries the old-time comment that natural gas is a failure.

But the fact is that Mr. O'Day's assertion is conspicuously incorrect, so far as it applies to Pittsburg. At Buffalo, where the supply has to be taken through 87 miles of pipe line, it is possible that the expense and loss of pressure makes the gas more costly in the first instance than coal. At Pittsburg the natural gas companies have been able to supply gas with profit in competition with coal, and make money on largely inflated stock. Even their charges have been largely reduced by the proprietors of rolling mills who have laid their own gas pipes to the producing region, and obtained the gas at a still greater economy over coal.

The only doubt on the subject of gas in Pittsburg, has been the permanency of the supply; and the material extensions of the field of production, which have recently taken place, indicate that this generation at least will not be troubled with a failure of the gas.

HASTINGS' UNDESIRED BURDEN.

It seems a proper subject for earnest protest when we find the political ambitions of so gallant and creditable a gentleman as Adjutant General Hastings weighted down by a combination which seems to be framed for the express purpose of taking away any possible chances that it might have had of success. Whether the General was the most eligible candidate for the Governorship or not makes no difference. He ought to have a chance to sink or swim on his own merits; and when a millstone is tied around his neck without his knowledge or consent we fell impelled to interpose our protest.

That is about the practical significance of the statement that Mayor Fitler has decided to lend his support and countenance to the Adjutant General's Gubernatorial ambition, with the distinct understanding upon Mayor Fitler's part that success in this campaign will yield the Philadelphia Mayor the United States Senatorship, which is expected to be vacant after the termination of Senator Cameron's present term. There is every reason to believe that General Hastings has not been consulted with regard to the alliance just conferred upon him; but the distinguishing characteristic of Fitler booms, both in the past and the present, has been that Fitler, as the candidate for national honors, is to be accepted without question by the other fellows in the political ranks. As Fitler will bring his own vote to General Hastings, with a slight increment from the ranks of the Philadelphia police, and as such an arrangement will be likely to alienate the entire Cameron interests, besides provoking the laughter of the entire State, it really seems that poor Hastings is decidedly getting hold of the hot end of the bargain.

It is intimated that General Hastings recognizes Fitler as his Old Man of the Sea, and would gladly throw him off if he could; but the peculiar characteristic of this Old Man of the Sea, like his prototype, is that he will not be thrown off by any ordinary means known either to the ancient Sindbad or the modern politician.

THE statement credited to Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "Boy Preacher," who is a good deal past middle age, that he can live comfortably upon one hundred dollars per week, indicates that Mr. Harrison is fully as unique in his conception of the way to illustrate religious self-denial as he is in his idea of juvenility.

THE stoppage of work on the Exposition buildings in order to celebrate Labor Day, was one of the incidents of the holiday that is not altogether pleasant. No doubt the observance of the labor holiday seemed to the trades unions to have as much public importance as urging the Exposition to completion. Nevertheless in a city where the most powerful unions did not deem it essential to stop work, because business was brisk with them, it seems as if an enterprise of such public value and industrial importance as the Exposition might have been made the beneficiary of an exception. But it is no use arguing over spilt milk. We have no doubt that the work will be pushed so as to make up for lost time.

THE Southern press is working itself up to plain and creditable speech on the text that burning negro churches as a feature of race riots, is a disgrace to the South. This will eventually lead to the recognition of the fact that riots themselves are a disgrace.

WE are pained to observe that Brother Wharton Barker in the last issue of the weekly journal, the *American*, declares that President Harrison has "bound the party fast to his own iniquity by making Quay his Pennsylvania deputy; and finding the party in evil ways he has put it in convict's dress." Such glaring, violent and reprehensible language calls upon the leaders of the Pennsylvania Republicans to labor with Brother Barker, and show him the danger that he is in of lapsing into the heretical and apostate condition of a hated Mugwump.

THE statement that the stockholders of the Eiffel Tower at Paris have already received dividends amounting to 429 per cent intimates that the stock of the tower is as high as the structure itself. The story is also one of surpassing tallness.

IT is pleasant to note that the people who are always trying to improve upon the English language are having a hard time of it in deciding upon the proper word to describe the new operations of executing criminals by an electric shock. The *Independent* goes in for "electrocuted," and the *Christian at Work* declares that it should be "electricuted." The utter impossibility of compromising this difference of a single letter permits us to hope that the word tinkerers will have to be satisfied with the language as it is, and call it "electric killing."

ONE of the current magazines has an article entitled "The Poetry of Poverty." The poetry of poverty may be a proper subject for magazine writing, but it is not so prominent a feature of the present day as the poverty of poetry.

A SCIENTIFIC investigator of Yorkville, S. C., has recently made an experiment which contributes materially to the knowledge of the world, concerning the capabilities of the human internal economy. The experimenter was a colored gentleman, who demonstrated his ability to eat eighty-four fried eggs. He also demonstrated that the capacity of the human stomach to digest such a meal is located somewhere on the hither line of seven dozen fried eggs; for the heroic investigator subsequently died as the result of his experiment.

THE investigation of the live stock and dressed beef question at Chicago yesterday, puts the railroads on their defense at the bar of public opinion for discriminating in favor of one product and against another.

THERE was a good deal that was unique in the diplomacy of the last administration; but it must be admitted that if President Cleveland had undertaken the task of suppressing seal fishing by setting Yankee tars in Behring Seas at the task of capturing Canadian Tartars, single-handed, the jeers of the opposition press would have made the country ring with laughter. This branch of the vigorous foreign policy requires altogether too much vigor on the part of our alleged prize crews.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MR. GLADSTONE has gone to Paris.

MAUD HOWE, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has written a novel for which she was paid $1,000.

LORD TENNYSON is well enough again to go about visiting. He recently attended a flower show and an athletic meeting in Surrey.

SECRETARY TRACY returned to Washington yesterday morning from his Northern tour, and was closeted with Commodore Walker for over an hour.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL PERRY, who is counsel for Robert Ray Hamilton in the Atlantic City scandal, is a grandson of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, will make a speech of welcome at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, next week.

ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, who was at one time president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and a Wall street high-flyer, recently found $28,000 in bonds among a lot of old papers. As he had lost his fortune and been for years in poverty it was a lucky windfall.

A GOOD story is told of Hon. M. D. Harter, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Convention. When he flopped over to Democracy his wife remained in the Republican ranks. Last fall when the Republicans celebrated their national victory they called upon Mr. Harter for the loan of his fine team, to use in the parade, which he refused. Mrs. Harter, however, intimated to a friend that the horses were hers and that her horses would celebrate every Republican victory. The Harter horses pranced in the parade and the Harter home was magnificently illuminated.

THE women of Illinois are determined that their sex shall not be ignored in the coming celebration of the landing of Columbus. So they have incorporated a company of women, who will undertake the work of erecting a statue of Queen Isabella, of Spain, who made the sailing of the Pinta, the Nina and the Santa Maria possible, and who, though a woman, was the only person in Europe at that time with brains enough to see the force of Columbus' theory. The statue is to be unveiled in 1892, and the incorporators are Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Catharine V. Waite and Dr. Fanny Dickinson.

The Champion Crank.

From the New York Herald.]

Crank Graham had himself coopered up yesterday and launched over Niagara Falls. A few minutes later a barrel of live fool was fished out of the raging river.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

The Allegheny's Bathers—A New Name in Medicine, and Other Notes.

The Allegheny river is not particularly tempting in appearance between the Sixth street and the Union bridge. There are very noticeable traces of refuse oil on the surface of the water, and there is a manifest assurance of the presence of sewage in it, too. All the same the youngsters bathe there without a qualm. The river is so low just now that the shoals are above water in many places. These little islands are much favored by the bathers. They row to them in boats or pole to them on rafts, and leisurely undress and dress again there.

Yesterday, when the thermometer was climbing over the nineties, about a hundred black heads could be counted bobbing about in the sluggish waters of the Allegheny.

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A good deal of fun has been made of the curative powers of Christian science, and of the almost identical faith cure. Beside the humorous side of these unorthodox systems of medicine and surgery there have been incidents, to which the public attention has been directed, possessing a tragical quality. The Coroner has been called in to ascertain the value of the ministerings of these degreeless doctors, to measure the difference between killing of malice aforethought and killing by an amiable system of quackery.

But now the Hypnotic Congress at Paris has decided that there is a real and orthodox system of mind treatment, and has named it psychotherapie. Dr. Bernheim has explained this name as follows: "Psychotherapie has for its aim to cure the patient, hypnotized or not, by conveying into his brain the persuasion that his troubles have ceased."

So after this, it may be presumed, the members of the recognized schools of medicine will extend a partial countenance at least toward the Christian scientists and others of like belief and practice.

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THERE is not much joy in running a theater in such weather as this. Light houses at the theaters were pretty much the rule yesterday. Season began a little too soon.

KICKING COLORED POLITICIANS.

They Are Dissatisfied at Republican Appointments in the District of Columbia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The negro politicians of the District—a term which embraces practically the whole colored population here—are in a state of mind because the Harrison administration does not make rapid enough changes in the local offices. Mr. Trotter, the colored Recorder of Deeds, comes in for a fair share of abuse, and his removal is demanded, not because he has not managed his office well, but because he is a Democrat and an outsider. Another functionary who has given offense is the Superintendent of Police, because he has exercised his discretion in choosing between applicants for places on the force and given the preference to white men. The law allows him to do this, but it makes the negroes very angry. The only important local office holder appointed during Mr. Cleveland's term who is not severely raked over the coals is F. M. Ross. Accordint to the testimony of the colored leaders themselves, he has acted without a shadow of race prejudice, as far as can be seen, in his treatment of his subordinates, making appointments without considering color, and promoting Republicans, Democrats, whites and blacks alike for merit only. A number of meetings are to be held this week among the negroes, ostensibly to consider the question of supporting a certain colored candidate for a vacant place in the District School Board; but it is expected that these gatherings will be made the occasion for a general overhauling of the present administration for not being Republican enough.

A PROFITABLE MOUSE-HUNT.

Boys While Chasing the Animal Find a Large Sum of Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—A Melbourne special of July 21 says: A good deal of excitement arose at Williamstown this morning in consequence of the recovery of nearly £4,000, a portion of the money stolen from the royal mail steamer Iberia, under the platform of the pier railway station. The discovery was made by two boys named George Gordon and James Sweetenham, aged 14 and 15 years respectively. As the boys were walking past the platform they saw a mouse come out of a hole and dart under the northern end of the platform. Thinking to have some sport the boys went on all fours under the floor. Gordon inserted a stick and commenced to work it about. The action produced a clinking sound which was so unexpected that the lads scratched away the earth and suddenly discovered a mass of sovereigns. After filling their pockets they covered up the place and went home. Gordon found that he had 118 sovereigns and his companion 164.

The father of Gordon on Monday took both boys, with the sovereigns, to the police station. The police proceeded to the spot and found 960 sovereigns, including those found by the boys, the whole sum having been in a bag. Subsequently the police, by digging with a garden fork, found three other bags in different places, only a couple of inches under the sand. The grand total of sovereigns recovered is 3,742. The bags in which the money was found are supposed to have been stolen from the royal mail steamer Iberia some time ago. They had evidently been opened and some sovereigns had been taken out of each before they were "planted." Four of the five bags lost have now been found.

VARIOUS ARMY CHANGES.

Important Orders Issued by Major General Schofield About Western Departments.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—With the approval of Secretary Proctor Major General Schofield has issued the following orders:

The garrisons of Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; Fort Hays, Kan., and Fort Lyon, Col., will be withdrawn, and the several posts named will be abandoned; and the troops thus withdrawn will be assigned to other stations by the division commanders.

A regiment of infantry will be ordered from the Department of the Missouri, or the Department of the Platte, to take station in the Department of Texas.

The commanding General of the Division of Missouri will give the necessary orders to carry these changes into effect as soon as it can be done with due regard to economy.

An Archbishop's Health Failing.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—It is stated that Archbishop Riordan, of this city, is in failing health, and it is reported he has called a conference of bishops in the archdiocese to convene in this city at an early date to select three names, to be recommended to the Pope, from whom to select a coadjutor.

Theory and Practice.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The Ohio Democrats declare that they are opposed to the third-term idea. That is the reason, we presume, why they nominated Mr. Campbell, who has just completed his third term in Congress.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Dr. J. H. Hazen.

MARSHALL, ILL., September 2.—Dr. J. H. Hazen died Saturday night of old age. He was 91 years old and had spent 49 years in this county. He was born at North Hero, Vt., in 1799. When the War of 1812 broke out he joined a company of boys organized to protect the town while the men were away at war. He went to Ohio early in 1813 and fell in with Perry's company of shipbuilders, joined them and went on board the Lawrence. He was one of those who accompanied Perry in his perilous passage from the disabled flagship, the Lawrence, to the Niagara in an open boat. He was severely wounded on the Niagara, and carried the ball in his body the remainder of his days.

J. C. McCoy.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 2.—J. C. McCoy, one of the pioneers of the West, died to-day at his home in this city, aged 78 years. He moved West from his birthplace, near Vincennes, Ind., in 1830, and was one of the members, all of whom he survived, of the original town company. The first load of merchandise brought to Kansas City was consigned to him, and he built the first brick house in the city in 1845. He also made the original survey of Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Hugh Wallace Armstrong.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YOUNGSTOWN, September 2.—Hugh Wallace Armstrong, aged 75 years, and for 60 years a resident of this city, died here to-day, after a brief illness, from paralysis. The deceased in early life resided at Plain Grove, Butler county, Pa., where he has many relatives. He was a Master Mason, member of the cemetery board and a most worthy citizen.

John A. Greene.

NEW YORK, September 2.—John A. Greene, the well-known newspaper man, died at 4 o'clock this morning at his residence at Bayside, Long Island.

Hon. N. W. Edwards.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 2.—Hon. N. W. Edwards died here to-day in the 80th year of his age.

NEW GUINEA EXPLORED.

The Governor Takes an Inland Trip and Makes Interesting Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Advices from New Guinea state that Sir William McGregor, the Governor, has recently completed the exploration of hitherto unknown portions of the island. He made a successful ascent of the highest peak of the Mount Owen Stanley range, named Mount Victoria, which attains an altitude of 13,121 feet. The climate was perfect, the weather at an altitude of about 6,000 feet being clear and cold. On the summit daisies, buttercups, forget-me-nots, grasses and heaths were growing and larks were seen. Icicles and white frosts were met with. No natives were seen above an altitude of 4,000 feet. The country traversed by the party was very mountainous. No table land was discovered. The geological formation of the country is mainly decomposed slate and quartz. There was no sign of gold specimens. Natives were met on two occasions. They were extremely friendly, but superstitious. They were stout, well-built men, with short legs. Women were never seen. Cultivation paddocks were fenced in and sweet potatoes, yams and sugar cane were plentiful. Tobacco was also grown. The natives had no warlike implements.

Particular attention was paid to headdresses, which were made of shells procured from the eastern coast of German New Guinea, showing that there was friendly communication across the Owen Stanley range. Sir William McGregor collected many specimens of new plants, among them some beautiful yellow rhododendrons, all of which have been forwarded to Baron Von Mueller for report, and a great number of new grasses, large patches of which were discovered on Mount Victoria. Mr. Goodwin, naturalist, secured specimens of several new birds. An animal was seen something like a native bear, but with a long tail. Its color was a dusty brown black. In the extremities it had five claws and its tail was bushy. Its estimated weight was 60 pounds.

The birds in the lower altitudes were the same as those before seen except the new paradise bird, similar to the great epinachus. They procured a female Astrachia Stephania, the only male bird of that species being in the museum at Berlin. Among the birds are some identical with the English lark. Unfortunately they were eaten by one of the Polynesians. A few entomological specimens were obtained, among which were milk white butterflies. Many were seen, but only a few were captured.

MAD AT SENATOR KENNA.

An Interview in Which Attacks on Department Clerks is Resented.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 2.—A published interview with Senator Kenna, during his visit here last week, in the course of which he referred sneeringly to the civil employes of the Government, has created great excitement among the department clerks. The Senator's remarks were aimed, across the backs of the clerks, full at the civil service law, a favorite target with public men who drop into Washington about these days. All employes below the grade of chiefs of bureaus were likened to teamsters in the rear of an army; and in another figure of speech the Senator explained his reluctance to making a "clean sweep" every time a new administration comes, by comparing the old servants to old clothes which fit too comfortably to be cast aside. The injured dignity of the clerks has found expression in a variety of ways, and one of the weekly papers quotes a well known worker in the Interior Department as saying that he advocates such measures on the part of the clerks of the Government as would put an end to the growing tendency among small politicians in Congress to insult officials of other branches of the government, their superiors in all things but the possession of money and position. Most of the speeches and interviews wherein the civil service law is denounced, and government clerks insulted without provocation, are given for political effect at home, and by men who, no matter what their politics may be, are too cowardly to rise in their places in Congress and move the repeal of the law. It is inferred from other remarks made by the same person that it is his intention to notify Senator Kenna that a repetition of such a sweeping attack upon the employes of the Government will be resented in a manner more forcible than pleasant.

POWDERLY ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Why the Workingmen Should be Especially Interested in It.

[T. V. Powderly in New York World.]

To those who would profit by the history of the present day, while there is yet time for them to act on it, no occasion can be more auspicious than what is called a World's Fair. When the present Exposition is at an end in Paris, and the people of Europe return to their everyday occupations, they will know more of the history of Europe than if they spent the remainder of their lives in reading the productions of men who looked through but one pair of glasses in writing the histories of the past, and what we, to-day, call the present. A World's Fair is better than history. It is an object-lesson for the men of to-day, and it makes history for those of the future.

If there is a class of people in America who should take a deep interest in the World's Fair, it is the laboring class. It is made up of those whose labor must be put forth to make the coming event a success. Every workingman, particularly those who belong to labor organizations, should actively engage in making the World's Fair of 1892 the most noteworthy event of its kind the centuries have ever witnessed. We have talked of the nobility of toil, of the dignity of labor, of the worth of the laborer and the dependence on his toil which the nation feels. We have read of the age of stone, of the iron age, and have assisted in writing the history of the age of steel; we are now witnessing the marvelous achievements of the age of electricity, and on what occasion can we enter upon the age of industry, in all that the word implies, with more hope of success than on the day we open the doors and set in motion the machinery of the World's Fair of 1892.

HIS PROPHECY A TRUE ONE.

A Singular Prediction of Death and Its Literal Fulfillment.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., September 2.—The deaths of ex-Judge W. R. Brown and Frank Brown, his son, only three hours apart, were most singular and sad. The son had a deep affection for his father, who was on a bed of sickness and not expected to live. Frank had repeatedly warned the family that when the hour arrived for his father to die they would not be separated, but would cross the river of death hand in hand.

True to his prediction and wish, when the father was passing quietly away, and the hour of dissolution had arrived, the son, who had been in his usual health, threw up his hand as an indication that he, too, was ready, and fell dead to the floor. The father never recovered consciousness, but died three hours later. Their ages were 84 and 36 respectively.

EASTERN SHIPMENTS DECREASING.

Not So Many Tons of Provisions Going East as There Were Last Year.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 16,579 tons, against 17,679 for the preceding week, a decrease of 1,100 tons, and against 17,203 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 624 tons.

The Vanderbilt lines carried 52.3 per cent of the whole business, the Pennsylvania lines 21.8 per cent, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 17.7, the Baltimore and Ohio 8.2.

WALKER BLAINE TURNS UP.

He Wasn't Lost in New York, and Laughs at the Story.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Mr. Walker Blaine settled the question as to his whereabouts by entering his office at the State Department this morning. He had just arrived from New York, where he has spent the last week. He laughed when spoken to about the reports to the effect that he had disappeared, and said that he had kept the department informed of his movements from the time of his departure.

Will Meet Next at Long Branch.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor to-day devoted itself to a reconsideration of the report of the Law Committee. The result was a continuance of the guarantee or reserve fund in its present form, and the continuance of the sick relief benefit system with some minor changes. The next meeting will be held at Long Branch on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1891.

Clerks Have to Work Harder.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office in the Postoffice Department have been ordered to report for work at 8:30 in the morning and to remain at the office until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This order was issued because of the great amount of work on hand, which it is desired to clean up.

Enthusiasm and Arms.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

It has been decided, we suppose owing to the enthusiasm Emperor William aroused in his visit to Alsace-Lorraine, to largely increase the German military force there.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Warde in a New Role—Lizzie Evans' New Comedy—Other Plays.

It is a good many years since "Belphegor, the Mountebank," by D'Ennery, made laughter rise and tears flow in Pittsburg. Last night at the Grand Opera House Frederick Warde revived the play with eminent success. The audience was not very large, but it made up in its enthusiasm toward Mr. Warde for its weakness in numbers.

The play as Mr. Warde presents it under the title of "The Mountebank" is a five act drama. It does not gather strength from its length. Compressed it would be more acceptable—though the torrid temperature of last night may have made the play appear more tedious at points than it really is. The plot is clean cut and simple; there is no need for alteration there. It is no more than this. The wife of a strolling player, *Belphegor*, who has two children, is persuaded to leave her husband in order to obtain luxuries for her sick daughter. Unknown to the mountebank his wife is of noble origin, and her family is in wealthy circumstances. Her family enters into a plot to draw her from the mountebank husband and succeeds. But her husband courageously pursues her and finally regains her. It takes five long acts to tell this.

Mr. Warde reveals a novel strength in comedy in the earlier episodes of his impersonation of *Belphegor*, the Mountebank. And yet successful as Mr. Warde is in his rough clowning and domestic humor, the genius of the man does not flash out until the situation becomes tragical. At the end of the second act there is an opportunity of which he takes the fullest advantage. *Belphegor* has returned from an errand to buy presents for his wife and sick daughter to find that they have both disappeared, left him for the wife's rich relatives. It is not quite clear why at this point solemn church music in organ tones is introduced, but with or without this harmonic help the acting of Mr. Warde must be supremely affecting. The assistance he receives in this climax from Miss Gertie McGill in the character of *Henri* is noteworthy. In every line of the tragic side of the character Mr. Warde exhibits his old power. He remains a master of a very rare art.

Mr. Warde's company is reasonably good. Miss Stella Rees has considerable knowledge of the traditions of tragedy, and is undoubtedly well trained. Her acting is not effusively spontaneous as a rule, though she struck fire once or twice. Perhaps the awful heat handicapped her. Mr. William Stuart continues to advance in his profession. His rendering of a rather unfruitful part was careful and interesting. Mr. Wilfred Clarke showed unmistakable talent for comedy as *Funfaronade*, a clown. The play was well staged. It will be repeated to-night.

Bijou Theater.

Little Lizzie Evans, although not a star of dazzling brilliancy, is undeniably clever in the half-childish roles in which she usually appears. Last night she was as bright and as full of spirits as a schoolgirl at a picnic, and laughed, smiled, danced, kicked, capered and attempted to sing, with charming naiveté. In "Fine Feathers," her new play, as *Nellie Meriden*, a farmer's daughter and prospective heiress, she has a character well suited to her talents, and makes as much out of it, perhaps, as anyone could.

The piece, while containing a simple story, fairly well told, is constructed on the conventional plan, with a plot that has formed the basis of various plays. The conventional villain does not appear in it, however, which is something to be thankful for. There are a great number of amusing situations, which might be made more amusing if the comedians of the company were more competent. With the exception of Miss Evans, the only persons in the cast who appeared to have really intelligent conceptions of their respective parts were Mr. Frank Girard and Mr. Harry Wilson. The former, as *Dr. Burnett*, did a finished bit of acting, and the latter, as *Luke Meriden*, was all that an aged and simple-hearted farmer should be. Mr. William Blaisdell as *Wally Hawtone*, was an awkward and impossible lover and sang a topical song that was devoid of sense and melody. He is not a comedian, though the part seems to require one.

"Fine Feathers" is not as good a play as "Our Angel," in which Miss Evans last appeared here, and yet it is by no means a bad hot weather attraction.

Harris' Theater.

The ever-welcome "Standing Room Only" sign was dusted off and used twice yesterday at this popular house, and Manager Starr was correspondingly happy. Pete Baker was the magnet, and his comedy of "The Emigrant," in a bright new dress, was heartily enjoyed by the two immense audiences. Mr. Baker is in very good voice, and his new songs and dances were encored till he was too tired and warm to respond again. He is supported by a first-class company. Miss Marie Morosini is a pretty *Mrs. Brown*, Miss Cecil Clay a good *Agnes*, William E. Hines a clever stage Celt, Miss Marie Remington a good *Lizette*, and "Little Winnie," a very precocious child actress, who can sing and illustrate her songs with pat gestures. The costumes worn in the fancy ball scene are bright, new, costly and very becoming.

Harry Williams' Academy.

With such a bill of fare as Davene's Allied Attractions, it was small wonder that this home of variety was packed twice yesterday, despite the fact that night prices prevailed at the matinee. William Davene has few, if any peers in artistic acrobatics, and his two numbers, in which he was ably assisted by Mlle. Lotta, were alone "worth the price of admission," as the bills so often have it. Larry and Lizzie Smith are yet at this house, Lawlor and Thornton do a clever act, George Nash's bicycle riding is great, and Ward and Lynch add to the humor of a good vaudeville performance.

Notes of the Stage.

THE Casino Museum has a large programme in its curio hall and the theater. The wonderful local skeleton man is attracting great attention.

THE World's Museum is offering "The Marcot" comic opera and a large number of curiosities, including Che Mah, the Chinese dwarf, Dr. De Little, the spiritualist, and many others for 10 cents, on Federal street, Allegheny.

MRS. JENNESS MILLER will deliver her lecture on Dress at the Grand Opera House on Thursday afternoon next. The interest which Mrs. Miller's discourses have awakened elsewhere, seems likely to be duplicated in Pittsburg. The demand for seats is simply enormous.

A REMARKABLE WHISKY BILL.

One Customer Who Consumed $1,000 Worth of Liquor in 17 Months.

KANSAS CITY, September 2.—Probably the most unique suit on record for an accounting was that filed in the Circuit Court here Saturday by William Olden, a saloon keeper, against S. B. Ryland, who lives just across the Kansas line. The items run from August, 1887, to March, 1889, and cover 14 pages of legal cap. Olden alleges that he paid bills for groceries, fuel and ice for Ryland. Ninety per cent, however, of the bill sued on is for whisky and beer and 5 per cent for cigars.

The bill specifies the purchase of 263 gallons of whisky, 435 drinks of whisky, 35 bottles of beer, 15 beers by growler and 6 barrels of beer. For three weeks after each new year there are no items, but the accounts of the week following each period of abstinence are unusually large. The total amount sued for is $1,048.

NOT A VERY BUSY DAY.

The President Takes His Usual Drive and Does But Little Work.

DEER PARK, MD., September 2.—President Harrison made but two appointments to-day—George O. Eaton, of Montana, to be Surveyor General of Montana, and John Little, of Ohio, to be Commissioner on behalf of the United States in the Venezuelan Claims Commission. The latter has accepted and will be in Washington at the meeting to-morrow.

The President and Mrs. Harrison took their usual drive in the afternoon to Oakland. Colonel Vernon, of Baltimore, and James A. Waymire, of San Francisco, made social calls upon the President.

American Tourists Returning.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 2.—In the 36 hours ending at noon to-day, there arrived by steamship in this port 1,065 cabin passengers, and only 802 steerage passengers. Returning tourists account for the disproportion.

A More Appropriate Emblem.

From the New York World.]

The Teltec statue of the Goddess of Water is being removed from Mexico to Washington, D. C. The Goddess of Wind would be a more appropriate emblem to transfer to the center of legislative oratory.

A Bucolic Governor.

From the New York Tribune.]

The county fair season is nigh at hand, and again Governor Hill is getting ready to demonstrate to the grangers of the State that he knows which cow it is that gives the buttermilk.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

An Island With a History.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Please tell me something of the Island of Malta, its location and history. H. L.

BRADDOCK, September 2.

[The Island of Malta is a British possession in the Mediterranean, lying about 60 miles southwest of Sicily and nearly 200 miles north of Tripoli in Africa. It has an area of 100 square miles and a population of some 140,000. The island has no lake nor rivers and no trees of any