The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1890.

THE DISPATCH FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the summer can have THE DISPATCH *forwarded by earliest mail to any address at the rate of 50 cents per month, or $2 50 for three months. Sunday edition included. Daily edition only, 70c per month, $2 for three months. The address may be changed as desired, if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.*

WAR IN THE FAR SOUTH.

War seems to be in the air south of the Gulf of Mexico. While the combat between Guatemala and San Salvador seems destined to embroil all the Central American Republics, news comes of a brand new revolution in the Argentine Republic, which is just as likely as not to bring about a prolonged civil war and is certain to disturb all South America. The causes of the trouble in Buenos Ayres which our news columns describe are not very clear at this distance. For a long time, however, the Argentine Republic has been in a bad way commercially and financially. Trade balances have been against her, and latterly the Republic's credit has badly impaired. During the last month the news from Buenos Ayres has indicated the approach of a financial crisis. That which has happened probably springs from the financial embarrassment of the government, complicated with political plots. The victory of the revolutionary party has been almost bloodless so far. But the revolution has only just begun.

ALL MAY BE CLEAN.

When men leave their work in mill or shop they generally desire to wash off the grime and spruce up a little before setting out for home. A working man writes to THE DISPATCH to complain that in many mills no provision is made to meet this general desire. Upon investigation, however, it has been found that in most of the great mills the men have sufficient of rude means for washing after the day's work. There seems to be no lack of water, soap and towels for those who want them. In some places better accommodations for this purpose would be appreciated. But altogether there is no large ground for complaint. A great many workers prefer to remove the stains of toil in their own homes.

THE ASTOR TITLE.

The irrepressible conflict as to the right of recognized social position has broken out in a new place. After long years of squabbles at Washington, as to whether Mrs. Cabinet Minister holds a loftier social position than Mrs. Senator, it is a relief to find that the strife has transferred itself to the question as to which lady is the head of a great family, and that it is brought up in a way that will require an official adjudication.

The squabble—if the lofty ladies engaged in it will permit the term to be applied to their contention—is as to which of two fashionable dames is entitled to recognition as the head of the Astor family. Since the death of the late William Astor, Mrs. W. Waldorf Astor has claimed that she is the head of the family and is alone entitled to bear the official title of "Mrs. Astor." But Mrs. William Astor having borne the undisputed title of the "Mrs. Astor" for forty years, is not disposed to resign it now. The conflict of social ambitions reached a material issue at Newport the other day, when Mrs. William Astor called upon the postmaster there, and informed him that letters addressed to "Mrs. Astor" were intended for her and must be delivered accordingly. The postmaster cheerfully promised compliance, but was reduced to the verge of despair by a subsequent visit from Mrs. W. W. Astor, who, in well-chosen by decisive language, stated that she was the "Mrs. Astor," who was entitled to all letters addressed that way.

With such an issue before him, the perplexed Government official can do no otherwise than refer this mighty question to two Government at Washington. It is here asserted that there is a family position, bearing the title of "Mrs. Astor." Each of the ladies asserts that she is the only Mrs. Astor; and it is understood that each places her correspondents under the ban, if they try to guard against their letters going astray by prefixing the initials to her family name. In addition to the assertion of a family and aristocratic headship, the conflict is made especially interesting by the fact that the Government in the shape of the perplexed postmaster at Newport has got to decide which is the Mrs. Astor, and, however it decides, is sure to call down upon itself the enmity of the other moiety of the Astor millions.

There does not seem to be any way out of the dilemma, unless the Government should order all "Mrs. Astor" letters to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, there to be opened in order to ascertain which Mrs. Astor they are intended for. But in view of the fact that society is on the verge of a cataclysm while this issue remains unsettled, it seems necessary for the Government to decide which one is Mrs. Astor and to inform the other one that she must sink to the position of a merely initialed Mrs. Astor.

THE TRUE POLICY.

Mr. Blaine's letter to Senator Frye, on the subject of reciprocity as connected with the sugar duties, is correct so far as it refers to the desirability of establishing reciprocal relations for the purpose of improving our exports to the sugar producing countries. But so far as it can be construed to favor a postponement of the sugar reductions until reciprocal duties can be secured by treaty, it is all wrong.

It is not likely to be a profitable task to inquire into the influences which secured the rejection of the reciprocity treaties which would have increased our exports to Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico, in exchange for free sugar. Both sides to the present controversy must agree that the rejection of those treaties was a stupid blunder from a national point of view. At present the question is one that can be best put in the form suggested by Mr. Blaine's words. He says:

> Let us see what is proposed. Our Government has heretofore collected a heavy duty from sugar, amounting one year, in the aggregate, to fifty-eight millions of dollars ($58,000,000), and averaging $50,000,000 per annum for a considerable period. We wish now to cheapen sugar by removing the duty. The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture, and a thousand other things?

Now, the question as raised, if not by Mr. Blaine, at least by those who quote him for the defeat of the sugar reductions, takes the following shape: The country is now paying the cost of its sugar, including the duty, almost wholly in cash, and will continue to do so as long as present arrangements stand. Will a change be most promptly reached by removing the burden of the duty and holding out a statutory provision as the strongest inducement for the sugar producing countries to make reciprocal reductions, or by permitting the burden to stand and only holding an indefinite understanding in favor of reciprocity, which, as these governments have learned by experience, has no binding force?

It ought to be plain that the former course is the direct road to the goal which Secretary Blaine desires, and that the postponement of sugar reductions by the tariff bill means an indefinite continuation of the present state of affairs. Is it likely that Mexico or Spain, after having completed reciprocity treaties in 1883 and 1884, only to have them rejected by Congress, will invite a repetition of that rebuff on no better assurance of the acceptance of treaties than they had then? On the other hand, an amendment like that proposed by Senator Pierce will afford a statutory guarantee to these countries that if they give our products free entry to their ports, the privilege of free sugar will be continued to them. It would also convey the equally binding warning that if they do not do so, the privilege will be transferred to other countries. There can be little doubt that with the sugar duties reduced on such a proviso, the reciprocal trade for which Secretary Blaine is working would be fully established within a year. We do not believe that Secretary Blaine is opposed to the tariff bill with the Pierce amendment. But as he is extensively quoted by those who wish to defeat the sugar reductions altogether, it is pertinent to point out that such a course would not only perpetuate the present excessive and unnecessary cost of sugar, but would indefinitely delay the extension of South American trade.

On the other hand an equally extreme view is taken by those who, like the New York *Press*, characterize the Pierce amendment as "free sugar with a string tied to it," or like a Republican Senator quoted by the New York *Tribune*, who asserts that it "means that if those countries do not give us some more trade the President will re-impose an annual burden of $57,000,000 upon our own people." It should recognized that the object of extending our exports to these countries is an important one. It is not so important as the reduction of the burden imposed by the unnecessary sugar duties, because the extra cost imposed on our farming population alone by those duties, exceeds the entire amount of our trade with the West Indies. But if that trade can be extended without defeating the reduction it should be done. The argument that this proviso means the re-imposition of all the sugar duties is unfounded. It is a vital point that sugar can be brought to this country from the Spanish West Indies, from the Danish West Indies, from the British West Indies, from Mexico and from Brazil, not to speak of San Domingo, Hayti, Venezuela and Colombia. Every one of these countries will understand that if it does not accept reciprocity the other sugar producing countries will have an advantage over it in a trade aggregating $70,000,000 annually, amounting to 70 or 80 per cent of the value of the product. Upon such an enactment there can be little doubt that free and cheap sugar for this country would be permanently secured concurrently with the extension of our trade in provisions and manufactured goods to those countries.

If our statesmen can not unite on a proposition which so clearly harmonizes all legitimate commercial purposes the conclusion will be somewhat irresistible that internal political considerations will have more influence in producing the difference than the improvement of trade.

CORRECT THOUGH TARDY.

There is no reason to doubt that the recent publications stating that General Harrison has paid $10,000 for the Cape May cottage are in accordance with the facts. The journals in which these publications were made occupy the position of official organs and are likely to be correctly informed on that point. But there is also little room for doubt that the payment was a step determined upon after the criticisms on the acceptance of that property as a gift had become quite outspoken. The newspapers referred to have attempted to make it appear that future payment was made by the President a condition of the acceptance of the cottage; but unfortunately three witnesses, of even greater authority than the organs, have given evidence that at the time of the acceptance and even after the cottage had been occupied by the President's family, it was not so regarded.

These witnesses are Mr. W. V. McKean, editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who was the active agent in raising the fund to present the cottage; Mr. George W. Childs, who contributed to that fund, and Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of the President, to whose name the cottage was transferred. Mr. McKean stated in the *Ledger* at the time the cottage was presented that it was a gift; Mr. Childs in a personal interview stated that he had contributed to the fund raised by Mr. McKean for that purpose; and Mrs. Harrison, after the family had been installed in the Cape May cottage, received a number of newspaper men there, to whom she spoke of the cottage as having been a gift, and justified its acceptance on the ground that the donors so far as known, were not interested in matters affected by the President's official action.

It seems, however, that subsequent reflection on the subject has induced the President to reach a different conclusion and to decide that the President of the United States cannot accept property anywhere without giving a legitimate consideration for it. As that is the correct ground to take, its final adoption is so far satisfactory, but the facts in the case require a recognition that this conclusion was reached some time after the cottage had been accepted.

EIGHT HOURS FOR THE MINERS.

The declaration of the National Board of the United Mine Workers, looking to a movement in favor of establishing an eight-hour day in the mining industry on the 1st of next April, is an evidence that the agitation in favor of shortening the hours of labor is still going on.

It is difficult to imagine an industry where this question is more nearly within the control of the workers themselves. The great mass of labor in mining is paid for by the amount done, not by the length of time spent in doing it. A change in the hours of labor would therefore be very slightly complicated by the question as to what wages shall be paid for the reduced hours. If the miners as a body wish to work but eight hours a day, there is little doubt but that they can obtain their point, simply because it will not appreciably increase the labor cost of getting out a ton of coal.

But as the official declaration in favor of this movement connects it with the movement of the other labor organizations for an eight-hour day, it raises the question whether the comatose condition of the movement started last spring may not affect this one. The fact that the agitation for eight hours was diverted into other channels, may also raise the question whether if the miners have the option presented to them of working eight hours and being paid only for the coal they mine in the reduced time, they will wish to make the change.

A MR. BALLOU is very much worked up over the liberties which the caricaturists take with the President and the members of his family. He has written to the Attorney General suggesting the passage of the law imposing a fine of not less than $5,000 for representing the President or his family in advertisements without permission. Mr. Ballou may mean well, but the wording of his proposition suggests that it might open up the way to an enlargement of the Presidental revenue similar to that enjoyed by the stars of the operatic and melodramatic stage.

NO transactions on the oil exchanges until the Standard gets Lima oil listed. And it is only two years since the Standard organs declared that the man who said Lima oil could ever be brought into competition with the Pennsylvania product was a liar and traitor to the State!

THE stories of Irish outrage tell of an Irish peasant who was fined five shillings for calling his donkey "Balfour." But will any one claim that it is an outrage to protect the feelings of the donkey?

A CYCLONE in New England seems to shatter the comfortable theory for this section, that these destructive wind storms were confined to the plains of the West and South. It may, however, have some instruction as to the class of architecture most subject to cyclonic devastation that the report from Lawrence states the loss as "ninety wooden buildings" with an average value of a little over $2,200 each. Perhaps cheap and flimsy construction is not altogether disconnected with the frequency of destruction by wind storms.

THE flamboyant manner in which the press dispatches from Central America claim victories for both Guatemala and San Salvador strengthens the suspicion that those small republics fight their battles most vigorously in the newspaper reports.

GUATEMALA seems to be getting the worst of the tussle with San Salvador. The great likelihood of the war spreading makes the embroilment of these small States of interest to this country.

THE events in the Sixth Congressional district show that the process of turning down the old leaders goes on steadily. In Delaware county John B. Robinson, of "Jack Cade" oratory, has beaten the auburn-haired Cooper completely, and the ex-Field Marshal accepts defeat in his usual red-headed and cheerful manner. In Chester Levi G. McCauley has done the same for Congressman Darlington, and the Old Guard as a result is on the retired list.

THE Homewood race meeting wound up yesterday in a blaze of glory. Six thousand people saw the races, and were well pleased with what they saw. The reopening of the course at Homewood has been accomplished most auspiciously.

ST. LOUIS is said to be in danger of a famine. The supply of beer is given out. We presume contributions will be thankfully received in original packages or otherwise.

IT is a significant and somewhat scandalous fact that clandestine shipments in light and easily inflammable products of petroleum are nearly always exposed by such fatal accidents as that on the steamship Tioga at Chicago the other day and not by the public officials. It remains to be seen whether this exposure will be made the means of punishing the wealthy corporation managers who were responsible for the loss of life.

THE sentence of the murderer Weems yesterday was accompanied by some remarks from the Court which all good citizens will indorse. Twelve years' imprisonment is not too great a penalty to exact for a wilful, unprovoked murder.

THE playing of the Pittsburg professional ball teams yesterday was not so harmonious as usual. One of the nines won. We are used to the invariable defeat.

OVER the ocean Lord Salisbury is credited with having pulled several feathers from the American eagle in the Behring Sea controversy. The noble Earl has sad need of something to brag about, but it is tolerably clear to everyone who runs and reads that the Bird of Freedom soars in the empyrean with plumage unruffled, despite the bold bluffing of the British Premier.

THE streets must be kept open if it takes the summary arrest of a score or two of vehicles every day. The way Liberty street was cleared yesterday by the police will promote healthy circulation in the city's traffic system.

THE West is not monopolizing cyclones and tornadoes. A whirlwind worthy of Dakota did deadly work in Lawrence, Mass., yesterday.

THE City Farm property will pass into the hands of Messrs. Black & Baird if the Mayor and Councils approve Chief Elliot's acceptance of the bid made by that firm in behalf of a building syndicate. The highest price offered, $432,567, is generally considered below the value of the property. Other responsible bidders made lower offers still.

FIFTY millions of dollars is the sum that an English syndicate proposes to invest in ship building enterprises in this country. British capital is tempted by the prospect of obtaining a share of the ship building bounty.

JUDGE COLLIER is evidently of the belief that a little pugilism judiciously applied is needed in the neighborhood of the Point.

THE more sensible element among the Southern press and people is very clearly recognizing that the foolish proposition for a boycott could only hurt the South commercially, and would afford ammunition to its enemies politically. Partisan stupidity in the North does not call for sectional lunacy in the South.

PEOPLE WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

WALTER DAMROSCH and his bride will sail for the United States August 1.

SEARING TAYLOR, who is one of the richest of Louisiana's sugar planters, never uses sugar in his tea or coffee, nor does he eat sweets of any kind.

IT has been discovered that the German Empress is descended from Harold I, founder of the Kingdom of Norway, and from Hakon V, its last King.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who lives in Bangor Me., is believed to do more fishing and catch fewer fish than any other man in New England.

JUDGE GRAHAM'S name is creating some enthusiasm in the West in connection with the probabilities in 1892, and several statesmen are correspondingly unhappy.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT says that she complied with the demands of 1,807 autograph seekers while she was in this country, and never once lost her temper.

MR. VAUX, the successor of Samuel J. Randall in the House of Representatives, has formed an intimate friendship with the illustrious Major Martin, of Texas.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, subscribes to 200 newspapers and is said to to read them as carefully as he does his letters. In this way he keeps thoroughly posted on the politics of his State.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Captain Kane, the hero of the Calliope at Apia, to the command of the Inflexible, one of the largest and most powerful battle ships in the English navy.

THE poet Browning had a marvelous memory. He could always tell the exact place of any quotation or fragment of quotation referred to him, and was greatly vexed whenever he heard his own lines misquoted.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, is still a young man. He is of medium height, with a portly figure, and he has a blonde mustache, light hair and blue eyes. His voice is well modulated and pleasant.

CHRISTOPHER SCHAFFER, the man who discovered John Morrissey, taught him to write his name, had him trained for his first fight and helped him along the flowery path of fame generally, is "dealing" in a faro game at Saratoga. Schaffer states what isn't generally known, that Morrissey died in parlor 5 at the Adelphi Hotel in Saratoga, and that his bills for doctors, nurses and board for his family, amounting to about $800, are still unpaid.

CURRENT TIMELY TOPICS.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE says the small and shapely feet of the American women attract the admiration of the foreign noblemen. Chicago women will immediately boycott impecunious noblemen.

SPEAKER REED'S private opinion of Secretary Blaine would make enjoyable reading this hot weather.

AT the funeral of the late Congressman Walker at Sexton, Mo., it is estimated that at least 20 candidates for Congress were in attendance. Missouri politicians have an eye to business on all occasions and under all circumstances.

THERE is one section in Kansas that has not suffered from drought for many weeks. A colored camp meeting has been in session at Emporia, and it has rained constantly. Great inducements are being held out to the colored people to move their meeting to the dry places.

CONGRESS is not to adjourn until the election bill is passed. When Mr. Reed was elected speaker his supporters had no idea they were giving him a life position.

ORATOR JOHN DEWITT MILLER, at Chautauqua, said that "we were rich enough to support 300,000,000 souls." The 1,000,000 tramps who are seeking employment will have their doubts about this statement.

WARD MCALLISTER has arranged two picnics at Newport to bring about a new order of things. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that tickets for the picnics will not be put on public sale at the newstands.

AN Indiana man has invented a combined stepladder, cot, ironing board and chair. This will be a great convenience, according to the Louisville *Courier Journal*. When the neighbors send in to borrow the stepladder, it can be in use in the laundry, or some member of the family may have gone to sleep on it, with orders that he is not to be disturbed under any circumstances.

CITIES that have been kicking on the census should feel proud over the fact that they have been partly counted. Here in Pennsylvania whole towns have been overlooked. But we have so many people that a few hundred thousands make but little difference.

SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY.

Closing Exercises of the Cumberland Valley Sunday School Association.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARLISLE, PA., July 26.—The closing day of the Cumberland Valley Sunday School Assembly, at Williams' grove, after a week of social enjoyment and business, was largely attended by persons from all parts of the Cumberland Valley, many intending to remain in quietness over Sunday with their families. The programme was a short one, owing to the breaking of the assembly preparatory to their leaving. The exercises were opened this morning with devotional services followed with the teacher's normal section. The examination was conducted by J. N. Logan, of Dillsburg; Bible normal section examination by Rev. G. W. Snyder, of Harrisburg. General platform meeting, farewell, etc.

This afternoon the annual election of officers for the ensuing year of the assembly took place in the auditorium building. The following gentlemen were chosen to serve the coming year: President, W. D. Means, of Middle Spring; First Vice President, Rev. J. H. Hutchinson, of Harrisburg; Second Vice President, Rev. J. B. Shoutz, of Chambersburg; Recording Secretary, A. A. Line, of Carlisle; Corresponding Secretary, T. S. Wilcox, of Harrisburg; Treasurer, James McKeehan, of Newville. After the election the hour for the children's services took place with an illustrated lecture entitled, "Lessons From the Trees." It was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Harrisburg. Then followed the examination by Mrs. Ella C. Logan, of Dillsburg.

After passing a series of resolutions of thanks to the Cumberland Valley Railroad officials and the manager of the grove, R. H. Thomas and others, the assembly adjourned sine die, to meet at the same time and place next year.

Forcibly Kept Alive.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 26.—Highwayman Holzhay, now confined in the State prison, is kept alive by force alone. Last spring three fingers were shot from his right hand by Warden Tompkins. Since then he has sulked and for three weeks he fasted, taking no food whatever. He is now kept alive by a quart of milk daily which is injected through his nostrils by the prison physician. This has been done for nearly a month.

She Would Like Food Cheaper.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It is no use to coax Europe to buy American products. She only now buys what she can get better and cheaper than from any other quarter.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Susana Peck.

MT. PLEASANT, July 26.—Mrs. Susana Peck, aged 102 years, and for half a century a resident of this county, died at her Bridgeport home last evening. Her husband, J. Peck, died 15 years ago. Two children blessed their union. Mrs. Peck was born in Butler county, January 19, 1788. Not a tinge of gray could be found in the old lady's hair. Despite her advanced age Mrs. Peck was remarkably bright and healthy. Her sudden death was caused by dysentery, and the burial took place to-day at Greenlick Cemetery.

A. J. Humberger.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MASSILLON, July 26.—Adam J. Humberger, the oldest drygoods merchant in this city, and a resident here for more than half a century, died today, aged 80 years.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Pages Serve When Knights Are Scarce—The Wait Seemed Too Long—Sweet Sixteen's Trials—Grace Before Meat—A Good Talker's Qualification—Discharges of Many Kinds—Mr. Bunner's New Stories—City Crowds.

THERE is somewhat of a scarcity of beaux for the grown-up young ladies at most watering places this summer. For that matter adult courtiers are never plentiful enough to go around among the maidens who throng the hotel piazzas at the fashionable resorts in the summer. The consequence is that even the fairest of their sex sometimes find it convenient to make the best of pages where knights are scarce. Small boys are cajoled and caressed into service.

It happened last week at a resort which is popular with Pittsburgers that a certain young woman of many charms enlisted in her service a youngster of seven or eight years. He found the duties light and the recompense, by way of buggy rides, candy and the like, very satisfactory. One evening after a day packed full of excursions and much junketing the lady fair said unto her young escort: "Bob, when you grow up you'll be my beau won't you?"

"Oh, you'll be dead and gone by that time," was Bob's disconcerting reply.

* * *

SWEET SIXTEEN.

I am taller far than Bess,
Though she's stouter, I confess,
And my shoe-tops meet my dress,
And my hair
Reaches far below my waist,
Which is just a little laced,
And many who have taste
Call me fair.

With the boys I mustn't play,
Mama told me so to-day;
And my dolls are given away
Every one;
I'm too old to run about,
Play at tag, or laugh and shout,
I must learn to live without
Any fun.

If with Cousin Tom I walk
Mama sees me, like a hawk,
And you ought to hear her talk!
Such a tongue!
"You a schoolgirl flirting, fy!"
Then I wish that I might die,
Since for any pleasure I
Am too young.

I'm too old to play with toys,
I'm too young for woman's joys,
I'm too old to fight the boys;
And the men
I'm forbidden to regard,
Lest I sister Bess retard,
And I find it rather hard
Now and then!

DISCHARGING a man for any cause is a duty that most employers dislike. To get around the disagreeable part of this obligation some men resort to subterfuge more or less amiable. For instance, a certain firm in New York had a letter form which it always used when bouncing had to be done. Here it is:

Dear Sir:

The condition of our business will not permit us to avail ourselves of your valuable services after next Saturday. BLANK & CO.

ANOTHER large employer of labor told me not long ago that he never discharged an employe.

"What never?" I inquired.

"Never," he repeated, "I always ask a man to resign, and if he doesn't resign, I resign from the place of paymaster."

That reminded me of a foreman in a factory who was so soft-hearted that he never could bring himself to fire a man in so many words. When it became necessary to get rid of a hand he used to send for the victim and address him thus: "I'm sorry Wilhelm, but I lays you off for awhile."

"How long for?" is the usual response.

"Oh! I doan know—maybe six months—maybe a year—or two years or ten years—I doan know!"

GRACE BEFORE HAND.

"Grace before meat,"—well was it ordered so,
Before he knows his fate the sanguine sinner
May breathe his thanks to heaven—lo!
He may feel far from thankful after dinner.

"BROWN says you're a very clever conversationalist," said Binks.

"Yes—I always let him do all the talking."

NOBODY can afford to miss the short stories H. C. Bunner is writing in *Puck*. The series is called "Short Sixes," in allusion to the candles which are sold six to a pound I believe. Two stories have appeared "Col. Brereton's Aunty" and "The Love Letters of Smith." Both of them are full of delicate humor, and the illustrations by Mr. Taylor are conceived and drawn in thorough sympathy with the text. "The Love Letters of Mr. Smith" in this week's *Puck* ought to please you almost as much as if they were your own. Mr. Bunner's stories have always had much to recommend them, but these trifles in size are treasures in literary art. Because they are true to nature, and to what is most pleasant in human nature, they will delight all sorts and conditions of readers.

IF the population of Pittsburg grows at its present rate for a few years more, locomotion on the sidewalks of our downtown streets, especially of Fifth avenue, will be out of the question on a fine Saturday night. Less night humanity struggled in a mass over the narrow pavement of Fifth avenue. It was impossible to make rapid progress even if one had resort to the carriage way; even there the crowd was at times congested.

The opening of a wider Diamond street to the junction with Forbes street in its new shape will be a great blessing, but even this provision of new thoroughfares will be insufficient to meet the extraordinary increase of population—the increase of which the census to many persons' thinking, has not taken full account. HEPBURN JOHNS.

COMMENTS ON THE FORCE BILL.

OMAHA *World-Herald:* Supervisors are to "watch" naturalization, but who is to watch the supervisors? Except for purposes of fraud, such a bill could never have originated.

NEW YORK *Times:* It is worthy of remark that the hot-headed notion of the Atlanta *Constitution* in regard to a boycott of the North if the elections bill should become a law is very generally denounced in the South.

SYRACUSE *Courier:* The desperate and infamous lengths to which the Republican majority in Congress stand ready to go in order to perpetuate their party in power is proof that they have abandoned all hope of being able to keep in power by honest means.

NEW YORK *World;* The Republicans of the Senate Committee on Elections are reported to have materially reduced in length the Davenport-Lodge force bill. It should be reduced to an imperceptible point. There is no need of any further law on the subject.

DAYTON *Times:* The Lodge bill might simplify matters very greatly by providing for the doing away with the ballot box and filing the ballots on the bayonets, or still more so by having the Supervisors go round and do the counting and certifying. This would save the voter the trouble of going to the polls.

NEW ORLEANS *Picayune:* It is the daring project of the Republican President, who is exerting all his influence to have it enacted into a law. All the mean and despicable men of the Republican party are in favor of it. Statesmen like Blaine oppose it; but statesmen are now at a discount in Federal politics. The conspirators are sanguine of success.

PHILADELPHIA *Press:* To call this bill a "force bill" only illustrates the utter inability of the opposition to attack its real provisions. It is in no sense a "force bill." The force bill of 1875 authorized the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the use of the army at the polls. It in substance gave authority to the President to make a declaration of war. There is nothing of that character in the Federal election bill. This bill is simply a supervisors' bill.

NEW YORK *Herald:* A meeting of citizens in Atlanta, Ga., held to consider the proposed "boycott" measure of Governor Gordon, wisely tabled resolutions of approval. The whole business resolves itself into the desire of the Atlanta *Constitution* to find a summer sensation to offset the wonderful snake stories which appear in the columns of its rivals. To this must be added, we are sorry to say, the ambition of John B. Gordon to re-enter the Senate. The people of the South have no more idea of passing boycotting measures than of forming associations for the encouragement of delirium tremens. One would be about as useful as the other.

LIZZIE LONG'S PROTRACTED SLEEP.

Nine Days Unconscious and Motionless, With No Sign of Waking.

MT. MORRIS, N. Y., July 26.—A singular case of protracted sleep is occupying the attention of physicians in this vicinity. The person afflicted is Miss Lizzie Long, daughter of Lewis Long, of Mt. Morris. She is 20 years old, is of a very robust frame and has always enjoyed tolerably good health, though lately in something of a decline. Sunday evening, July 13, Miss Long went into the yard to see some young friends, who were about to take a ride, and while conversing with them suddenly complained of a numbness of her right side and limbs, and of a drowsy feeling. Medical aid was called and remedies administered, when she sank into what was supposed to be a refreshing sleep. Monday morning, when her physician, Dr. J. M. Hagey, called, she had not awakened and could not be aroused, which caused some alarm. Dr. Hagey proceeded to make a thorough and most critical examination by which he discovered he had in hand a pronounced case of catalepsy, accompanied in a minor degree with hemiplegia, or paralysis of the right side, including the legs and arms, on his hands. All attempts to arouse the patient to consciousness were unavailing. The only times since then when any feeling was perceptible or the eyes could be made to partially open would be when ice cold water was applied to the temples and wrists, and even then the effect would not be so great as to afford assurance that she recognized any one.

A consultation of physicians was held Wednesday and Dr. Hagey's diagnosis was pronounced correct. For several days past Miss Long has lain upon her bed, moving neither hand nor foot, but breathing freely and naturally as though asleep. She has had no nourishment except what, in a liquid form is poured into her mouth. Once any liquid is in the mouth she swallows naturally and without any effort, but although closely watched makes no sign or pain or of being conscious of what she is doing or what is going on or who is around her bedside. She has not apparently lost flesh since being taken down. Her pulse remains about normal and her temperature is slightly augmented.

STARTS WITH $10,000,000 CAPITAL.

Incorporation of the Leake Pneumatic Transportation Company.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The Leake Pneumatic Transportation Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J., with a capital of $10,000,000. The stock was quoted on the incorporation paper at $100 a share, or 100,000, and the incorporators are Samuel F. Leake, Philadelphia, 98,000 shares; Edward Vernon, New York, 500 shares; John M. Bradley, Henry I. Canfield and Douglass Leake, all of Philadelphia, and each of them down for 500 shares. The object set forth in the articles of incorporation is the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers by a pneumatic tube. Most of the business is to be conducted in New Jersey and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Mr. John M. Bradley is one of the firm of tailors on Broad street, Philadelphia. Mr. Samuel F. Leake is the patentee of the new invention. A friend of the scheme said the pneumatic tube will be 24 inches in diameter, and can be switched off at any station, and can be run at a speed of 900 miles an hour. The 24-inch tube, it is said, is only to be a starter, and they don't propose to travel as fast as 900 miles an hour, but it is within the range of what the new concern can do.

Mr. Leake has made application for patents in foreign countries, and in time hopes to have lines all over the world. He has six patents—two on the tubes, two on the carriers and two on the receivers. It is also claimed the line can run passengers or parcels up the side of a house, but the 24-inch tube is to be for parcels. The incorporators claim to be negotiating for terminals in New York and Philadelphia, and when the line is in operation, they expect it will interfere with the railroads. Practical railroad men say it is a line on paper, to be run by wind.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting to Be Held at Minequa Springs This Week.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dental Society will be held at Minequa Springs, commencing Tuesday, July 29, and continuing three days. The State Examining Board will be present and examine anyone desiring to begin the practice of dentistry without a diploma.

The following is the programme: Address by the retiring President, Dr. J. C. M. Hamilton, of Tyrone; "Inter-Dental Splints," by Dr. A. P. Beale, Philadelphia; "Immediate Root Filling," Dr. J. A. Libbey, Pittsburg; "Correction of Irregularities of the Teeth," Dr. C. E. Pike, Philadelphia; "The Relation Between Dental Caries and Diet," by Dr. L. A. Faught, Philadelphia. Prof. H. Leffman and J. L. Eisenbrey, of the same city, will read papers, subjects to be announced. A number of interesting clinics will be given.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Inter-State Conference Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MT. LAKE PARK, MD., July 26.—The Inter-State Conference of the Woman' Christian Temperance Union closed its six days' session here this morning. The following is the staff of officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Caroline Buell; Secretary, Mrs. Jennie McCullough, of West Virginia; Treasurer, T. C. Cecil, Pennsylvania; Vice President for Pennsylvania, Miss Mattie R. McConnell. The Conference will meet here next year.

Pittsburgers in Philadelphia.

H. S. Paul, of Pittsburg, and George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, who placed General Hastings in nomination for Governor at Harrisburg, arrived at the Lafayette yesterday from the cruise of the Presbyterian Fishing Club. They carried shark spine canes made from sharks which they had caught, and told many wondrous tales of their devotions and their fishing and cracked the necks of several bottles of the material which they had used for bait on the cruise.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Conspicuous among the figures in the corridor of the Girard House last night was a fine-looking old gentleman, with long, flowing beard, wearing a large, broad brim felt hat patterned after the popular Western idea of headgear. He was J. W. Cammack, an old Pittsburg business man. Mr. Cammack comes to Philadelphia often to see his friends. He has traveled the world over, and possesses a fund of bright anecdotes.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Southern Opinion.

From the Petersburg Index-Appeal.]

It is painfully apparent that the fool killer has not been doing his duty in Georgia.

FROM THE SAME OFFICE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Paul Writes.

Dear Kate, your letter came last night;
Shall send you papers every day—
I really have not time to write;
Besides, there isn't much to say.

We're driven like the mischief here;
Old Blank's away, and so, of course,
Most of the care is on me, dear,
And takes up all my mind and force.

The heat's intense, enough to melt
The "hardy flesh of mountain deer,"
Yet, strange to say, I've seldom felt
Myself in better working gear.

You mustn't think of coming back!
I'm at your mother's now, dear Kate,
But sometimes stop downtown with Jack
When we are working very late.

Stay till the leaves fall. I may get
A day or two—but that is all.
So don't expect me, and don't fret;
I'm quite content. Your husband,

PAUL.

* * *

Jack Writes.

Dear Angel, Fate is dead against us:
For here, with every joy in view,
Right, as the Irish say, fernenst us—
It seems I can't get down to you.

But, then, I shall! and so that's settled.
I'll go, if only for a day;
My darling, I have been so nettled—
Yes, truly heart-sick, I may say—

Old Blank's abroad, and at the office
We lounge and idle, killing time,
And yet to ask for one week off, is
Regarded as a sort of crime.

But oh, I'm longing so to hear you—
To touch your hand—to see you—well,
Only to breathe a moment near you—
My blessed girl, my precious Nell!

Just think, my brother Paul was offered
Ten days or more! He won't take one;
He scorns the good the gods have proffered,
And says the city's better fun;

And acts as if he really meant it—
While everything I seem to lack!
I shall not rest one hour contented
Until we meet. Your lover,

Jack.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Bits of Human Nature That Crop Out on the "L" Roads—How Presidents Have Treated Porters of Their Special Cars—Hard Work to Reform.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

THE platforms of the elevated roads are more useful than for the purpose designed. They serve as trysting places for young lovers, for business appointments, for resting spots—where everybody is safe from personal annoyance, or evil remarks. There is a platform directly opposite and on a level with my office windows. When a young lady is seen sauntering up and down, or occupies one of the benches demurely immersed in a paper covered novel you would scarcely notice her; and if you did the supposition would be that she is waiting for a train. It is only the old gatekeeper and ticket chopper on either side who know better. They can see, if they care to observe—which they usually don't—that she misses the