The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 45, No. 173.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 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.*

TACTICS OF THE PAST.

This is the season of the year when militia encampments are in vogue for the purpose of testing and proving the efficiency of our citizen soldiery. It is praiseworthy that work is done to maintain military organizations, and to educate our young men to bear their part well in case we should be involved in war. No thoughtful man will discourage such work; but in view of the need of intelligent education on that point it is pertinent to inquire how far the discipline and drill taught in these encampments is in line with the latest developments of the science of war.

It is pertinent in connection with such an inquiry to recall the fact that, as far back as our Civil War, a great many things were included in the drilling of troops in the camps of instruction that were of no use in actual fighting. It was a beautiful thing on the parade ground to see a wheel performed with the line turning on its pivot as straight as a spoke; but no battle in our Civil War was won by the straightness of lines. The departure from the era of old tactics was more marked in the Franco-Prussian War, where it was shown that the range and precision of modern arms had completely destroyed the old system of fighting with lines and columns. This departure became still more marked with the further perfection of small arms, and smokeless powder, until it is recognized abroad that the old tactics are completely useless, and a new era of movements on the battlefield has taken their place.

Now the fact is brought out by a study of the reports of militia encampments that their discipline is still that of the old tactics. They are formed in lines, squares, wheeled and moved in columns, by tactics which, if resorted to on a battlefield against German or French arms and tactics, would secure their utter demolition without loss to the enemy. Two cases of this sort are especially illustrative of the mistake of discipline by antedeluvian methods. In some New York maneuvers an attack was made upon a supposed position of the enemy by a column. The last attempt in actual warfare to win a battle by column attack was the charge at Gettysburg; and, although it was a magnificent attempt, it was also a magnificent failure. With the present improvement of arms, an attack by columns would simply doom the soldiers of the column to annihilation. In the Michigan maneuvers the other day the brigade was formed in squares to repel cavalry. This is antique tactics with a vengeance. It was shown during our Civil War that a simple line armed with breech-loading rifles, would be very remiss if it let a cavalry charge come within speaking distance of it; and the further development of arms has been such that if a regiment should now form square under fire it would be an invitation to the enemy to mow it down with long-range rifles, smokeless powder and machine guns.

If our citizen soldiery is to be of service in the case of war, it should be provided with the best arms of modern times, and taught to use them. But while that necessary equipment is being provided, the militia should be taught the tactics made necessary by the new arms, namely, the movement in skirmish lines, taking advantage of the ground, and the concentration by groups at the points where force is needed. The old drill ground tactics are about as useful in modern warfare as the discipline of tilting grounds from the age of feudal military education.

HE SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISED.

Prince Bismarck's expressions since his retirement from office have a great deal of interest and zest. The old Chancellor is evidently determined to make up for a lifetime of official reticence by a revel of frankness after the cares of office have been thrown off. But there is a failure on his part to recognize the inevitable result of some influences that have been powerful in Germany, in his complaint of the cowardly way in which he has been ignored by most of the German press. Says the ex-Chancellor:

> Organs like the Berlin *Post* and the *Cologne Gazette*, which used to have a lively connection with me, now shun me as if I were infected with the pestilence. I never thought that the German press could show such a lack of courage and behave in such a cowardly manner.

There is no doubt that the most marked example in modern times of the quick desertion of fallen greatness, has been presented by the way in which the German press has turned its back on Bismarck since his dismissal and has paid its court to the powers that be. That this is cowardly and servile, as the old statesman calls it, is also plain. But the one man in Germany who has no right to be surprised or indignant at the exhibition of those qualities is the man of blood and iron. This is for the simple reason that he, more than any other man, is responsible for the system which made any other qualities in an official press impossible.

The true cause of this servility may be seen in Prince Bismarck's reference to the papers that were "formerly dependent" on him. This brings out the fact that under the imperial system which Bismarck established not only was independence and courage in the press discouraged and suppressed, but that the utter dependence of the organs on the ruling statesman was insured by subsidizing them with public money. A press that is supported by Government funds cannot be anything but servile, and when the statesman who subsidizes such organs loses his power he must expect that they will hasten to pay their court to his successors.

There is nothing which will make an absolutist statesman perceive the disadvantages of absolutism quicker than to suddenly find himself on the outside.

THE ERROR OF THE DECISION.

The criticisms on the Supreme Court decision of the original package cases, brought out by the Congressional debate, has provoked some very sharp retorts from that portion of the press which is particularly inimical to prohibitory legislation. It is declared by these organs to be extremely inappropriate for Congressmen to criticise the Supreme Court for laying down the conceded and recognized principles of the Constitution, as they have been construed by its predecessors.

But that is what the Supreme Court did not do. The criticisms are justified in view of the fact that this decision of the Supreme Court specifically reversed the decision of such jurists as Taney, Woodbury, Grier and McLean in an exactly similar case and practically denied the reasoning of the more modern Waite, Bradley, Miller and others in a case involving the same principle, with regard to the relation of State legislation to inter-State commerce. By so doing the practice of a century has been subverted. We have not yet realized all that the logic of the decision would accomplish if carried to its full extent; but we have seen enough of it to know that it completely overthrows some of the most essential powers of the State which were never before challenged.

The discussion has been carried far enough to point one fact that involves the very foundation of the Supreme Court's logic; and yet which has so far been entirely overlooked in the discussion. It is a common form of stating the case to say that the Constitution forbids a State government to regulate inter-State commerce. Yet it would puzzle anyone who makes that statement to name the section and clause in which that prohibition is made, for the simple reason that no such prohibition exists. Of course the Supreme Court was aware of that fact and the majority of opinion rests its ruling on the unexpressed argument, that because the Constitution gives Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" therefore no State can touch inter-State commerce with its legislation. But see where this leads. In the same section that gives this power to Congress, and under the same granting clause, that instrument gives Congress the power "to establish rules of naturalization and uniform laws on bankruptcy." The logic that forbids States to regulate inter-State commerce under this section, would therefore forbid them to provide for the naturalization of citizens, and as at present, when there is no national bankruptcy law, would forbid the State to provide for the settlement of insolvencies. The same section authorizes Congress "to provide for calling for the militia to suppress insurrection" and under the rule that what is granted to Congress is denied to the States that must forbid the States to do anything of the sort. In short, the logic of the original package decision will, if legitimately extended, overturn many of the most essential and undisputed powers of State legislation.

It is to be recognized that where there is Congressional regulation on any of these subjects State regulation that conflicts with it must give way. But it is also the common sense view, that where there is no Congressional legislation on any branch of these subjects, State legislation on such of them as affects the citizens of the given State, is proper. That is not only the common sense view, but it was the view laid down by the Supreme Court for over a century. It was declared by Taney that in the absence of any regulation by Congress in the form of a statute of the United States, the traffic in liquor might lawfully be regulated by the State as soon as the liquor was landed in its territory, "and a tax imposed upon it, or a license required, or the sale altogether prohibited." The same construction was laid down in the Granger cases when Chief Justice Waite ruled, that in the absence of Congressional regulation, it was within the power of a State to regulate such inter-State commerce as began or terminated within its boundaries. In the Wabash case of 1885, this ruling was reversed in a decision the logic of which was completely riddled by Justice Bradley's dissenting opinion; and the first step was taken into the bog of constitutional uncertainties into which the original package decision causes the nation to flounder.

It is true that there are some specific prohibitions in connection with this subject and one of them is peculiarly significant. It is that prohibiting any State from levying duties on imports or exports, "except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." Inspection necessarily implies regulation. If the recognition of State inspection laws does not carry with it a right to regulate inter-State commerce, "subject to the revision and control of Congress," as the same section declares, it is difficult to tell what it does mean.

The fact is that the constitutional prohibition of the States from regulating inter-State liquor traffic is entirely court-made constitutional law.

THE MEN LIKE IT.

As might have been expected, there is a growing sentiment among the workers in the shops and mills of this city in favor of the establishment of adequate facilities for washing and changing clothes at the end of the working day. On the Southside the workingmen's clubs have taken the matter up and concerted action on their part may be looked for. A very fair proposal is made to the effect that the employers establish the desired improvements in the way of lavatories upon the understanding that the men conserve and maintain them. Some such plan will doubtless take definite shape in the great establishments, and the example is sure to be followed all along the line. For health and comfort, and for increased power to work therefore, the plan has everything to recommend it to employers and employed.

AN ERRONEOUS EXPLANATION.

In an article reviewing, in an unfavorable spirit, the complaints of the agricultural industry, the Philadelphia *Ledger* tries to locate the trouble with the farmers as follows: "The real cause, probably, of the farmers' troubles is to be found in that excessive competition which reduces prices and leads to overproduction."

This fails to take in the whole difficulty. Excessive competition can do no harm if it applies equally to all interests. If the same force which the *Ledger* points out was exerted equally over all interests, the farmers would be able to exchange their products for just as much clothing, sugar and other groceries, glass, lumber and tools as before, and they would, therefore, be just as prosperous as before. Overproduction is an allegation of excessive abundance, and is, therefore, an absurdity. The trouble is not excessive competition, but devices by which other industries are freed from the burden of competition, and that force directed with so much the more severity upon the masses. It is not overproduction but the restriction of production in some industries by which the even exchange of products is disturbed, and the producers of staples which in the nature of things cannot be restricted, forced to exchange their products at a disadvantage.

This can be illustrated very easily. Say that the farming industry exchanges three-quarters of its surplus products for clothing, petroleum, groceries, tools and boots and shoes. Now suppose that combinations increase the prices of those staples 33⅓ per cent, and it is evident that the farmers must give the whole of their products for their supplies and have nothing left either for improvements or to pay their debts. If the advance is 50 per cent it is plain that the cost of the supplies that the farmers have been using, will be greater than all their products will pay for, and they must get along with less clothing and light. Of course no such universal advance has been made; but when single Trusts have succeeded in enhancing the cost of sugar $35,000,000, of anthracite coal $30,000,000, of petroleum $15,000,000, and so on, it is plain that the purchasing power of the farmers products has been materially impaired.

When such things are done it is inevitable that their cost must fall on the productive industries. It is idle under such circumstances to talk of excessive competition.

STRIKING AT THE LOTTERIES.

President Harrison's message in regard to the lottery evil is timely and truthful. Right-minded men of all parties will approve the effort to checkmate the Louisiana State Lottery's schemes. THE DISPATCH has always maintained that the proper way to curb the lottery swindlers is to prevent their use of the mails. This is the President's recommendation to Congress. He rightly conceives it his duty to indicate the need for legislation giving the Postoffice Department larger powers. The lottery has made Washington its sub-headquarters, as the President remarks, but its corrupting agencies are at work throughout the land. The anti-lottery bill recently reported to the House embodies what Postmaster General Wanamaker deems necessary to prevent the lotteries from using the mails, and it should be passed at this session.

THE report that the new postal cards about to be produced by Dagget's factory will include a "small pearl-gray card for the use of women" indicates a misapprehension that the full size would be too large for the softer sex to get all its writing on. The Government postal card factory is misguided. A large pearl-gray card might be a go, but at the present women who delude themselves with the idea that they are aristocratic scorn the use of postal cards altogether.

MR. EDMUNDS recently expressed gratification that the Senate is a deliberative body, and Mr. Reed—who is a self-made man—praised his maker that the House is not a deliberative body. Which of these statesmen is the best supporter of representative institutions it should not be hard to judge.

IT sounds rather queerly to learn that the Boston fruit merchants are complaining of excessive railroad rates for the transportation of fruit from Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. Are the railroads trying to get even for the loss of the crop by charging excessive prices for carrying that single peach around the country to exhibit it, or are ghost trains of surreptitious and concealed fruit running to Boston at high charges?

LOUISIANA will benefit greatly if the Lottery octopus is maimed, as President Harrison indicates it may be, by cutting it off from the use of the mails. At present the Lottery ring owns the State, and progress of all kinds is impeded by the oligarchy of thieves.

PERHAPS Senator Ingalls will change his mind about Congress setting till it has passed the tariff bill, the appropriations bill and the Federal election bill, when he reads what Terrence V. Powderly has to say upon the last mentioned measure. The country at large is not wildly ardent in its desire to keep Congress at work all summer for a sectional law which the Republican party as a whole does not indorse.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, has officially condemned the Federal election bill. Mr. Powderly traverses that bungling piece of partisan stupidity with stinging force.

THE country is placed on the tiptoe of expectation by the report that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is going to make the greatest speech of his life in the debate on the tariff bill. When he does so Pennsylvania will expect Senator Quay to send his oratory thundering down the vistas of time in reply to the Marylander. Quay and Gorman should be well matched in the gifts of eloquence.

THE fact that it is Wiggins who says that electric wires produce waterspouts should induce the public to encourage the overhead wires wherever waterspouts are to be dreaded.

THERE is a rather remarkable confession on the part of the organs which have been contending that there is nothing like force in the Federal election law, and now turn around and assert that the Senate amendment striking out the provision for troops at the polls removes all objections. Any such quality as political or journalistic consistency is a barren ideality for practical Republicanism.

PITTSBURG'S rival baseball clubs were in great luck yesterday. Neither of them was defeated, thanks to the short, sharp shower in the afternoon.

CONGRESSMAN STRUBLE, of Iowa, is the first Republican member of Congress to defy Speaker Reed openly and in set terms, but there must be many others on the same side of the House who are heartily sick of tyrannical gag rule. Speaker Reed casts a big shadow, but he is probably aware of a larger one that is projected over his pathway and bodes no good for him.

OUR country, right or wrong, but in the Behring Sea question the uncomfortable conclusion is that we are not as right as we might be.

FROM another and most reliable source—the authority being known to THE DISPATCH as unexceptionable—comes a full confirmation of previous publications in these columns, concerning the building of the South Penn Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The truth cannot be concealed, even if the most powerful corporation in the State desires it.

ALL DESIRE TO READ IT.

Energy, Enterprise and Reliability That is Appreciated at All Points.

From the Beaver Journal.]

It is not necessary to tell the residents of Beaver Falls that THE DISPATCH is the best paper for the news of all the Pittsburg morning dailies. Its broad and well-filled pages are evidence of its energy and enterprise, and its circulation is known to be larger than any other. Many may not agree with its sentiments, but all desire to read it. The news is reliable and is gathered by energetic and impartial reporters, and is so full and from such diverse quarters that the edition often spreads out into 16 and even 32 pages.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Memoirs of Chief Justice Gibson—An Incident of the Ballet Off the Stage—Hungarian Correspondence Confusing—Apologies to the Giraffe.

COLONEL T. P. ROBERTS has rendered a service to the State in collecting and publishing the memoirs of John Bannister Gibson, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. It has been a matter of regret hitherto that no record of the life and judicial career of Chief Justice Gibson existed. The importance of such a work as Colonel Roberts has produced will be appreciated when it is recalled that Judge Gibson sat upon the Supreme Bench of this State from 1816 to 1853, and for more than 20 years was the presiding Judge. Judge Jeremiah S. Black said of Judge Gibson that he "was the Nestor of the bench, whose wisdom inspired the public mind with confidence."

Of this great jurist Colonel Roberts writes with authority, for he is a grandson of Judge Gibson, and sources of information commonly closed to the biographer have been opened to him. The result is an interesting sketch of Judge Gibson's life, full of graphic incident and personal reminiscence, with a compilation of cotemporary views and other pertinent matter which will be interesting alike to lawyer and layman. Colonel Roberts has done his work well. The volume should rest in the library of every Pennsylvanian who takes pride in the great men of his State. It contains a few interesting illustrations, and the book generally reflects credit upon the publishers, Jos. Eichbaum & Co.

AT the Home Hotel for the last two days have been about 50 charming English ballet girls who are taking part in Imre Kiralfy's "Nero," at Barnum's circus. They are most of them remarkable for the plumpness, fair skin and amiability of English women. With them were two ladies who act as chaperones. There were only two men in the party. One was the father of two of the girls, and three of the others call his partner "papa." At dinner on Monday they were at table by themselves. A prominent iron broker dropped into the hotel for his noonday meal. He asked the man next to him who the ladies were, and, when he obtained the information, at once began to admire the charms of one of the pretty creatures. He grew enthusiastic in his praises, and called his neighbor's attention to her. Finally he wound up by saying: "I could love that girl—plump as a partridge, isn't she?"

"Of course she is," was the gruff rejoinder; "I ought to know. I'm her father."

IT seems that Hungarians have a cheerful fashion of writing their surnames before their given names. The indulgence, peculiar as it is, is harmless except when it comes into contact with the postal regulations of this country.

Hungarian residents who may have been puzzled by the non-receipt of mail will do well to look in the list of advertised letters for their given name. Not all postoffice employes are familiar with the Hungarian custom of putting the family name before the given name, and consequently we find in this week's list alone the following names: Hajos H., Meloyer, Ferencknek Benna, Tomasik Wofciech all advertised in a way which would lead the reader to believe the given names to be the family name. Among the doubtful names are: Nittwaez Watadistan, Chystymas Kozimenius, Mitno Majk and Ortur Stanestaw.

A REMARK or two made in this column yesterday anent the wild beasts and other animals caged in the annex to Barnum's circus, is said to have given pain to the giraffe, whose head and neck make an interrogation point above his wheeled residence. Nothing was further from my purpose than to reflect unkindly upon any of the caged creatures. It can be cheerfully admitted that the giraffe in question is a beauty; very likely the best in the country. The democratic willingness of so lofty an animal to absorb peanuts, lemon peel or anything in fact that traverses the radius of its small, but apprehensive jaws is to be commended.

The lions and the hippopotamus, the sweltering polar bear and the crowded den of monkeys are also of a character to impress the young and amuse the old. There is in fact nothing the matter with the zoological department of the circus. Still it remains my personal opinion that a monarch of the desert, a Libyan lion, is not quite at ease in an eight by ten cage, and that ostriches, giraffes and other speedy sprinters in their natural state are not seen to the best advantage in quarters that will not permit of their turning 'round.

STRICTLY PERSONAL.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER, of Indiana, is disposed to make Raum howl.

THE Marquis de Leuville bears a striking resemblance to Colonel Elliott F. Shepard.

THE family of Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are having a pleasant coaching tour in Switzerland.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, of New Jersey, is announced as a candidate for the United States Senate.

THERE is a grave suspicion abroad that Senator Frye is working the Blaine literary bureau for advertising purposes.

MR. FREDERICK WILKINSON, who is to marry Miss Winnie Davis in September, has arrived at Beauvoir, Miss.

THERE are during the present summer session upward of 6,600 students at the University of Berlin, of whom more than 4,300 are Germans.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell, is to be married this fall to Miss McGill, daughter of President McGill, of Swarthmore College.

WILLIAM R. HEARST, son of Senator Hearst, of California, has contracted with William Herreshoff, the blind boat builder, of Bristol, R. I., for a $40,000 yacht.

MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT, wife of the successor to Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, is to become one of the editors of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, on September 1 next.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN has written a paper, full of valuable suggestions, on "The Army and Militia of the United States," which will appear in the August number of the *North American Review*.

MRS. MACKAY gave a farewell party in London Saturday night. There were many Americans present, to whom she said she intended leaving for Homburg next week, and that she proposed hiring a house in Washington next season.

IF Governor David H. Goodell, of New Hampshire, enters the field against Mr. Blair for the United States Senate it will be due to the growing impression that Mr. Blair has an erroneous idea as to the meaning of the word "nutshell." "And now," said Mr. Blair, in concluding a 17-days' speech, "and now you have the whole case in a nutshell."

INDIAN GRADUATES LEAVE.

Seventy-One Carlisle Pupils Depart From School for Their Homes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARLISLE, July 29.—This evening 71 Indians of various tribes, having completed their five years' course at the Government training school in this city, left for their homes in various places throughout the country.

The arrangements, owing to Congress failing to make any appropriation for their departure, were made by Mr. F. J. Bonavita, of New York, traveling agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

THE SKEPTIC'S REVERIE.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

> I sat with my child one evening
> At the close of a summer's day,
> And she looked at me and questioned,
> "How far is heaven away?"
>
> "I cannot tell, my darling,"
> Was all that my lips could say,
> While I sat and thought and wondered,
> "How far is heaven away?"
>
> "Why, you ought to know, dear father,
> You were never puzzled before."
> But I could not respond, for her question
> Made my doubting heart feel sore.
>
> Night's dreamy light was shining
> And casting on the floor
> The spectral shade of the poplar
> And the spreading sycamore.
>
> The harmony of the evening
> And the little maiden's creed,
> Filled my thirsting soul with longing
> For my nature's greatest need.
>
> And I kissed my sweet child's visage,
> Full of innocence and mirth,
> And thought if all were like her,
> Then heaven would be on earth.

CHILO STEVENS.

CHICAGO'S DRY DISTRICT.

An Application for License in the Prohibition Territory Refused.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—The fight in the courts between the temperance and the saloon elements to determine whether or not saloons shall be located within the prohibitory district of Chicago, which was formerly the suburban towns of Hyde Park—within which is Jackson Park, in which part of the World's Fair is to be held—and Englewood, is now fairly on. The Mayor has just filed his answer in the mandamus proceeding by which M. J. Morrison, a resident of Hyde Park, seeks to compel him to issue a license to Morrison for a saloon fronting on Jackson Park. The Mayor in his answer recites the fact that the place where the saloon is proposed to be located is within the former village of Hyde Park, that previous to annexation in 1889, an ordinance of the Town Council of Hyde Park prohibited the sale of liquor within its borders; that when Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago, provision was made in the act of annexation that the village ordinance should continue in force until permission for the location of saloons within Hyde Park should be given by a majority of the voters residing there, and by reason of these circumstances the Mayor had no power to grant the license asked for.

The feeling in the annexed district of Hyde Park against the introduction of saloons is very strong. Meetings have been held and money has been raised by popular subscription to keep them out. The adjoining district of Englewood is not directly affected by Morrison's application for a license, but residents of Englewood are no less active in their opposition than those of Hyde Park. The citizens of each district have obtained permission to employ counsel to assist the attorneys who represent the Mayor. Morrison, as has been indicated in previous dispatches, is backed by all the power and influence of the Brewer's Association. If he is permanently defeated no liquor of any kind can be sold within about two miles of the Jackson Park end of the World's Fair.

CURRENT TIMELY TOPICS.

THE Baltimore colored gentleman who has been selling lemonade in a Republican postoffice is likely to lose his job because he refused to sell to his colored brethren. But what right has any man, white or black, to use postoffices to dispose of his wares?

PRINCE GEORGE'S action has shocked the Four Hundred, but the young Prince has saved himself a terrible shock by not visiting the celebrated watering place.

THE *Congressional Record* is to be improved, and there is no paper published that will stand it more than it will.

MAYOR FARQUHAR, of Buffalo, is not unwilling to represent his Congressional district. There are many men in Pennsylvania who are in the same boat with him, but the voters are of the opinion that their interests will be better served by keeping the aspirants at home.

IN another month the Pennsylvania campaign will be in full blast. The battles in Central America will then be of little importance.

THE National Rifles, of Washington, an organization which contemplated going abroad this summer, has been refused permission to enter Germany. The Yankee gun has evidently as many terrors as the American hog for our German friends.

MRS. HANNAH SULLIVAN, of Newcastle, Wyo. T., died Monday of cancer. Her age was 111; she was the mother of 10 children, the grandmother of 40 and the great grandmother of 22. Such mothers are the pride of census enumerators.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says Senator Quay is loaded with information. Many politicians in this State are of the opinion that he is loaded for grizzlies.

THE Rev. John Eberly, of Pottstown, Pa., is one of the very few men able to live on one meal a day. For 30 years he has subsisted on only one meal a day, yet he is apparently hale and hearty, but as thin as the proverbial rail. His congregation should get up a benefit for him, and let him enjoy the luxuries of three square meals a day for a few weeks.

LIKE FALLING SNOW FLAKES.

The Streets of River Edge, N. J., Covered With Little White Flies.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The people of River Edge, a pretty town in Bergen county, N. J., have wondered at the strange sight of the flight of millions of white flies for the past three nights. Dave and George Bloomer were the first to detect a light cloud that hung over the river near the railway station Saturday night between 8 and 9 o'clock. The air soon became full of descending particles of white that looked like snow. In a short time the ground was covered with white flies, and millions of the insects fell into the waters of the river. The flight lasted about 20 minutes, and seemed to be confined to the village of River Edge. The residents of Cherry Hill, a mile south, and those of New Milford, the same distance north, had not seen the white flies.

Sunday night the insects made their second appearance at about the same hour, and about a bushel of them were collected by the light of a single torch. Last night the shower was repeated.

The Prodigal's Return.

From the Philadelphia Times.]

Anthony Steigerwald, of Reading, Pa., walked into his father's house, the other day, after an absence of 18 years. He ran away when 17 and had long been given up as dead, but no sooner had the bearded man of 30 appeared than his mother recognized the prodigal. Here, however, the simile ceases, for instead of being in rags he was decidedly prosperous.

TEXAS FEVER AT CHICAGO.

A Number of Cattle Seized With Genuine Cases of a Malignant Type.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Texas fever has made its appearance among the cows near the city limits, in a portion of the Twenty-eighth ward, this city, and about 20 of them have died from the effects of that disease. Inspectors of the health department have made post-mortem examinations in several cases and pronounce the disease true Texas fever. The supposition is that the animals contracted it from refuse which dropped from railroad cars in which Texas cattle were being transferred into this city.

The officers of the department say that the only means of preventing the disease from spreading to all of the cattle in the neighborhood is to shut them up until frost comes next fall.

Baron Wissmann Improving.

BERLIN, July 29.—Baron Wissmann was out of his house to-day for first time since his illness. He is still very weak, however, and his physicians advise him to take a prolonged rest.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

DU BOIS is crying for the free delivery.

THE fever epidemic at Bethlehem numbers nearly 300 victims, including several well-known citizens.

BARNEY MCGUIRE, of Scranton, imagines that the members of his family are all dead, and his wailing annoys the neighborhood.

LABOR DAY will be observed at Scottdale with a parade and the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Secretary William Mullen.

A PROJECTED line of electric railway for West Chester contemplates a connection with the Wilmington and Northern Railroad at Lenape station, four miles distant.

PROMINENT capitalists of West Chester have bought several hundred acres of farm land just south of West Chester, laid out a town plot, and will proceed at once to macadamize the streets.

A PARTY of Warren young men started down the river in canoes. When they reached Tidioute they camped out for the night, and were "held up" by a gang of tramps and relieved of their jewelry and money.

"AUNTY" RUMP, Chester's oldest citizen and one of the oldest women in Delaware county, died on Sunday night, past 90 years. She was a colored attache of the postoffice, and worked up until the time of her death.

UNDER the impression that opposition to their announced marriage would be made at the church, an Easton couple slipped away to New Jersey and were married while the invited guests sat waiting in the church for their appearance.

THE widow of Jesse Lines, of Easton, has filed in the Register's office notice that she declines to receive the $1,000 per year left her by her husband's will, and insists upon the one-third interest in the $200,000 estate to which the intestate laws entitle her.

NATHAN SHOEMAKER, an aged bachelor, died at Allentown a few days ago, leaving two maiden sisters $1,000 in gold in a bag, but when the sisters went to the drawer to look for the bag of gold it could not be found, notwithstanding the key to the drawer was found where the brother had left it.

DOINGS AT LAKESIDE.

DEVOTEES OF THEOLOGY, MUSIC AND THE COUNTING-ROOM

Find in Chautauqua the Haven of Rest 'Mid Happy Surroundings—Outdoor Sports Not Altogether Tabooed—Stagg's Colts Have a Go Again.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 29.—In the days when Chautauqua was of a decidedly Methodist sentiment for an Episcopalian to appear upon the platform would have been considered a direct affront to that praiseworthy organization. No one thinks of it as Methodist now, for it has grown broader and better until every denomination now enjoys it as home and is welcome on the grounds. Last Sunday Rev. N. S. Rulinson, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church preached, and again to-day lectured on "Sight and Insight." Sight among the senses stands like love among the virtues; first, the man with open eyes need not be in a trance to see great visions. More of nature's wonders are revealed to the sight than to any outer sense. Sight should not only be a source of pleasure but a source of knowledge.

Our education is coming to be largely a thing of object lessons. This superiority of sight may be applied to religion. Spiritual insight is somewhat rare. It is the highest source of religious knowledge and appreciation. The man who has something before his eye which interests the actinic ray of truth will never be wise. Many things which are invisible are none the less real; hope, fear, love, virtue, and we cannot obtain these without spiritual insight. There are people who have a great deal of knowledge but very little wisdom. They have not learned the philosophy of knowledge. They have the facts, but they know not what to do with them.

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God a Personal Being.

CHARLES KINGSLEY in a lecture before the students of Wellington College, says: "People say that knowledge is power," and so it is, but the most powerful knowledge is that gained by observation. In every department of life one must look beyond the rude bare fact to be truly learned. If anyone stops at sight, and has no insight, he cannot have any valid claim to real scholarship. The real object of true education is to make true men and women. An open mind which is in the habit of looking at the many sidedness of truth is what is needed in these days. No permanent danger can come from the knowledge of truth.

There are many scientific men who gaze at the sign and form no adequate idea of the thing signified. Scientific men have done a grand work for the world and deserve universal praise; those alone are to be censured who study alone the visible and do not look for the invisible. The first study of scientific principle is: Be sure of your fact. No man denies that he has a personality, and whoever made me must have as great a personality as I. It is contrary to science to say that the maker is less than the made. It is time to follow the great artist's formula who when asked: "With what do you mix your colors?" said: "With brains."

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Our Social Life in Danger.

THE earth was given to man to be appreciated. The soul of the artist is always greater than his work. In everything in art or nature, we catch glimpses of beauty of the soul of the artist, human or divine. We live days when our social life is in danger of becoming superficial and insincere; when a family is trying to be accurate in the performance of social duties the members are frequently unnatural and uncomfortable. It is a great pity that we are not more social, for humanity is a better study than books. If in the eyes of man a tremendous outlay of money is necessary to social enjoyment, he catches a glimpse of the "sign" and utterly fails to see "the thing signified." Society seeks not the sweetness of friendship, but the splendor of show. Give up striving for these external things. Freedom and self-culture are the costliest objects ever offered to man.

The reform must be begun at home. The boys and girls must be taught that bric-a-brac and ornaments are not the essential things, that high character is the only thing worth seeking for. Sight without insight—its meaning is not wisdom. These things are not necessarily evil, but their value lies in what they can purchase which is better than themselves. Let men get beyond the sight of these external things to the insight into true character and morality and then will this superficial society cease to exist and man will come to have a true idea of his fellow man and God. Bishop Rulinson is a polished speaker and a practical and scholarly man.

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The Origin of Sacred Music.

"SACRED MUSIC" was treated by Mr. H. A. Moore in the morning lecture. Sacred music, as it is known to-day, began among the Hebrews. The conductors in the Hebrew orchestras played upon the cymbals to indicate the time. Few think of the sentiment and meaning of the words they sing. Mr. Moore then sang with expression and sweetness: "There is a green hill far away." No matter how sublime the sentiment of the hymn, it cannot have a proper effect upon the soul if set to trivial music. It is not strange that the boy who hears the name of Jesus rattled off in the Sunday school to tunes fit only for the ball room, should easily acquire the habit of profanity. He is not impressed by the music to reverence the name. No man has done more for religious music in the Protestant Church than Luther. Religion representing the relation of harmony between God and man cannot be better represented than by a succession of grand chords. As an illustration of holy and sublime music Mr. Moore sang the "Prayer from Wagner's Lohengrin." Sacred music as much as any other depends for its effect upon the manner of its rendition. The time of a hymn is of the greatest importance—too fast it loses its dignity, too slow it loses its vitality. A choir should have a musical education for the interpretation of sacred music which, more than any other, demands this.

When churches are ready to pay fair prices they will find satisfactory choirs. Vocal music without words is as satisfactory as a dinner without food. To pirouette up and down the scale in singing in church is an insult to religion. Sacred music should be simple enough to be grand. As an example of beauty coupled with simplicity, a hymn "Thy Way Not Mine," arranged from "Weber," was sung. Shall the church use in its music things written for the stage? It depends upon the object and upon the associations. Church music should not be taken from the "Mikado," "Pinafore" or "Trovatore." Breadth and dignity are to be found in the works of the great composers and these are the essentials of sacred music. The speaker closed by singing "Zion" by Rodney. Mr. Moore has a flexible and well trained baritone voice of great compass and interprets the sentiments of music very effectively.

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Business Men Like It.

"WE are charmed with the place and shall come here for our convention again next year," said Secretary McCord this evening as he sat with a company of his fellow-representatives of the Business Men's Educators' Association enjoying the balmy evening air on the veranda of the Hotel Athenium. Their meeting came to a close to-day and was the most profitable ever held. At the morning session, Mr. George Vincent made a speech offering the association the use of the grounds for another year. As a reply it was unanimously decided to accept the kindly offer of the "Young Chancellor." Resolutions were passed thanking the Assembly authorities for their reception and hospitality, attentions paid them by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wells, of the School of Penmanship here, and the *Assembly Herald*, New York *Tribune* and PITTSBURG DISPATCH for the reports of their convention. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, S. A. Gray, Portland, Me.; Vice Presidents, Enos Spencer, Louisville, Ky.; S. S. Packard, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, W. E. McCord, New York; Chairman Executive Committee, H. T. Loomis. Many of the 75 representatives will remain several days and enjoy Chautauqua pleasures.

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By No Means Heathens.

IN the evening Mr. W. E. Curtis spoke in the amphitheater on "Progress of the Spanish-American Republics." Argentine Republic approaches close to-day to the ideal Republic, the United States. The change of the form of government of that country was brought about by depreciation in money and a consequent financial panic which was, as is customary in such cases, attributed directly to the Government. Education is greatly advanced in the Republics of South America, and there are universities which compare in curriculum and scholarship with Harvard and Yale. Some prominent men have taken a great interest in the education of women, and by a study of education in our own country and a generous outlay of money, have established female institutions of higher learning. The idea of the combination of Church and State has, owing to the progress in education, been largely destroyed. The religion is in the main Catholic, though there are many Protestants, principally Methodists and Presbyterians, and in Buenos Ayres a Jewish synagogue, the only one in South America.

The lecturer confines himself very closely to his manuscript, but shows great research in South American history. He illustrates his lectures with stereopticon views, and the late disturbances in that section make them very interesting. In Argentine Republic theology is still on the qui vive.

Prof. W. G. Ballantine aroused some little enthusiasm this afternoon by his lecture on "Jeremiah," the weeping prophet. His books were the longest and his writings the most melancholy. So much is said now about a pleasant-faced religion that we condemn him without hearing. He was patient, though considered by his fellow countrymen a traitor. The Professor is a man of peculiar views, and hardly inclined to be optimistic. Questions after the lecture were answered with more satisfaction to the speaker than to the audience.

The Chautauquans made another splurge and tried to play ball to-day. It was decided that Stagg's colts could outbat the Westfields, a neighboring club, by a score of 11 to 20.

Last evening Mrs. N. M. Graham, of Pittsburg, now stopping here, gave a swell dinner party to her friends at the Greenhurst.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Proposed Boycott in the South—A Forgotten Page of History.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Is the Atlanta *