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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

PROTECTION ON THE RIVERS. That seene on the river, which is reported in our local columns, evokes the in-quiry whether we are in the Middle Ages or in a semi-barbarous country. It is certainly out of harmony with the claim of a civilized community for universal protec-

tion of persons and property.

The story of a young girl trusting herself to two boatmen to cross the river; of the attempt of the men to carry her off down the river; of her double effort to escape by leaping into the water; and of her final rescue; all suggest new elements of nineteenth century life. The existence of men who are ready to take chance opportunities for abduction, the fact that the ivers afford a field where such crimes can be prosecuted with little danger of interference; and the spectacle of a female victim's almost hopeless struggle, offer serious exception to the claim that the laws extend perfect protection to the weak and

It certainly seems that until police or ganization manages to extend its operations to a more vigilant patrol of our rivers and their banks, those localities should be clearly characterized as places where the protection of the law does not reach.

GOV. BOYD'S EXPLANATION.

The interview with Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, which is given in this issue, practically amounts to an explanation that he was ignorant of the fact that his father was not a naturalized citizen until it was recently brought out. In this statement Governor Boyd virtually concedes that he has little expectation of being declared eligible for the Governorship to which he On this view of the case there does not

seem to be much room for partisan dispute. A man innocently supposing himself to be legally a citizen of the United States is elected to important office. After his election it is found that his supposition is an error. It is a hardship in one view that the choice of the people cannot take his sear, but it is a hardship for which no one is responsible. It is not so great a wrong as it would be to nullify the legal requirements man was elected under a general mistake as to his eligibility.

There is nothing more for Governor Boyd to do, but to accept the situation with a good grace, as he seems to be doing, and to take the earliest opportunity for assuming the citizenship of which he has shown himself to be well worthy.

NOVEL PARTY SYMPATHIES.

It is a true saying that the introduction of new forces in politics makes strange bedfellows. A more striking illustration could hardly be imagined than the indignation of the New York Tribune at a recent assertion of Colonel Livingstone, of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance. Colonel Livingstone is represented as op-

posing the immediate formation of a new party. "We are really Third Party men," he is reported as saying, "and want to de stroy the Democratic party; but the time has not yet come to make it known. You know we have to use some hypocrisy in politics." At this statement of Colonel Livingstone's private views the Tribune gets into a state of mind and proceeds to necuse him of "using hypocrisy" when he told the Northern men that he wanted to destroy the Democratic party.

It is evident that whatever aid Colonel Livingstone gives to the new movement must be in the direction of oversetting Democratic supremacy in the South. It is his avowal of an ultimate intention of that sort that puts the esteemed Tribune on the warpath. Yet that paper has for years posed on the platform that the solidly Democratic South is an awful thing, and that the country will never be safe until the Democratic party is broken up.

The spectacle of that rabid Republica organ dancing a war dance on account of Colonel Livingtone's willingness to destroy the Democratic party is unique. Of course it is due, not to the fact that the Tribune loves the Democratic party more, but that the attendance of the entire world. it loves the Third Party to an entirely

negative degree.

The outlines of a remarkable, and, what we regard as an incredible, diplomatic policy come from the national capital in the shape of an editorial in the Washington Post. Notwithstanding the authority of that very live journal, we cannot believe that any American administration would commit itself to such a scheme as it out-

It is intimated that steps either have been taken or are meditated for reaching an understanding with Russia and France contemplating their aid to the United States in certain possible emergencies. No formal treaty for offense and defense, it is said, is to be negotiated, for under no efrcumstances now imaginable would the United States take part in a European war. Such a treaty would not be necessary. One of the points, however, on which an understanding is to be reached is to give us, in case a conflict on our part with any European nation became unavoidable, the assistance of the armies and navies of France

Is not this nice? No one supposes that France and Russia are going to fight our battles and make war on our behalf. simply for love of the great American na tion. Those powers like a guid pro quo as well as any other nation. Whatever it may be, to the extent it goes, the United States are to embroil themselves in the European quarrels for the sake of securing the protection of France and Russia-

we can keep entirely clear of by a moderate

The beauty of this as a national project stands out clearly in comparison with a refailed to agree to the suppression of the trade in whisky and gunpowder in Africa, on the plea that it must "avoid entangling alliances." That principle would not let it join the decree of civilization against a trade which is depopulating the Dark Conti-nent; but when it comes to making a close alliance with the two most ambitious powers of Europe it is not supposed to stand in the way at all.

We do not believe any such policy is con-templated by the administration. Our Government does not need the protection of either France or Russia. It is perfectly able to take care of itself; and no administration will be un-American enough to put it under the tutelage of those military pow-

LUNACY ON THE TARIFF.

Some of our esteemed cotemporaries when they feel themselves overtaken by desire to write tariff editorials, should apply to the nearest court to take them in charge as non compos mentis and likely to do themselves serious damage. We do not limit the advice to any one party; for nearly as great idiocies have been perpetrated in the name of the tariff as against it. But the particular instance to which we draw attention is a joint production of two highly-prized free trade organs, the New York Post and Boston Globe. In drawing up an indictment against the McKinley tariff the latter brings in the authority of the former in the following imposing man-

According to a most careful and searching canvass made by the New York Evening Post, the price of roast beef has gone up 15 per cent since the passage of the McKinley bill; sirloin steak, 12 per cent; ham, 12.7 per cent; mutton, 15 per cent; pork, 40 per cent; butter, 18.5 per cent; potatoes, 20 per cent; flour, 20 per cent, and fresh fish, on the average, 15

Is not this terrible? Of nine articles re counted in this list as having advanced in price, exactly one is affected by the tariff, and that, the staple of potatoes, only when there has been such a failure of the home crop as to make it necessary to draw on the foreign supply. Of all the other arti-cles except fresh fish, which are not affected by the tariff either way, this country exports a large surplus; and the fearful indictment of the McKinley act is thus produced by our free trade friends, that it has actually increased the value of exports of this country.

If our cotemporaries had been placed under some kindly restraint until sanity was restored, they would have seen that if an advance in the price of meats, flour and dairy products has any bearing on the tariff question it is in favor of the tariff. The contention of the protectionists is that their policy increases the prosperity of the farmer by giving him a home market. As far these changes in the market bear on the tariff issue, they support the theory. The fact is, however, that to claim that these advanced prices are due to the tariff is equally shallow whether the claim is made on one side or the other. There has been no time for any such increase of the home market as to cause these changes. Every one with any knowledge of the markets knows that they are due to causes entirely outside of the tariff.

The same is true of the vast list of changes in prices which have been cited on one side and the other of the tariff dispute. Except the decline in sugar and a few other alterations in the prices of simply because a popular and deserving articles directly affected by the tariff changes, all the fluctuations of the market have been produced by independ commercial causes.

MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

A comparison of the appropriation made for the coming Chicago Exposition with those contributed for the Philadelphia Centennial gives a promise of fine displays if the money is not wantonly wasted. Ten States which appropriated nothing in 1876 have made appropriations for the Chicago exhibition amounting to over \$700,000, those of California, \$300,000, Missouri, \$150,000, and Washington, \$100, 000, leading the list. Colorado and Ohio also notably increase their appropriations to \$100,000. Pennsylvania, which contrib uted \$1,125,000 in 1876, as the State where the exhibition was held, decreases her ap propriation to \$300,000; but this is more than offset by the increase of Illinois' \$10,000 appropriation in 1876 to \$1,000,000. Eleven States, among which New York is undesirably prominent, have appropriated nothing; but even with this deficiency, which may be partially made up, the Stat appropriations for Chicago amount to more than double those for the Philadel. phia Exposition.

With about \$10,000,000 raised by Chicago and \$1,500,000 contributed by the United States Government, it will be seen that if the money is properly expended the Chi-cago Exposition two years hence should be a brilliant success. The danger is that a large share of this money may go for the benefit of political favorites. Pennsylvania, in saddling her \$300,000 with the expenses of thirty Commissioners, is an example of this danger. At present, however, the prospects for the Exposition are brilliant. If good work is done in the next twenty four months the Columbian Exposition should attract the attention and command

STILL we fail to hear of a proper explanation from the high officials of this Govern-ment how it was that they knew of the rottenness in the Keystone Bank as long ago as last January, and did nothing. Are they prepared to accept the responsibility of mak the national bank law a sham?

THE police in Eastern citles are becoming cynical on the subject of married felicity No less than three recent arrests are chronicled, in parks or the streets, for the display of affection between promenading couple kissing in the Boston case, sitting too close together in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the encircling of the woman's waist by the mun's arm in the park at Montreal. The arrested couple in every case having pleaded the privilege of matrimony, the police power responds that married people do not act that way. It seems important to learn whether the pessimistic view of matrimo-nial affection taken by these guardians of the public peace and morals, is due to im-partial observation or sad personal experi-

THE way recent custodians of money are going to jail in Philadelphia indicates that the Quaker City is at present a very unpleasant place for those who speculate with the money of other people—and lose it. Those who win of course retain their pos-tions as eminent financiers.

THAT story, made the subject of indignant comment by numerous Eastern papers, about Kansas Alliance people having opposed by force the foreclosure of a mortgage held by a school teacher, shows that they committed a dishonesty as radical as the plundering of small investors' savings by the great corporate managers—if the story is true. But as which would be worthless in the event of a general European war—against quarrels and proved to be made out of whole cloth, it

may be well to await further corrob

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS, of Massa for not denouncing the sin of vote-selling Perhaps the clergy are afraid this would ate an attack on the vested int of vote-buying.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS' declaration th be will not talk to newspaper interviewers because he can write out his views and get \$1,000 for the article, permits the inference that his, plan of making an immense fortun by raising potatoes has not proved satisfactory. Perhaps a better reason for Mr. Ingalls' refusal is the recollection that a former farmous interview betrayed him into some indiscreet remarks about the absence of the Ten Commandments from politics

WELL although the late Legislature did not make a very great success in any of its attempts at legislation, it is a mitigation to know that its members demonstrated them-selves to be experts in the line of throwing

It is surprising to learn from New York that one of the Park Commissioners thinks the proposition to establish a children's playground in the park is "very radical in its nature." A public park of any size which did not have a children's playground would be a very useless affair. But it is one of the examples of the peculiar action of some men's minds that the Commissioner who takes this view thinks it all right to surrender more park space to Jay Gould's elevated

AFTER all the talk about the closed sea son, it seems that the North American Com-mercial Company and the seal poachers will kill seals as usual this year. All parties directly interested are thus satisfied-excep

THE acquittal of Plenty Horses produces some protests on account of its effect on the Indians. In that light, the responsibility must rest with those who brought the Indian to trial under circumstances which ren dered conviction impossible. If the same energy had been directed toward bringing to trial the officials whose inefficiency or dis-honesty produced the Sioux outbreak, the effect on both Indians and whites would have been unexceptionable.

RUSSELL HARRISON'S nolo episcopari may apply to the filial duty of partnership in the

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE, of New Orleans MAYOR SHAKESPEARE, of New Orleans, in his last outbreak, says if Consul Corte comes back "we will drive him from the city." The Shakespearean idea that mob law is able to attack the representatives of foreign governments indicates the degree of savagery which rules New Orleans. No more civilized people than the Soudanese Mahdists have heretofore threatened consuls.

Now the sunshine lets us hope that we

THE information that Cockerell and Turner, late of the World, have bought the Turner, late of the Word, have bought the New York Commercial Advertiser has a doubly gratifying promise. It permits the hope that the Advertiser will become a live political paper, and that the World will now work out of its recent rut and be something more. than a Hill organ.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

As a gambler, the Prince of Wales is all

HARRISON will undoubtedly welcome th

home when his son shall set. Love finds the way either to the alter

THE hard-headed sinners nowadays are satisfied to let the prenchers wrestle with faith while they hunt for facts.

Ir health was only appreciated lik beauty, the plain girl would captivate.

Ir water cost as much as beer, more of it would be used to quench thirst.

POTATO culture is uphill work, but it. AFTER a candidate is slated he is fre

quently wined out. SCRATCH a saint and you will probably find a heretic.

Moles are frequently found on necks of THE faith of the past is the most annoy-

ing doubt of the present.

probably be deposited on a sand bar. EXCURSIONISTS will soon be picking cinlers out of their eyes and sand out of their

POLITICAL secrets are not worth much

until they are put in circulation. THE position of Governor would be very nice were he not compelled to live in Har

PERSONS OF PROMINENCE.

SENATOR PEFFER is a protectionist. GEORGE KENNAN'S "Siberia" will shortly e published in London.

No SHIRT has been elected Chief of the Umatilla Indians in Oregon. SOL SMITH RUSSELL, the actor, is fishing for bass in Berrien county, Mich. GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, returned recently from a pleasure trip to Can-

MISS ETHEL INGALLS, daughter of the ex-Senator, is a brilliant and versatile THE Czar and Czarina, accompanied by

their family, visited the French exhibition at Moscow Saturday. REV. DR. HART, Dean of Denver, is occupying the pulpit of the Episcopal Church in Berlin during the temporary illness of the

regular minister. THE only woman on record who was the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor and the aunt and ster-mother of a Governor was a Southern

SIR HENRY PARKES, the leading Aus tralian statesman, and to whom is due the fact that Australasia is now virtually a federal republic, began life as a farm laborer in England.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, the United States Minister to Germany, has obtained for Frank Vincent, an American traveler, a letter from the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructing German officials in Africa to assist him in every possible way.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR has returned from Germany, and will henceforth make her home in this country. Her daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Kiliani, a German in spite of his name, accompanied her from the other side and propose to remain here also. Ox June 5 the Prince and Princess of

Wales and other royalties will patronize a performance at the London Opera Comique in aid of the distressed Irish ladies' fund. A new comedictta, "The Highwayman," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, M. P., will then THE Duke of Sutherland, who is some-

thing of a musical enthusiast, has creeted a large organ in the grand hall at Stafford House, London. The instrument, which is the largest and most complete of any in private residences in England, is blown by hydraulic engine, and cost £6,000.

MRS. JAMES T. FIELD, of Boston, the widow of the publisher, is said to possess one of the largest private literary collections in the world. In the library are quantities of valuable original MSS, and autograph let-ters, and in the garden at the rear of the house grow trees that were planted by many famous authors and public men.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

A New Society Known as the Christ cial Union—The Anticipated Work of the Organization—Opening for a Branch [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the Johns Hopkins University, has sent me a statement of the purposes and an outline of the anticipated work of the Christian Social Union.

"Our primary aim," the directors of this new society say, "is educational. We begin with no elaborate programme, but with the intention of striving earnessly to know what are all the actual economic and social facts which confront us to-day in our own country, to ascertain the nature of the underlying principles, and to seek to discover the methods which must be followed to bring about improved social conditions. the methods which must be followed to bring about improved social conditions. Our desire is not to stir up strife, but to promote peace among all men. We come before the public, not as those who claim before the public, not as those who claim that they have the truth, but rather as those who are earnestly seeking for the truth. But this is not all. We wish to urge and help all members of the church to put into their actual life such truth as may be known on social and economic topics. Our ultimate purpose is the establishment of righteous social relations."

The Christian Social Union was organized

not long ago in England, where Dr. West-cott, Bishop of Durham, is the President. Its most active branch in England is at Ox-ford University, where it has a leadership of energetic and progressive professors and a membership of enthusiastic students. It membership of enthusiastic students. It came over to this country on the 3d day of April, at which time a meeting was held in New York, and an organization was ef-fected, with Bishop Huntington for President, and Prof. Ely for Secretary. What it

Education Is the Watchword. The aims of the Union are formulated in its constitution under these three heads: 1. To claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice. 2. To study in common how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time. 3. To present Christ in practical life as the Living Master and King, the enemy of wrong and selfishness, the power of right-courses and love. The Economic Review has been adopted as the organ of the association. The first book recommended or reading and study is Prof. Ely's "Social

Aspects of Christianity."

What the organizers of this society desire is to get thoughtful men together all over the country for quiet study. They would have branches formed in towns and villages, at which a course of reading should be carried on, such as the directors shall from time to time commend. They would have occasional general meetings, which would attract general attention. They would have lectures given and leaflets printed. Educate, educatel is the watchword of this

The Need of the Hour.

Nobody, I think, can dispute the good which such a campaign of education should effect. What we want more than anything else is to be informed. For the most part our hearts are right; but our heads are our hearts are right; but our heads are puzzled. We don't understand the situation. We know in a vague way that there are labor troubles, and that a good many people are living in a very uncomfortable sort of fashion. We read about strikes, and shootings, and evictions, and difficulties between unions and constant. tween unions and operators. But exactly
where to put our sympathy we know not.
And yet we ought to know, and we really
want to know. But how to know! That is Judgment in these matters there seems to be a big wall of political economy, exceedingly hard to climb and thickly strewn along the top with broken glass. We despair of getting over it. Truth and the right of things are

on the other side, but here are we on this side, and this big wall between. The Christian Social Union proposes to help us over. Here are two men who have a national reputation for understanding the times, especially on the social and economic side. One is a Bishop, the other is a profes-sor. And the Bishop and the professor say to us by means of this society, If there is any man who honestly wants to get as near as he can to the heart of this matter we stand ready to do our part to help him. We will tell him what we know. We will direct his

It seems to me that here is an oppor tunity. It is open to anybody who will put himself in communication with Professor Ely, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore Md. I suppose that I ought to say just here that this Christian Social Union is mainly made up of members of the Episcopal Church. It seemed best to the managers to secure themselves that sort of backing. But that need not hinder anybody. There are no lines nor limits, nor anything sectarian about the Christian Social Union.

Meditation about the three elements of the new era, as outlined by that Dean of the Faculty of Professors of Things in General, Mr. Stead. The three characteristics of the new age nto which we are advancing are, (1) The universal dominion of the English speaking race, (3) the reorganization of society on a socialist basis, and (5) the recognition of the squality of women with men. The discussion of the second of these great matters has been greatly increased during the past few menths, not only by the need shown on the months, not only by the need shown on the part of workingmen of a better understanding of their position, but by a recognition of that need on the part of people in authority. There are not many greater men engaged at present in addressing the inhabitants of this planet than the Prime Minister of England and the Holy Father at Rome. And the Pope has just published an encyclical deal-ing solely, as we are informed, with the labor question; while Lord Salisbury has ap-pointed a Labor Commission to investigate the labor question. The labor question cer-tainly needs discussion and investigation. We have got to know more about it than we do. The Christian Social Union is timely. This, or something like it, is what we want.

A local branch of such an organization, if least three public lectures, one at the begin-ning, one at the middle and one at the end of

there should be one in Pittsburg, would do well to provide during its first year for at the session. These lectures might be given by Prof. Ely, by Bishop Huntington and by

Mr. Carnegi An Ideal Programme Sketched.

At the monthly or semi-monthly meetings there might be some such programme as this: The meetings might begin with the reading of a paper on a subject previously announced. The text or topic for such a pa announced. The text of topic to such a pa-per might wisely be taken from the current number of the *Economic Review*. Three mem-bers might be assigned to follow the paper with comments. At each meeting there with comments. At each meeting there might be discussed a section from the book commended for study. This section might be read aloud and the reading followed by scussion, or else one might contribute an analysis of the chapter, another a review of previous chapters and others brief comments

upon points of importance suggested.

The Professor of Things in General would give a good deal to hear such high matters as "Public Philanthropy," "The Alienations of Wage Workers from the Church" and "Ethics and Economies" honestly discussed by 20 or 30 Pittsburg Christians and capital-

"A great deal has been said," remarks the "A great deal has been said," remarks the Boston Herald in this connection, "about Christian Socialism. It is held that the Church ought to give tone and character to industrial society. That it ought to have enough power to compel right relations between capital and labor, that it ought to restrain both parties from preying upon each other, and that until this sort of influence is exerted the Christian Church has not ful chartest the Christian Courtes has not ful-filled its mission in modern society. This Christian Social Union is intended to make such a beginning among Christian people in each denomination that there shall be a large number of men and women who are prepared as educated experts to teach othprepared as educated experts to teach others and influence opinion. This is the beginning of a right method. It represents a popular movement for the training of Christians to take their proper place in all the current movements of our time, and for exerting an influence in favor of what is right

a good many places. It deserves attention

FACT OR PANCY!

The Nice Little Story That Comes From the Gay City of Paris.

A few years ago a man of a certain age, very well dressed and gentlemanly in appearance, frequented a celebrated cafe in Paris, and every morning asked for a cup of coffee and a roll, says Figure. One day he went out without paying; the same circumstance occurred the second and even the third day. The garcon informed the proprietor. "C'est blen" re-

second and even the third day. The garcon informed the proprietor. "C'est bien," replied the latter: "serve the gentleman as usual, and do not pay the least attention to the bill."

For one year this went on, when, suddenly, the customer disappeared. The proprietor had almost forgotten him, when, to his surprise, he received, freight paid, if chests of coffee and 12 bales of sugar. A letter accompanied these singular packages stating that the writer was a rich planter of Martinique, who for some time had been in difficulties, and thus begged to acknowledge the polite kindness of his host, who for one whole year had allowed him to run into debt at his cafe.

A BLAVATSKY "MIRACLE." Very Clever Trick Played by the Deceased

Pall Mall Gazette, An ex-official of the Theosophical Societyan apostate—told me of one of Madam Biavateky's miracles performed in London She was entertaining a dinner party, and suddenly said:

"I feel like working a miracle," adding, laughingly, "Does any one want anything?"
A young male guest answered that he would like an Indian silver filigres card-"Very well," said H. P. B., concentrating

After half a minute had passed Madam After half a minute had passed Madam told her visitor to go into the hall, and he would find what he wanted in his greatooat pocket. And he did so.

The card-case was of unusual kind, and the young man declared that his desire for such a one had only entered his head a moment before he gave it utterance. The one possible explanation, under the circumstances, was that Madam Blavatsky had first had the card-case put in her guest's coat, and then had willed him to think of it.

Campaign Liars in Training.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

Next year's contest is not likely to be a dull one for lack of preliminary practice on the part of the campaign liars. In the lan-guage of the ringside, they went to work early, and there won't be an ounce of super-fluous truth about them when time is called.

Discussing the Subjects. ancaster Examiner. The locust blossoms and putting off the heavy underwear problem have appointed a conference committee, but have arrived at

Take It to the Dime Museum

Albany Evening Journal.]
Out in Illinois they have discovered and photographed the bacillus of the grip. Now the question is: What are they going to do

The Cool Corporal, Washington Post.] It is not out of place to remark that Cor-

poral Tanner comes out of the latest Pension
Office flurry without turning a hair. re American.]

Perhaps some people are so anxious about joining new parties because they cannot get nominations in the old ones. A Peaceful Pursuit.

Philadelphia Record.] History will award a high place an ceful pursuits to the pursuit of the Itata. Go Out and Hustle.

There is just now a great dearth in local

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. M. Dublan.

M. Dublan, Finance Minister of Mexico, died at 12 o'clock riday night at Tacubuya. President Dias, in an interview, said that the Minister's death would make absolutely no change in the financial policy of the Government. Assistant Secretary Gamboya will remain at the head of the Department of Finance for the present.

Obituary Notes. CARDINAL ALIMONDA, Archbishop of Turin, is dead. He was born in 1816 and was created a Car-dinal in 1879.

FREDERICK C. BANKEY, the oldest shoe manufacturer in Petersburg, Va., died Friday afternoon, aged 50 years. MRS. MARGARET MCCAGUE died yesterday at her home, in Swissvale, aged 82 years. The fun will occur to-morrow.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. PEYTON, one of the mos ridely known and popular public men in Virginia, ied at his home in Greenville Friday night. DAVID BROOKS, the electrician and inventor of electrical appliances, died at his residence in Ger-mantown Saturday night, of pneumonia, aged 72 BENJAMIN CLEARY died yesterday forenoon at the age of 84 years. The funeral will occur to-morrow from the residence of his son-in-law, John Gow, in Bellvue.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. F. BINGHAM, of the United States Steamer Alliance, died at the United States Consulate at Yokohama. The remains were buried t Urakame, Japan.

W. H. LEONARD, formerly a Justice of the Su-preme Court of New York, and a member of the Commission of Appeals, died on his farm near Mount Kisco, Friday afternoon. Mount Kisco, Friday afternoon.

M. JULES-GABRIEL AYME, Senator of France, is dead. M. Ayke was born in 1806, was a lawyer by profession, a Conservative in politics and was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN. died early yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas A. Pender, No. 69 Wylle avenue, in her soth year. The funeral will take place to-morrow

Hon. W. H. Moon died at New Orleans Friday. He was a native of Wilmington, Det., and was 33 years old. Mr. Moon served as a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and was also in the last City Council.

SIR ANTOINEA DORION, Chief Justice of the Que-bec Queen's Bench Court, and formerly leader of the Quebec Liberal party, is dead, He was for many years one of the most prominent figures in Canadian public life.

Canadian public life.

ALEXANDER CONNOR died Priday at Kearney,
Neb. He lived almost all his live in Indiana and
was one of Oliver P. Morton's right-hand men. He
was postmaster of Indianapolis and part proprietor
of the Indianapolis Journal. MAJOR DAVID M. COHEN, of the United States Marine Corps, died at his home in New York City, Friday night. A small steamer on which he was a passenger during the Civil War was captured by the Confederate privateer Alabama, and he was held as a prisoner for several months.

THESE old people have died along the Schuylkill Valley recently: Mrs. Mary Islaub and John Mohr-ing, of Reading, aged respectively 92 and 88 years; Peter Egoth, Sr., Putstown, 94, the same as that at which his father died before him; Sarah Richard-Chatham, 95: Conrad Herman, Sher on, Chathan, S. Course Adelman, Shehandoan, Mamuel Fritz, Earlville, 94; Dr. 1. Z. Coffman Phoenixville, 95, one of the six oldest graduates on the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sara Delancy, of Mahonoy City, 92, one of the pioneer of Schuyikili County.

IN A SWING. Here's a picture of the spring

Made of vines from garden bowers Where the blossoms fall in showers, With embroidery of flowers— Pretty thing! She is Beauty. Up she goes In the air,
And there tumbles down a rose
From her hair.
I can catch—I will not miss it— Tumble, tumble—ah, this is it, And with lips of love I kiss it

(Such a swing)!

"Swing me, swing me!" It is clear For her sweet commands are ringing And she will not stop the swinging. Though the birds of love are singing Happy lot!

"Swing me, swing me!" How her tone
Ring and ring,
"Fill the heart within me groans—
Tired thing!
But her heart is like a feather;
Would to heaven, in just such weather,
We could go through life together
In a awing!

—Alianta Constitu Life and the Truly Good Edi

EXCHANGE EXTRACTS.

Little Things Clipped From the Other Papers—The Gravity and Gayety of Life— Pathos and Fun in the Same Column

The loving devotion of a mother to her shild is almost as enduring as the heavens above and is not to be compared with earthly things. This fact has many times been exemplified, end the extreme hardships unexemplified, end the extreme hardships un-lergone last week by Mrs. Nancy Sixkiller, other of the two Dunnawas boys who were anged at this place Friday, mys the Fort hanged at this place Friday, mys the Fort Worth Gazette, was only another substantiating instance of this assertion. After learning that the principal chief had refused to pardon her boys or commute the death sentence the old lady was wild with grief and determined to go to the chief in person and make a last appeal to him for their lives. The distance from Mrs. Sixkiller's home in Going Snake district to Chief Mayes' residence on Grand river is not less than 90 miles. Although an aged and feeble woman of 70 years she made this long journey afoot and alone.

And all in vain!

Her pleadings with the stern old chief came to naught, and the heart-broken mother was back at this place the day before the hanging, so that she might be with her doomed boys during their last hours on earth.

When she left her home Mrs. Sixtiller had

doomed boys during their last hours on earth.

When she left her home Mrs. Sixkiller had on an old pair of shoes, but when she arrived in Tahlequah, her feet were bare, torn and bleeding, and she was in an utterly exhausted condition, caused by her grief, hunger and fatigue. She had waded creeks and elimbed mountains until her shoes were worn completely from her feet.

Walking down one of the long stone plat orms in the Grand Central station to take a ludson River train, an elderly gentleman picked up a \$5 bill last Monday afternoon says the New York Times. He was appa says the New York Times. He was apparently a conscientious man, and as there were several persons ahead of him, he hastened forward and accosted them one after the other-men, women and children-with the query, "Did you drop this \$5 bill!" Strange to say, he neither found the owner of the bill nor a dishonest person disposed to take advantage of his own frank honesty.

The Caucasus is full of highwaymen, who make the roads unsafe. But there are also knights of good order there, of whom the highwaymen are in terror. The Listok of Tiflis reports an interesting illustration: A merchant of Tiflis made his way to a neighmerchant of Tiflis made his way to a neighboring city to purchase horses; he had a large sum of money with him. In the district of Bortchalinsk he was assailed by three Tartars, who tied him to a tree. One of them held a dagger over his head, while the other two unbuttoned his garments and made ready to steal what he had. But suddenly a man on horseback appeared from behind a hill. As soon as the robbers sighted him they called out "Shaitan halir!" (Satan comes), and mounting their horses disappeared in a moment.

moment.

The man on horseback freed the unfortunate merchant and told him to mount and resume his journey. The merchant offered a hundred-ruble bill to his liberator, but the latter disdainfully declined to accept it. "If thou hast many of these things," he said, "endow the poor and hide the rest. Shatro does not want thy money. Go thy way and include Shatro iu thy prayers to Allah."

Feasts in the Past. In 1638, the opening of Inigo Jones' new theater was celebrated by an elaborate banquet, says the Gentleman's Magazine, attended by the Lords of the Council, and the bill amounted to £34 5s 4d, exclusive of wine. Glass and plate were hired, and some of the former was broken and had to be paid for. In 1638, the opening of Inigo Jones' new theater was celebrated by an elaborate banquet, says the Gendeman's Magazine, attended by the Lords of the Council, and the bill amounted to £34 55 4d, exclusive of wine. Glass and plate were hired, and some of the former was broken and had to be paid for. We have the details of three dinners in 1676. A leg of mutton costs 35 4d, a sirloin of beef 95, three chickens and three rabbits 56 6d, eight artichokes 15, and four cauliflowers 18 3d. For buttered ale, the ingredients of which were 100 eggs, eight gallons of ale, two pounds of butter, eight pounds of sugar, and one cunce of nutmegs, the charge was 105 11d.

In March, 1673, a whole cod cost 14s, but 19 teal and three ducks only 15s and 9d, while ogsters were 2s a quart. Westphalia hams were 5s or 8s each, geese 3s and 6d, and turkeys 2s and 3d. A brace of bucks cost £8 13s, they wereput into eight pasties, at a furthre expense of £4. Green peas appear in the bill of fare for the first time in 1988, and there is an entertainment in July, 129, Mersrs. Truelove and Fradin, who both subsequently filled the office of master, carried off "four dozen quarts of wine, consultant and account of the several lemons and sugar."

White Men in Liberta coording to the New York Sun, when colored colonists from America established a little Republic of their own in Liberia they adopted a Constitution which provided that white men should never be permitted to own real estate in their country. They thought they and their fathers had suffered sufficiently through their

thought they and their fathers had suffered sufficiently through their contact with the white race in America, and they proposed to give the whites no opportunity of getting the upper hand in Liberia.

For years there were no white traders in that country, but finally the citizens of the new republic permitted agents of foreign firms to establish themselves at Monrovia, and other points along the coast. Commerce with Liberia has greatly augmented in recent years, and foreign traders have been greatly hampered by the fact that they could not acquire any real estate. They have appealed again and again to the Liberians to amend their Constitution, and the statesmen of the Republic finally determined to do so. The Constitution has been amended, and hereafter white traders will be permitted to own a certain amount of Liberian soil.

The Iron Horse's Breathing The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given by a railway engine during its journey—depends, says Iron, upon the circumference of its driving wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of

rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffe—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double.

The sizes of driving wheels vary, some being 18, 19, 20, and even 22 feet in circumference, although they are generally made of about 29 feet. The express speed varies from 34 to 58 miles an hour.

Taking the circumference of the driving wheel to be 20 feet, and the speed an hour, 50 miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 830 puffs per minute, or 52,800 puffs per hour, the wheel revolving 13,200 times in 60 minutes, giving 1,056 puffs per mile.

times in 60 minutes, giving 1,006 pulls per mile.

Therefore, an express going from London to Liverpool, a distance of 201% miles, will throw out 203,048 pulls before arriving at its destination. During the tourist season of 1886 the journey from London to Edinburgh was accomplished in less than eight hours, the distance being 401 miles, giving a speed throughout of 50 miles an hour.

A locomotive of an express train from London to Edinburgh, subject to the above conditions, will give 423,456 puffs.

When Gladstone Was Young. John Gladstone, the father of the ex-Pre der of Great Britain, trained his chil to give a reason for every opinion the to give a reason for every opinion they offered. It was in this way that William E. Gladstone was early trained to debate.
On one occasion William and his sister Mary disputed as to where a certain plcture rought to be bung. An old Scotch servant came in with a ladder, and stood irresolute while the argument progressed, but as Miss Mary would not yield, William gallantly ceased from speech, though unconvinced, of course.

Course.

The servant then hung up the picture where the young lady ordered, but when he had done this he crossed the room and hammered a nail into the opposite wall. He was asked why he did this.

"Aweel, miss, that will do to hang the picture on when ye'll have to come round to Master Willie's opeenion."

A European traveler, who was visiting the court of the Imam of Muscat not long ago, relates in Youth's Companion the following:

I had heard that no ruler of Muscat for the last hundred years had died a natural death, and was interested when, in our conversation, the Imam himself introduced the matter of this extraordinary fatality among the sovereigns of his country.

"Is it true," I ventured to ask, "that no Imam for 100 years has died in his bed?"

"Certainly not," said he, with a perfectly grave face. "Let me see—four of them have died in bed."

iled in bed.

"And they were not assassinated, then?

"Well," he said, "it is true that they were dound under the mattress instead of on of ft, but they unquestionably died in be.

They had been smothered by their he

sey is only to make us comfortable, te

Money is only to make us comfortable, to give happiness to others, and thus transmit happiness by the spirit's telegraph to us. Rindness, gentleness, faith, generosity, brotherly love—these will transform mortals at last into angels of beauty and light and fill life with odors of paradise. But no snowwhite dove of heaven will ever come to rest invisible upon the shoulder of that being whose soul has been hardened and narrowed by the dark current of sordidness, whose only blind, stupid, selfish care seems to be the hoarding of money. To such come none of the delightful messages of peace and health.

burial after death. He wants to be buried at the old homestead about six miles above town, and wants Mr. Crawford to take the affair in band as master of ceremonies. He does not want to be buried in the new-fangled style, but prefers the old union style, and wants the members of the bar at this place and the officers of court to attend his burial in a body and fire guns around his grave and bury him with the honors of muskery.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Bishop Littlejohn and Divorces.

Your issue of to-day contains a "specia

"A Bishop Denounces Divorces, but Never-theless Assists His Daughter to Secure a Legal Decree." The body of the telegram then discusses the action of the Rt. Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D.,

Bishop of Long Island, in reference to the

divorce of his daughter, and divorce in general, so far as the Bishop teaches. You

are not at all responsible for the peculiar light which your correspondent throws over

light which your correspondent throws over the case, to which I refer, and it is for this reason that I beg the privilege of saying a word in a Pittsburg paper in favor of a very learned and great prelate who has certainly been misrepresented. I can speak from personal knowledge for he ordained me to the diaconate and priesthood, and besides the early part of my ministry was spent in his diocese.

his diocese.

There is not a more consistent man or Bishop in the United States than Bishop Littlefonn, neither is there a more success ful administrator. I am positive that whatever he has said or done in reference to his daughter's divorce has been both honorable and consistent. He is a very cautious man. The Protestant Episcopal Church holds and teaches the indissolubility of holy matrimony; but she says that if either party to the sacred contract has deceived the other prior to the ceremony, their marriage has

to the Editor of The Dispatch: C. D. C. can in all probability secure the

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

George Matheson, the iron man, returned to New York last evening. He was on his way home from California, where he spent a good part of the winter. He was charmed with the climate and raved about the tropical trees and plants. He thinks the iron trade will pick up shortly. The indications are that a good business will be done in the fall and next winter.

General Superintendent C. E. Rowe and superintendent of Construction Thomas Sernard, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will start to-day to inspect the lines and offices along the Baltimore and obio Railroad system.

Franz Casin, a Denver mining engineer, is at the Schlosser. He came here to buy boilers from the Stirling Company for a Mexican silver mine.

Among those who went to New York last evening were S. S. Marvin and his son, O. P. Scaife and wife, and Edward Groetzinger,

W. Fisk, the head of a neckwear house in New York, and Charles Guenard, of Fort-de-France, are stopping at the Anderson.

J. L. Colbert, of Brownsville, and Judge W. M. Orr, of Orrville, are among the guests at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

John M. Thompson, of Butler, and William Paschen and wife, of Milwaukee, are at the Mononganela House.

Samulel J. Pipen, a London clothier, and James Rawle, of Bryn Mawr, are registered at the Duoresme.

David Longenecker, ex-County Treasure of Dauphin, was in the city yesterday.

W. L. Burdick, of the United State Navy, is at the Duquesne.

WE'LL HAVE A GREAT TOWN.

When river navigation is free.
When all the smoke is consumed.
When the Allegheny is slackwatered.
When the Carnegie Library is finished.
When we have a public hall worthy of the

WHEN Schenley Park is pronounced fin-

WHEN the Mayor and the Chiefs kiss and

WHEN larger fire engines are sided by fire

the carpet man.

at the Duquesne.

When creeds combine.

WHEN cranks disappear.

WHEN the Hump is leveled.

WHEN the wires are buried.

WHEN the Ship Canal is cut. WHEN Allegiony is annexed.

ormation be desires by addressing Hon.
Ilip Ricord, New Jersey Historical Society,
wark, N. J. B. Franklin, M. D.
rrissuno, May 30.

telegram" from New York with this he

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The Carnesville, Ga., Enterprise publishes the following story of an old negro of that place: "Lindsay Drew, a colored centenar ian of this county, was in town on Monday all coasting and river craft of this country. -The largest forest fires in Michigan have an of this county, was in town on Monday afternoon. He is perhaps the oldest colored citizen in the State, and is in good health for one so old, and has only one defect, that of being very deaf. He has concluded his days are few on this earth, and was in town to see Hon. W. R. Little, his life-long friend and legal adviser, as to his pecuniary matters. He also made suggestions as to his burial after death. He wants to be buried at the old homestead about six miles above

-In proportion to its population, Austra-ita is the largest tea-consuming country. England comes next.

that the strongest walls are snow walls. No cannon can batter them down.

tising the World's Fair by predicting that it will wind up all earthly affairs.

grave and bury him with the honors of musketry.

"He requested the following persons to be present with the firearms named: J. S. Dortch, blunderbuss; W. R. Little, fiint and steel deer rifle; B. F. Camp, blacksmith's anvil: J. B. Parks, revolutionary musket; A. N. King, horse pistol; Sheriff McCarter, swell-muzzled shotsun; Ordinary McKanzie, Joe Brown pike. His request will no doubt be complied with, and when the day of Lindsay's burial comes there will be a large crowd present to pay their respects to the old man. Lindsay is well known to many of our citizens, and had a nice property before the war. He was always free, and never knew what it was to be a slave." -Gold Beech, with its river warehouses and wharves, is now high and dry, an inland town. A recent flood completely changed the course of the Coquille river.

Austrian Empire by 30,000 square miles, and New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together.

-The latest novelty in ferns used in Lon-

-Black ants are crowding the guests out of a Ludington (Mich.) hotel, and the pro-

morn, with no more solid accompaniment than a piece of bread; it should be so thick that a spoon might stand upright in it, and immediately after its degustation a glass of cold water should be drunk.

-The tallest trees in the world are the gum trees of Victoria, Australia. In some districts they average 300 feet high. The longest prostrated one measured 470 feet, and 31 feet in girth near the root. The big frees of California must take a back seat.

-A whirlwind which occurred at Shell Bluff, Ga., recently was so severe and of such a dry, parching nature that it destroyed be-tween four and five acres of cotton. After

—A new method of ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has appeared in France. The more quickly the train moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

fruit, and whose poisons occasioned a good deal of excitement. A child died, as the doctors assert, from eating the parasite-infected green currants. The lad died in the most intense and horrfble agony, suffering as if afflicted with rabies. -A lobster recently caught in Belfast

"null and void from the beginning." And the Bishop of Long Island did only his duty, when, in obedience to a summons from a State court, he bore testimony that his daughter was deceived, if she had been, by Mr. Jenks.

Bishop Littlejohn was placed in a most delicate position. He was and is a defender of the sacredness of the marriage vow. He was and is a father of a beautiful daughter who was, we are told, both deceived and thrown upon a cruel world without support by a man who represented himself to her as an ideal suppliant for her heart and hand. What was the Bishop and father to do! Take her home and yet leave her chained to a matrimonial corpse! Assist her in getting a State divorce without an ecclesiastical foundation, or just cause! No. He did first the churchman!'s part, viz: show that their marriage was "null and void from the beginning." Then he did the citizen's duty—obey the laws of the State.

I am aware of the fact that I have trespassed upon your precious space, but you will pardon me for the reason that you are as willing as the writer to clear away the cloud which some would, if they only could, lower down upon a great moral teacher as well as Christian Bishop. Respectfully, Ingans N. W. Insvine.

All Saints' Church, Braddock, Pa., May 29. —A lobster recently caught in Beifast Bay, Me., weighed 23 pounds and measured 37 inches from the end of his tail to the end of the longest claw, 20 inches around the body, and 17 inches around the large claw. Barnacles adhered to the claws and body. The monster was too large to enter the trap, but as the trap was drawn up became entangled in the heading and was safely landed in the boat. -Two of the German Emperor's favorite

— Iwo of the German Emperor's favorite dogs recently ran away from the stables at Potsdam without leave and without their muzzles, which is a necessary article of a dog's attire in Berlin and its neighborhood. "Fix" and "Schnurchen," after a day's enjoyment, were taken up by the police, but were eventually restored to the royal stables after payment of a fine of 3 marks each by the Emperor.

—An immigrant girl arrived at the Barge Office at New York the other day, suffering from that terrible scourge of poorly fed people in hot countries, elephantiasis. This girl's case, however, would be a peculiar one

JOKES AND JINGLES.

His grace of form and limb; But he must don a bothing suit Miss Conesbreigh-Oh, papa! I never

Some dish or other there? You'd get it mornings, evenings, too, If home, fou'd get it noons— And I'll bet a dollar to a cent If 't wasn't hash 't was prunes.

Her cloak in camphor shedid wrap, And laid it on the shelf away-Alas! for springtime's chill mishap,
In camphor she is wrapped to-day,

—New Fork Herald.

in my way," replied the youth hotly. "If he doesn't stop firting with my girl I'll lamm him, -Buffulo Courier.

While the fishing is good for trout, and you'll find that the joily editor, Like the seat of his pants, is out. Brine-Well, Jawleigh, after a year's

Mrs. Forundred-Count, let me intro

wild pigeons with one swoop of his net. -London proposes to build a structure that will throw the Eiffel tower in the shade. -Lake vessels exceed in size and number

curred a decade apart-in 1871, 1881 and mees of muscle in the course of his daily

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A boy in Atchison catches English spar

-Only about 50 per cent of English

clergymen are tectotailers.

—The most turbulent member of the Topeks City Council is named Luil.

-A boy in Washington State caught 54

-Military experiments in Russia prove

-A Grand Rapids lover was mean and ungallant enough while courting his flance one evening to steal her watch. -Evangelist Wills, of Detroit, is adver-

-A new occupation for women in London is that of "conversation crammer," whose business is to coach up ladies for dinner par-ties.

-Montana is larger than the Empire of Turkey. Texas is larger than the whole

-A large and curious fish, recently caught at Calhoun, Ga., had a head that resembled that of a snake, and had teeth like a human being. It is of a variety unknown to the oldest fishermen of the place.

don is one simulating a rose. When closed, it looks like a bud. When opened it resembles a full-blownpose: and, as it is scented with the perfume of that flower, the illusion

prietor advertises for an exterminator. One guest watched a solid procession of them a foot wide crawl up the side of his room for six consecutive hours. -Chocolate should be taken at early

-Wilder, the Western humorist, says that in appreciating good jokes a crowd of news-boys is the quickest and most intelligent he ever met. No point, gesture or shade of in-flection scapes these alert little nomads, while on the other hand many fashiorable assemblages are chilly and unresponsive un-til you break the crust of reserve or indiffer-ence as if with a sledge hammer.

the wind passed the cotton weed, which be-fore was growing vigorously, would erumble to powder in the hand when touched. The immense cloud of sand and dust raised frightened a good many persons. -A new method of ventilating railway

-The current bushes near Bloomington Ill., are infected by a peculiar parasite, which covers almost completely the green

-A jury at Spokane, Wash., after being —A jury at spokane, wash, after being out M hours, could not agree, when the Judge ordered them back into the jury room to remain until they reached a verdict. He also instructed the balliff not to give them anything to eat until they had found a verdict of guilty or not guilty in a highway robery case. In ten minutes thereafter the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoner smilty as charged.

puilty as charged. even in countries where elephantiasis is at its worst, for the disease has attacked her nose, and has enlarged it to such an extent that the Barge Office carpenter was called up to measure it. He found it to be 5% inches

CUPID IN CLOTHES. 'Tis sad that Cupid thus should hide,

saw such a love of a bounct!"

Papa (feeling for his wealth)—I have—or, rather, for one.—Frank Lesiie's filtustrated Nece. Did you ever strike a boarding house.

Retribution-When a man slips on his wn banana peel. -- Szennech Times.

"I trust, young man," said the preacher during his call on the family, the other evening, "that you are pursuing the even tener of your

Go down to the country sanctum

rial would you say marriage was a failure?

Jawleigh—Of course not. My wife is an orphase-Washington Star. Once I really thought it true, "Man proposes, gods dispose;"
Now the adags I construe,
"Gods, dispose man to propose!"
—E. A. Boyt in New England Mag-

e you to Mr. Scadds, the owner of our gres olling mill plant.

Count de Verd—Ah! I am giad to have se plaj

Though "make hay while the sun shines"