The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 3846. Vol. 45. No. 184 .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice,

Business Office - Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

FASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, TRIBLENE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found, together advertisers appreciate the ertisers appreciate the convenience, sers and friends of THE DISPATCH, blie in New York, are also made wel

THE DISPATCH is regularly on Salent Brentono's, Union Square, New York, and I Are de l'Opera, traine, returne, returne august who has been disap-ciraled at a hotel manus sternil can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year ... DISPATOR, including Sunday, I year. 10 0 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m ths. 2 50 Daily Dispatch, including Sunday, 1 m th.. 90

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at neemts per week.

PITTSBURG TINDAY, JUNE 21, 1891.

A very interesting view of the prospects for the Republican nomination appears in THE DISPATCH'S special correspondence. It is important as coming from sources that are as authoritative as any statements on such a subject can be, and is significant as presenting what can be accepted as the nodus rivendi established to subsist until the action of the convention or the preparations for it, make a choice between the President and Secretary of State, as the leader in the next national campaign.

The view commends itself to public acceptance among the Republican masses, by recognizing Mr. Blaine as beyond all comparison the man who can infuse enthusiasm and spirit into the Republican organization. Further than that, it alleges a perfect understanding between Mr. Binine and General Harrison. By this agreement Mr. Blaine refuses his sanction to all efforts in his behalf, and simply holds himchances are decided. The President on his side is by no means certain of his prospeets, but claims the right to retain the hope of the future; and, if events shall make Blaine the candidate, he will heartily throw in his support. According to this understanding Mr. Blaine has placed his veto on efforts to push him into especial prominence, which puts that Indianapolis conference, so far as Blaine is concerned, in the light of a gathering of politicians who are principally anxious to put themselves in evidence as Presidentmakers and to enjoy the usufruct of that

The harmony thus pictured looks very pleasant, and it is not wholly without oundation so far as the present situation is concerned. Indeed, it has been Mr. Blaine's attitude all along. Without ascribing to the Secretary of State the abject attributes of loyalty which have been imposed on him by the family organs of the President, The DISPATCH has always recognized that his course was to attend to his diplomatic duties, and to most important ever held in this Commonto be complete the picture should have a ndant showing the President dealing ou stern discipline to those lights of journalsm, Messrs. Arkell and Harrison. Nor tary of State held by the Chief Magistrate entirely consort with the promptness with which after our own Matthew Stanley Onay casually remarks that "Blaine has a great deal of strength in Pennsylvania." be gets exactly what he wants in the line

of collectorships. Nevertheless the outline of the result is undoubtedly correct. If Mr. Blaine's health permits-and his present course in recuperating his energies affords the best promise in that direction-he will be the next Republican nominee for President, and he will be, beyond comparison, the strongest candidate the Republicans can

THE SUNDAY SLAUGHTER.

The last addition to the slaughter list at it does not quite come into the category of picnic murders both because the murder part of it talled, while the trouble beginning at a picule ended some hours after in the spicide and attempt at murder. The case is that of an impetuous soul who, because the object of his affections would not dance with him at the picule and refused to elope with him the day after, tried to kill her and then killed himself. This excessive manifestation of the tender cases the murder is successful and the suicide is a failure.

MORE INTER-STATE IGNORANCE.

A new outbreak of misinformation, either ignorant or intentional, concerning the inter-State commerce law and commis sion is perpetrated by the Philadelphia Telegraph. That journal starts out with an assertion that "to do away with the evils of too sharp competition," among other things, "the commission was vested with extraordinary powers and authorized to interfere with the performance of contracts in a manner that might easily become intolerable." This is sufficient to show that our esteemed cotemporary adopts the German method of evolving the purposes and provisions of the Inter-State commerce law from its inner consciousness. There is not a line in the law indicating a purpose to do away with the evils of too sharp competition; the than consent to such a degradation of the commission is only vested with some of the regulative powers declared by the United and earnest stand in favor of literary States Supreme Court in the case of the purity every honest man and woman who Wabash road against the State of Illinois, to belong to the United States Government; and it is not authorized to interfere in the performance of legal contracts, but to prevent those which under statute and common law, and by the very nature of railway charters, are illegal and void.

ural that our Philadelphia cotemporary should instance the Lehigh Valley case as an illustration of the futility of the commission, when it is more positively an illustration of the corporate nullification of law, and then proceed to blame that body, because there are signs of a rate war in the West, and the commission is not in advance forbidding the railroads to reduce their rates. This intimation, that when the railroads refuse to obey the legal mandates of the commission designed to protect the public, that body should procond to issue orders for which it has not the slightest color, of authority, is argued so earnestly that we must credit it to the good faith of ignorance. There is not from first to last in the inter-State commerce

Having made that false start it is nat-

from engaging in rate wars. They are forbidden to wage them by secret cuts in favor of special persons; but the law very properly took the view it is no more its siness to prevent railroads from earrying freight at less than cost than to prevent drygoods merchants from selling cottor goods as cheaply as they choose.

The commission may be fairly criticised for not having taken more peremptory steps to make railroads like the Lehigh Valley road obey the law. But when it is attacked for not issuing a bull against railway wars, the most impressive result of the attack is its Illustration of the profound and persistent ignorance concerning the inter-State commerce law that marks its assailants.

THE TREASURYS CONDITION.

The special dispatch from Washington with regard to the condition of the Treasury is intended to be reassuring as regards the state of the surplus; but it hardly makes a good case for the party responsible for the present state of the Treasury. As for the assurance that the Treasury is not bankrupt, there is no need for it. Only the wildest and most ignorant partisanship could think of making such an attack on the Treasury, which, notwithstanding the lavishness of the last Congress, is the strongest financial institution of the world.

But that recognition of the fact cannot take away the seriousness of the charge that lavish appropriations have reduced the surplus, so that the most favorable estimate of the available balance puts it at three millions and recognizes the probability of a deficit before Congress meets again. Such a change from the surplus which was in the Treasury at the opening of the Fifty-first Congress warrants the charge that the Republican party has abandoned the time-honored policy of keeping expenditures within revenue, and shows the result of the reckless expenditure which that body carried to a previ-

ously unprecedented degree. Our correspondent ascribes a large share of this outflow of the public funds to the indiscriminate grant of pensions. There is doubtless too much truth in this view. The idea that pensions must be distributed freely has been carried to the length of scattering them without regard to the worthiness or need of the applicants. But that is not the whole of the trouble. It was pointed out at the adjournment of Congress, that every appropriation passed self in quiescence until the President's by that body showed increase, with two exceptions, and the decrease in these two cases was less than half a million dollars. Had all the other appropriations been kept down to the limit of former years, the pension appropriation might have been made, with expenditures confined within current resources.

There is no danger that the Treasury will not be able to meet all demands that are made upon it: but it will be a weak point in the armor of the Republican party, that a single term of its supremacy in Congress converted a large surplus into such a deficiency that the Treasury will be forced to draw upon its reserves.

INTERESTS IN FAVOR OF IT.

Referring to the unique duty; imposed on the voters of Pennsylvania at the next election, of choosing members of the constitutional convention, and at the same time deciding whether there shall be a constitutional convention or not, the Philadelphia Times rightly says that it "makes the coming election one of the let the logic of events nominate him. But wealth." But an erroneous conception of the situation is shown in the further remark: "In view of the many interests in favor of a constitutional convention, it will be the part of wisdom for the people does the alleged friendship for the Secre- of all parties to assume that a convention will be held."

The Times is right in urging, as a conclusion, that the best man, irrespective of polities, should be chosen for the convention; but its reason for accepting the convention itself as a foregone conclusion is the most valid reason for the people to vote down the whole proposition. The predication of "interests in favor of a constitutional convention" points very pertinently to the inquiry what these interests are. THE DISPATCH has held that 'the proposition affords the opportunity for special interests to have fundamental law mutilated for their advantage; but this is a significant intimation that these interests are bestirring themselves for that end.

Such a statement of the issue should not McKeesport is rather unique in its line. | lead the people to accept a constitutional convention but rather to squelch the project. The present Constitution is a good one. It is only seventeen years since its adoption, and it would be criminal negligence on the part of the people to permit it to be emasculated in the interests of the corporations and practical politicians.

A PRAISEWORTHY ACT.

The world owes credit to Lady Burton, the widow of Burton, the African explorer possion exhibits one variation from the and Arabic scholar, who wound up a rather usual rule in parallel instances. In most | eccentric career by making translations of Arabic literature, the most salient characteristics of which were their startlingly indecent character. The last work of this sort which Burton did was the translation of the Arabic "Rose Garden," which he left her as a source of income, and for which a publisher offered her £6,000. After reading the translation over, she put it into the fire, declaring that she would not be a party to its publication for a thousand

times six thousand pounds. This is an honest and effective protest against the degradation of what was until recently a pure literature with more or less pilded salaciousness. It is clear that her honest womanhood could not be deceived by the shallow plea that the curse of indecent literature is lessened by putting in costly bindings and circulating it only among the wealthy fanciers of such filth. She had no hesitation in rejecting a material increase of her fortune rather name of literature. For that practical reads English literature will be grateful

A PARAGRAPH in an Eastern paper otes that Passenger Agent Carpenter, of the Pennsyl vania Railroad, has established a "Liars' Club," and has ordered the print ing of a million certificates of membership. We did not know that there were so m assenger agents as that. Possibly Mr. Carenter figures that one of that craft can fill bout five hundred memberships of his new organization. But the nomenclature is sub ject to criticism as being too hard and rude. Why not give the organization its familiar and more euphonious name of "passenger association" or "passen-ger pool?"

GENERAL MAHONE'S statesmanship comes out strong in declaring that a party which favors a dog tax cannot carry Virginia. The right of the Virginia puppy to go intaxed is one of the liberties Mahone's followers are prepared to fight-at the ballot box.

under the head of "Aiaska for the Alaskans," criticises the policy leasing the right to kill haw any authority to prevent the railroads seals to a company, and suggests that the privilege should be given only to the Alas-

kans. THE DISPATCH has always opposed the practice of making a monopoly of the sealing business. But the fact that the Pribyloff Islands, where the seals are killed, are hardy more accessible to the Alaskans than to the people of the Pacific coast States makes it doubtful whether the privilege would be especially valuable to them.

Now the report crops out that the Indian apolis conference was really an Alger rathering under the cloak of Blaine and Perhaps the discovery may yet be made that it was a gathering in the interest of the distinguished politicians who composed it.

LORD SALISBURY'S view of colonial federation is like some of our Pennsylvania tatesmen's view of ballot reform. He is in favor of the principle, but the practice will prove inconvenient. At least that is the in-ference from his recent declaration that he cannot summon a conference of the colo-nies until a definite scheme of federation has been prepared. Thus Great Britain informs her growing children that they must keep away from the water until they have arned to swim.

THE respective merits of Cape May and Bar Harbor, both as political and wateringplace centers, furnish an interesting topic for discussion. Cape May has its present attractions, but the atmosphere and ontlook of Bar Harbor are invigorating and prom-

ENGLISH politics has been wont to urn up as nose at the kind that flourshes in the United States. But when our Britandic cousins having exhausted the Prince of Wales' card-sharping scandal, re-turn to the stirring up of the Parnell filth, we may be pardoned for expressing the be-lief that polities in one country is as bad as in the other and a great deal worse

SENATOR BRICE explains the financial situation by saying that "severe liquidation" has bet in. The term is good as expressing the fact that the water which Senator Brice and his associations have injected into stock values is now being forced to flow

On the same day last week one New York ury convicted a man who had murdered his mistress, and another acquitted a woman who bad killed her lover. As the latter verdict is the second of the sort that has been given in New York recently, it ought to work a decided reformation in the morals of the male New Yorkers. But there isgreat

ANOTHER \$10,000,000 airship company has been chartered, this time in Burlington, The present race of eronauts can make the figures of their capital soar to dizzy heights, but their airships so far continue to stick to terra firma.

THE peach crop liar has taken his final flop and now announces that the crop in Delaware will be 6,000,000 bushels. This permits the public to get an average between that imposing total and the former assertion that the crop was utterly destroyed. It is satisfactory to observe that the peach crop genius is giving his efforts a little variety.

A FORCED loan of \$20,000,000 in Chile dicates that the friend of our Government Balmaceda, is construing his alleged right o assume all the functions of government in the broadest spirit.

THE decision in the hat trimmings case indicates that the policy of construing every revenue question in favor of the highest buty has its limitations. Hat trimmings are proverbially costly; but when it comes to a lot that cost the Government \$20,000,000, the most ambitious efforts of former milliners re left outside the distance flag

WHERE is the man who can explode a few tons of dynamite, and blow all the rain over into some other and less humid cour-

Ture hill of fare announced for the fireworks display at Schenley Park, on the Fourth of July, shows that, this part of the celebration will be imposing and delightful The Mayor and Mr. Bigelow are evidently going to make the affair a great success, and will earn the public applause by their

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE brewers and distillers are now de igning unique bait receptacles for fishing

us. Washington would too if Congress sat continuously.

Good business men, like healthy trees, vant to branch out,

PEOPLE who manage to borrow their lothes are easily suited. IT's fly time for all things except the air-

Ir England can swallow Wales now the

other miracle will never more be doubted. THE first peaches are luscious as well a

THE contract labor officials are trying to ascertain whether Prize Fighter Slavin is an artist or not. He disposed of Kilrain artistically, and judging from that subject's appearance afterward he might with safety be classified among the decorators.

IF the electric lines are not busy they are at least buzzy.

AT the close of the season Chief Bigelov should secure a resort hotel man for the Fark zoo. Their long bills shame pelican s.

But type is generally used by editor when they want to make a man look small. THE iron scale is not designed to weigh out it was designed by Welhe.

THE old saying that everything comes to him who waits does not apply to the dining room attaches of hotels. In their case every-

In case of war Uncle Sam would

CIRCUS clowns, unlike poets, are made It's the mystery of life that makes it se

ascinating.

THE way of the transgressor is not so hard as some folks imagine-unless he'

found out.

NAMING A TOWN. The Father of Seven Red-Headed Siste

Started the Town of Auburndale.

New York Continent.] The town of Auburndale, Wis., received its name in a peculiar manner. Years ago, when that section was comparatively unde veloped and land was cheap, a man name King located there and built a mill. The place had good shipping facilities and the mill soon became a nucleus of quite a

thriving, bustling little town. "Then arose the question of a name for the embryo city, and by common consent the right of naming it was conceded to the first settler, Mr. King.

"The citizens wanted to call the place

King's Mills, but the old gentleman ob-jected. He said he didn't want his name tacked on to any one-horse or two-horse tacked on to any one-horse or two-horse village.
"Now, the old man was the happy father of seven bouncing daughters, and the villagers suggested that the name of one of them should be given to the new town.
"This idea pleased the father as much as it pleased the seven daughters, but which one of the seven fair ones should be honored above her six sisters? The town could not be handicapped with all the seven names.
"Finally a happy thought struck the old man. Every one of his seven daughters was red-headed. He decided to honor them all by ohristening the town Auburndale, and by christening the town Auburnd Auburndale it remains to this day."

THINGS IN GENERAL.

This Is the Time When Thoughts of Vacation Are Numerous-The Great Change in Pittsburg in Ten Years-The Way to Make an Addition to Life.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH,) We are approaching the season of the gripsack. We are beginning to get ready for our annual exodus out of the land of bondage. Already we are asking one another "Where are you going to spend the summer." And guide books and check books and time-tables and flannel shirts and russet shoes are getting to be the order of the day.

Somebody has commented recently upon the progress of the vacation idea in our modern life. We used to think that vacations were lost time. We complained against any increase of holidays. We wanted to work, and we wanted everybody else to work. "Six days shalt thou labor" was taken to be the first and foremost of the commandments, and our only regret was that we were not permitted to add another to the six and make it seven. Work, work, work-grind, grind, grind-and all for the sake of money, money, money.

Ten years ago in Pittsburg there was hardly a handsome business block or a fine residence in the whole town. Nobody had time for the decorative side of life. All the men were chasing after dol-lars, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. No time to read, no time to look at pictures nor to hear music, nor to have any sort of rational en joyment. The center of most men's life was located down somewhere in the narrowest part of the angle between the Allegheny and

Monongahela rivers. The Wisdom of Ten Years. But we have changed a good deal of that. We are ten years wiser than we were. There is no lack now of fine houses; there is an astonishing number of fine pictures hung on the walls of the fine houses. We are getting nearly everything that is best in the way of music. And we are really finding out a good many of the wholesome pleasures of life, are are taking time to enjoy them. Business

hours are getting shorter. There are more holidays and longer vacations. The Professor of Things in General is not particularly well posted in political econ-omy, and he really knows nothing about the present strike in the building trades, exept the practical discomforts of it; but he has a large sympathy with any man who wants to have a limit set to the hours of work, and wants that limit set at eight hours. Eight hours is long enough for any man to work. Six hours would be better still. Two sets of men, each of them working six hours, would be an arrangement which would give an opportunity for work to thousands of workless, and so breadless, brothers of ours. Let us have leisure. Give us a chance to o something for ourselves, to plant flowers and potatoes in our gardens, to get ac uninted with our wives and children, and to improve our minds. We will work better for it. They asked old Pharaoh for a vacation, some years ago in Egypt, and Pharaoh wouldn't give it. They put the matter on the plane of duty, said that they ought to take a vacation, that they must do it, that they must get away for a few weeks anyhow among the hills, that God Himself had sent them word that a vacation they must have. But old Pharaoh laughed a grim augh, and said that there was no duty ab it, that the people were only, lazy. And he set them double tasks, and made them find their own straw for the bricks, and furnished all the overseers with new whips. But Pharaoh did not make much out of that

transaction, if I remember rightly. The Most Hurried People. They knew what leisure meant in the good old days of the stage coach, before anybody had thought of such a thing as putting two rails of iron side by side for a track befor the telegraph and the telephone and the phonograph and the typewriter were invented. It is a little queer that all these time-saving contrivances have really resulted in giving us less time than ever. One might naturally have predicted that they would multiply the hours of leisure. Instead of that, they have only suggested new ways

of spending time.
We are the most hurried people on the States of America. And, really, there is no sense in it. We don't get any more out of life; no, not so much. The American traveler is at 9:30, and even 10 o'clock in the morning and find the shutters still up at the shop windows. The day hasn't begun yet. The good people have had a good night's sleep, and are still enjoying their leisurely breakfast. There is no hurry. And this is even in London. Why, New York wakes up at daybreak, and is ready for business an hour

Everybody who can take a vacation ought to take a vacation, and a good long one. Get away from business. Go to the seashore; seek the cool shadows of the mountains; take a trip to Europe or Alaska. Leave the money-making side of life behind you and take a turn at pleasure-making. Put away your business suit and rig yourself out in white breeches and a blazer. Try to get acquaint-ed with the big world we live in. Watch the great cool waves dashing their white foam along the sand; lie out beneath the trees and look up into the illimitable sky; chase the fish of the singing rivers or the bears of the thick woods. And for a month forget that any such town as Pittsburg puffs its black smoke into the blue heavens

An Addition to Your Life. Yes this is business. This is a good in estment. It means health and sanity and wholesome enjoyment. It means an addi-tion to your life. This is what we all need. We want more holidays and more vacations I wish that every saint's day in the calendar was a national holiday. I believe we would have more saints. And I would be glad to

have a universal vacation every other month. We work too hard. I know, of course, that everybody cannot go to Europe every summer, Nor can every-body even get away from Pittsburg. But Pittsburg is not such a bad place in the summer. Here are the rivers, here is Schenley Park, and Highland Park, and cable and ele tric cars with cheap fares to take people out of the heat. Very few people are so poor that they cannot get out at least a few hours every week, if it is only on Sunday afternoon, under the green shade. I remember one Sunday in Lucerne how crowded the big church was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and now every other man and woman carried a ch basket, and when the sermon was over neither have bank nor army reserves to call and the mass was ended, how they all turned out along the shady woods which led into the country. First religion, and then rest and pleasant fields. Or better, perhaps, true religion all day long, first under the church roof and then under God's blue sky. It d to me a good example.

TWO FAMOUS BOOKS PROSCRIBED.

Herbert Spenser's Education and One Bain's Works Under the Ban. LONDON, June 21 .- Two standard educa tional works—Herbert Spenser on Education and Bain's "Education as a Science"—pre scribed by the Government Educational De partment in their syllabus for certificate ex-aminations, have been put under proscrip-tion by the authorities of the church-train-

Both books are better known in America Both books are petter known in America than in this country, and probably few American educationists of the most orthodox would object to them on the ground of heterodoxy but the elerical intolerants of the church-training colleges have protested against their use, and the Educational Department has meekly submitted, and withdrawn them.

AN ANIMAL MURDERESS. The Kangaroo in the New York Zoo Killer Its Infant.

The old mother kangaroo up in the zoological gardens killed its young one recently by pulling it out of its pouch and leaving it to die of hunger and cold. The little one was only a month old, and the mother, as a rule. nevertakes her young out until they are never inkes her young out until they are three or four.

Superintendent Conkling said he did not know to what cause to attribute the infanti-cide. Nearly all the animals seemed in bet-ter shape than for some time past. The car-nivorous animals have been put in their winter quarters again, and now est heartily, the old flon even getting up energy enough

THE SAND AUGER OF THE WEST.

strange Sights Presented by Whirlwinds on the Planes.

One of the most curious wind phenome-nons is the "sand auger" which is observed on wide plains where the atmosphere is hot and dry. When the Union Pacific Railway was being constructed the work-men had frequent opportunities of witnessing the formation and progress of these nd-auger" whirlwinds, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic. They were especially frequent in the Lodge Pole Creek Valley, through which the railway, leaving the Platte river, runs in a northerly direction.

The first indications of the near approach of one of these "augers" would be the formation here and there in the valley of little dust whirlwinds or baby cyclones. These would be whisked away by strong currents of cool air, coming from no one knew where, but all drawing across the valley towards the eastern range of hills, their places being almost instantly occupied by a fast advancing, funnel-shaped cloud, like that observed hanging over water-spouts which are forming at sea.

From under the surface of this low-lying cloud a swaying tongue of lead-colored.

From under the surface of this low-lying cloud a swaying tongue of lead-colored vapor would prolong itself toward the earth, from which, as if to meet the monster of the air, would rise a cloud of dirt and sand. This earth column would rise higher and higher, with a swift, whirling motion, becoming more compact all the while, until the blueblack vapor from above and the brown mass from below would unite and form the typical "sand anger of the plains."

from below would unite and form the typical "sand anger of the plains."

The diameter of these angers seldom exceeded 15 or 29 feet at the ground, but their bulk increased with their height, until they were merged into the broad surface of the thick, murky vapor of the cloud above. When this occurred, lightning flashes would sport about the upper stratum of the cloud and immense hallstones would formed in the dark point beneath. When all conditions were favorable these hallstones would be thrown, by centrifugal force, out from the revolving cloud. These hallstones were almost invariably of a flat disc shape, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter, 1 inch to 1½ inches thick and made up of alternate layers of sand and ice.

A WELL-TESTED INVENTION.

Two of a North Carolina Man's New Pur

chases Come Together. "My father had two weaknesses." said the North Carolina man, in the hearing of a Helena Journal man, and the rest of the mem his love for fine stock, and the other was a passion for every newly patented device that came his way. One time he bought a fine span of Florida mules, paying \$300 for them. About the same time a fellow came along with a trap gun made to set in the woods and kill deer with. He was delighted with the machine and took it down by the creek in the timber, where it would most likely be needed; loaded it with buckshot, set it perfectly, and came back to the house. That night, by jolly, one of those mules broke out of the barn lot and just started out on an exploring expedition. She didn't like the first field she came to, so just broke the fence down and went on. Next morning a darkey told father one of his big mules like the first field she came to, so just broke the fence down and went on. Next morning a darkey told father one of his big mules was gone, and we all started out to find her. They tracked her across the field, found where she had broken through into the woods, and followed along down the creek timber, right straight in the direction of the trap gun. Father had a premonition his two new purchases had come together, and we hurried on ahead of the others. He saw at a glance the gun had been discharged, and there right below the edge of the deer lick lay his big Florida mule stretched out full length on the ground." ngth on the ground."
"Riddled with buckshot," continued the

member from Maine.
"No," said the man from North Carolins "just taking her case. And about 40 feet away from her lay as fine a deer as ever you saw, shot through the neck from the trap

gun."

The member from Maine pushed the bell and told the darkey to bring in the cigar

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

Millions of Acres of Arid Land Being Re claimed by Issuing Bonds. New York Telegram.]

"The great thing of interest just now to Californians," said Warren G. Simpson, of Santa Barbara, Cal., at the Coleman House "is the wonderful progress made in reclaim ing arid lands under the Wright law, which rmits owners of land requiring irrigation districts to which are given the powers of municipal corporations. These districts may condemn water right and right of way, construct canals and reservoirs and issue 20-year 6 per cent bonds, which are a firs lien on the land of the district. Under this lien on the land of the district. Under this law over 30 districts have been organized, with an area of over 2,009,000 acres, on which \$11,000,000 in bonds have been voted. Prominent bankers and financiers all over the world have come out boidly in favor of these bonds as an investment, and are buying them up as fast as they are issued. There is no doubt that the success of this law has solved the problem of irrigation in the west. The Poole bill to have the Government do this work has been most unfavorably received by the farmers east of the Mississippi River, and everything has been done to prevent its passage. Now you will find plenty of capital ready to go into these districts, and we can get all the water we want.

have just arrived at Berlin.

their original cost.

achieved high honors as an engineer, is now

MR. PORTER, American Minister to Italy

is now sight-seeing in Berlin. He will soon go to London to visit his daughter.

azine. He wrote: "I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book,

they want to read my work. But to have

them turn over the pages of a magazine and

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, United States

Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, is

much pleased with his portfolio. On being

asked if he experienced any difficulty in

learning the language, he replied: "Russian children generally have a German nurse, an

English soverness and a French tutor, so

that by the time they appear in society they

are masters of these languages. The Czar

nself speaks English remarkably well,"

WILLIAM E. S. FALES, who was recently

appointed Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Amoy, China, is a well-

known writer. He lived in Brooklyn some

years ago, and practiced law there. By re-peated visits to Mott street he learned much

about the customs of the Chinese, and ac

puired a knowledge of the Chinese language

e went to China last fall, and in letters

his friends he says he has a complete ward

robe of Chinese clothing, from which he occasionally selects a suit and goes out

A Seasonable Question.

THE JOYS OF JUNE.

nong the natives.

sville Courier-Journal

when it comes to us like this?

Oh the woes of the hot June weather.

heather, And sweltering mortals forsake the town,

Oh, for a home beyond reach of Summer, A snow-built hut on an ice plateau, Where the frost-washed winds make the

dumber.

And rob the blood of its flery glow.

For a brief breathing spell in that cooled off
Where fans are unknown and ice is cheap.

We'll gladly exchange the allotted time
In a land where humidity banishes sleep.

And the stay-at-homes seek the shady places, Dodging the rays of the sizz'ling sun; With a burned up look on their moistened faces, They sigh for night erg the day's begun.

Why should we go away for the

find me-that is to be an uninvited guest.

choose to buy it, that proves

mbitious of becoming a legislator.

"The cost of irrigation? Well, the average cost of putting water on the lands of the districts already organized has been about \$8 per acre. This increases the value of the land from 100 to 1,000 per cent." PEOPLE WE READ ABOUT.

SENATOR MACMILLAN and daughter M. EIFFEL, of tower celebrity, having

increased.

The first object of the Government should be to make the place inhabitable and in every way improve the Territory. To do this it must not give the exclusive right to the chief, if not the only, industry known to the pe ple to a non-resident, grasping corporation.

ELIHU THOMPSON, Edison's most formid able rival in the electrical world, is a slender young man, with clean-cut features, a small, rim mustache and wavy brown hair, DE BALZAC wasted untold gold upon gaudy Sewelry, useless nicknacks and fan-tastic "curios," which, during his frequent paroxysms of impecuniosity, he resold to sharpwitted dealers at a ruinous loss-frequently for less than a hundredth part of

Pittsburg, that have for their object the improvement of the workingman's lot. As to the struggle in Pittsburg I refer especially to the carpenters' strike for eight hours. I was particularly struck with the manifesto of the bosses, most admirably calculated to mislead the unwary, and it is to a few points I wish to refer.

At the commencement of this strike The Disparch took the ground that it was hardly correct to make the stest in a city where, generally speaking, men were more steadily employed and better paid than in cities of the East, and quite properly, too, in one sense. But since the strike has come, and it is a carpenters' strike, I wish to say The Disparch was just a little wrong. In New York eight hours constitute a day's work, and the pay is 40 cents an hour and 60 cents for overtime. As to this statement of the employers, in which they concede nothing, when the public considers the fact that the stand of the journeymen is not for dollars and cents, profit and loss, but for the sake of having more time to rest and to leave that extra hour foran idle fellow-workman, and for which they are willing to concede anything fair, it strikes me the contrast and for which they are willing to anything fair, it strikes me the would not be at all favorable to

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Fort Sill Defended—The Chaplain's Reply to a Recent Criticism.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

In your issue of the 5th inst, the following extract appears from a sermon delivered in the Central R. P. Church, Allegheny City, Pa., by Rev. W. W. Carithers, of Fort Sill, I. T.:

"In speaking of the drawbacks to civilization among the red men, the speaker said: 'At Fort Sill there are always from 200 to 400 members of the regular army. Since I have been there I have found but one total abstainer, and he has been removed. If we could blot out of existence Fort Sill we might have a chance to evangelize the Indians, for as long as that post exists crime will exist. The garrison there is a blot and a shame to humanity. Some way should be found to remove it, for the soldiers there are a shame and a disgrace to their colors and their mation."

I am sorry to have to say that the above statements are greatly exaggerated and suited to injure the reputation of the people

statements are greatly exaggerated and suited to injure the reputation of the people at this post. As Rev. Mr. Carithers has been but an occasional visitor here, his station being 18 miles away, his excited and unkind statements of others rather than from his 12th of last September. Since that date I have been engaged here in Christian work. In these months I have visited all the families in this garrison, and most of these frenes in this garrison, and most of these fre-quently, and can say sincerely that I have not seen here at any time an officer under the influence of intoxicating drink, and that after nine years' service in the army and at different posts, I regard this one exception-ally quiet and orderly. The intelligence and deportment of the officers and their families would command the respect of guiltured perdeportment of the officers and their families would command the respect of cultured people in any place; and as to sobriety and good behavior, I feel that the enlisted men here will compare very favorably with men of the same class in Pittsburg or any other town or city in the East. If the one total abstainer found here by that brother was removed, I know there is one here at present, and that he has not been molested on account of his abstinence. I know, too, that there are other officers here who discard as a beverage every kind of intoxicating drink, and that there are some total abstainers among the enlisted men.

I cannot conceive why Brother Carithers feel so hostile to Fort Sill. Instead of being a hindrance it has been a helper to him in

leets so hostile to Fort Sill. Instead of being a hindrance it has been a helper to him in various ways. If he has not been as successful in his mission to the Indians as he expected or desires, he should not blame his benefactor for his failure. Instead of hindering the improvement of their condition, facts show that this post has been a civilizer of the Indians, that its influence has not served to increase but to diminish crime and served to increase, but to diminish crime and to promote good order and safety in this Ter ritory; and that it is yet necessary for the ritory; and that it is yet necessary for the security of life and property in this isofated Indian country. Blot Fort Sill out of existence, as Brother Carithers desires, and the days of his Indian school and of the missionary work in Oklahoma would soon be numbered. As the readers of THE DISPATCH may have received a wrong impression of Fort Sill I make these statements and desire them to be made public through your paper. I feel that this is due to the people at this post, and to Brother Carithers who has spoken so unadvisedly.

ROBERT MCWATTY,

ROBERT McWatty,

ROBERT McWatty,
Chaplain, U. S. Arniy,
Formerly pastor of the Second U. P.
Church, Mercer, Pa.
FORT Sill, I. T., June 16.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: The controversy existing between the United States and England about the seal isheries of Bering Sea, and the correspondence that has taken place in regard thereto between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury has

Should Alaska Be for the Alaskans?

ttracted to the subject on both sides of the Atlantic very considerable attention. While this Alaskan seal fishery question is so prominently before the people it seems to me it would be well to consider it in another aspect as it relates to ourselves

alone.

Ever since our Government has possessed Alaska, now nearly a quarter of a century, the seal fisheries have been leased to a corporation to which the exclusive right of gathering seals has been given. Through this means the Government has conferred upon a few individuals great wealth while excluding absolutely the people of that Territory from all participation in the benefits of the chief, if not the only, industry known to them.

to them.

Now the people of Alaska are citizens of the United States as much as any other. Their rights ought to be given to them and be protected. They have an inhospitable climate to contend with, and have no agriultural, manufacturing or other usual in ustries to draw prosperity from.
In view of these facts, and the further one In view of these facts, and the further one that the lease held by the corporation or company now having the exclusive right to the seal fisheries will expire in another year, would it not be well to consider what should be done in the matter for the future?

It seems to me that these seal fisheries should be turned over absolutely and exclusively to the natives and bona fide residents of Alaska. Congress can easily pass a law regulating the number to be killed, licensing sealers, requiring them under penalty to report to the Customs officers the number taken by each, so that when the limit is reached public notice may be given.

the limit is reached public body.

If this were done, the people of Alaska might have some chance of becoming improved pecuniarily, socially, morally stid intellectually. They might be rich enough to establish schools, libraries, churches, build comfortable houses, establish comfortable homes, build roads for better comfortable homes, build roads for better components. munication, and possibly develop latent mineral and other wealth in their Territory, and perhaps demonstrate to Congress that they should have a Territorial Legislature If the right to gather seals were conferred only upon natives and bona fide residents

only upon natives and bone nue resuments of Alaska, people wishing to engage in that industry would gradually be drawn there, and by that means the population would be

If, when gold and silver mines were first If, when gold and silver mines were first discovered in our country, some corporation had obtained from the General Government the sole right to work such mines to absolute exclusion of the people of the Territories where such mines were located, it is doubtful if the army of the United States would not have had plenty of employment in enforcing the exclusive privilege. Yet the Government has always made just such an agreement about our seal fisheries to the exclusion of the people of Alaska. xelusion of the people of Alaska.
Physical St. L. Lupton. BROWNING would never write for a mag.

A Worker's Views on the Strike

To one compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, the face that there must be something radically wrong in the regula-tion of business affairs in this country has, it seems to me, become a painful reality. Thousands of men willing to work are walk Thousands of men willing to work are walking about in idleness in one of the most favored countries of God's universe. Now, that the condition of things is not what it should be, what are we going to do? I am one of the toiling masses, and as an everyday reader of The Disparcii have been carefully watching the accounts of the struggles going on throughout the country, and particularly in Pittsburg, that have for their object the improvement of the workingman's lot. As

would not be at all favorable to the employers. As to the right to hire whom they please no one dispute that in a general way, and bince in most all labor disputes when that matter it brought up it is called a "chestnut." and the position of unions on that ground has been advisedly taken, and, since they don't object to unions as such, unions reserve the right to work with whom they please. As to apprentices, the masters seem to be very conscientious as to the laws of Pennsylvania in this respect, if there are any.

Now, since we are repeatedly told by the press that a strike, to have any assurance of success, must have public approval, let the public weigh this thing carefully. The journeymen only undertake to dictain this far: They claim from careful study that, in

Laboring Under a Mistake

Mr. M. J. O'Brien, a New York subscriber of THE DISPATCH, writes inclosing a clipping from a New York paper which severely criticises Father Mollinger. The clipping is taken from a telegram—special or Associ-ated Press—which in the opening sentence reads: "A Pittsburg dispatch says," etc. DISPATOR said one word contained therein, nor did it. The word "dispatch" means in this instance a telegram. We trust Mr. O'Brien—whose criticism is as severe as it is unjust under the circumstances—will be satisfied with this explanation. There are DISPATORES and dispatches.

Not in Our Line. Fo the Editor of The Dispatch:

Would you please give me the particular concerning the rates of the different hotels t Atlantic City?

Braddock, June 20. [Secure the addresses from our advertis-ag columns and write to the hotels for rates. We can suggest no other way.]

Who Holds the Secret To the Editor of The Dispatch: Will you please inform a "constant render" and a multitude of others, what is the best disinfectant for a refuse barrel, and where it can be procured? an be procured? SOUTHSIDE, June 19.

SUICIDE IN BATTLE

Federal Officer Who Shot Himself Because His Men Retreated. annah News.]

A group of old soldiers gathered in the rotunda of the Kimball House at Atlanta Tuesday were telling stories of field and camp during the war, when one of the number gave the following graphic account of the suicide of a Federal officer on the field at Gettysburg: "It was there," said he, "I saw a Federal officer, chagrined because nothing would stay the retreat of his men, raise h pistol to his head and blow out his brains It happened on the second day's fight. General Longstreet had just come up with part of eral Longstreet had just come up with part of his corps from Chambersburg, Pa., and vigorously assalled Sickles' corps, which he was driving back in great disorder. Sickles halted and formed his men in line to receive Longstreet's onslaught. It was one of the few times I ever saw corps commanders at the front line. Sickles, with his staff, was riding among his men encouraging them to withstand the Confederate assault, while Longstreet, with his staff, and Colonel Freemantle, an English officer and correspondent of the London Times, were cheering our boys to the charge.

"We advanced and gave the Federals a terrible volley at close range. They staggered under the galling fire, when Longstreet ordered us to give them the bayonets. As the men wavered and broke to run, an officer stepped to the front, and, with his sword, signaled them to come back. Again and again he waved to his men, but by this time they were in full run, and the officer, in his angry mortification, raised his pistol to his head and fired."

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

lovernor Hill. Wanamaker and the Cana dian Pacific in a Railroad Deal. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

road men which has more than ordinary interest was in session last night at Lima, O. Among those attending it were three men representing President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, an agent of Governor David B. Hill, of New York; Dudley Farlin, of Albany; B. C. Furot, of Lima; George C. Hadley and George H. Ketcham, of Toledo and several capitalists from New York and Chicago. The object of the gathering was the formal sale of the Toledo and Western to a syndicate. This syndicate is proposed principally of Canadian Pacific people, Gov-ernor Hill and Mr. Farling. Postmaster General Wanamaker is also thought to be interested.

interested.

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific designs to build from Detroit to the new purchase, and thus gain an entrance into Chicago. Governor Hill, Mr. Wanamaker and the control of the contro go. Governor Hill, Mr. Wanamaker and Dudley Farlin are the men who recently purchased the Columbus, Lima and Milwau kee and announced their purpose to make it part of the Norfolk and Western. The same ate recently bought the Scioto Valley

Dodged the Main Issue.

It is pleasant to observe that in answerin the New York Independent's question as to what causes inebriety, none of the experts mention "booze" of any kind. With plenty of alcoholic beverages and a reasonable facility of crooking the pregnant hinges of the elbow a man can get as drunk as a Brit-ish aristocrat without the fact being attribnted to any of the causes discovered by the Independent's correspondents.

A Chance for the Weeds Atchison Globe.]

"This," observed the ragweed to the sur flower, as it looked over the tops of the corn and saw the farmer and his family climb into the big wagon and start off to an Alliance picnic, "is a good day for us to get our Not a Fair Mark.

It is to be hoped that no confidence me will attempt to sell Secretary Foster any green goods in these trying times. A Treasirer with an empty Treasury easily yields to

Louisville Courier-Journal.]

An Original Alger Man New Orleans Picayune.] General Alger is now a Blaine man. He ees the hopelessness of being an Alger man

in the canvass for candidates. PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

—H. H. Archer, a street railroad man from Wilmington, is at the Anderson. He came here to examine the Westinghouse system. C. H. Foster and W. S. Little, of Boston, are also stopping at this house. -T. A. Delamater, of Meadville, was a the Duquesne for a short time yesterda; morning. He left for Chicago in the after noon. He declined to speak about the affair of the broken bank. -Chief Clerk Perdu, of the Seventh Ave

nue Hotel, received a note from Major Mo-Kinley yesterday acknowledging the receipt of a congratulatory telegram. —P. M. Joyce, of Youngstown, and Stuart W. Walker, of Wheeling, a law partner of Senator Faulkner, are stopping at the Monongahela House.

-The members of the Philadelphia Clover Club who had been visiting in Chicago passed through the city on the midnight ex-press going home. —D. S. Gray, Western Agent for the Union line, and his two sons, will leave shortly for an extended trip to the Pacific

-Among those who went to New York ast evening were Sol Schoyer, Gustave Lin-denthal, James A. Chambers and Ben Wood. —E. B. Wall, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Panhandle, is to be married next week to a Columbus young lady. -J. D. McNamara and his sister, Mis-

Agnes, of Newark, O., are among the guests at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. -Walter Phelps, night clerk at the Andersen, returned vesterday from a two-weeks trip to the East.

-E. B. Hateb, of Hartford, and D. W. -D. E. Munson, of Chicago, and C. H. Squiers, the tallest man in Buildlo, are at the

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The forest area of the United States is timated at 481 781 508 acres. -Louis Wahl, of Newark, N. J., stole over 1,000 chickens in two months.

-There were 12,500,000 bunches of bananas inported by the United States last year, an acrease of 3,500,000.

-The 1890 record for British life-boats shows a saving of 515 lives, besides rescning

-The grave dug to receive the body of William P. Weidner, of Lehigh county, was Il feet long and 9 feet wide. -The motto of a new paper in Georgia, printed in black type on its first page, is this: "If you don't like it pour it back in the

-Indians are reported to be leaving Okanogaa county, Washington, owing to the great prevalence of the grip there. It is said that at least 100 of them have died.

-The wild beast business seems to be very active. Carl Hagebeck, of London, has during the past year disposed of 741 ilons, over 700 tigers, and 350 elephants and pan-

-The total estimated circulation of re-States is very near 4,000,000, and Catholics head the list with 120 papers having a circu-lation of about 750,000. ligious newspapers published in the United

-Grasshoppers are very numerous in the northern counties of California, and are fought by herding. They can be driven like a lot of sheep, so that a man or a boy can singly defend a large plot of ground.

-The dull season on the great lakes has forced freight rates down to an unprecedented level. Wheat is now carried from Chicago to Buffalo, 800 miles by water and 500 in an air line, for i cent a bushel, while the lighter grains are proportionately lower. -The best coffee that is exported from Mexico is raised by a colony of Confederate refugees who settled in Cordons, in the State of Verm Cruz, at the end of the war. They have devoted all their attention to this industry, and it has proved very profitable to them.

-A clergyman in Detroit is said to suffer from a disease that entirely deadens his sense of feeling. It is said that a knife can be inserted in his flesh without causing him any discomfiture whatever. He is not pre-vented from attending to his duties, but goes about as though in robust health.

-A most curious clock is displayed in the window of a tobacco store in Philadelphia. The frame is made from eigar boxes fitted together. The round dial is marked by a coating of smoking tobacco. Two chy pipes of different lengths serve for the hands, and the figures are made of cigar--At Nice there is a Russian who made

many millions of rubles by milway specu-lations. He refuses now to go into society and receives at his house none but the per-sons whom he knew in the happy old days when he had not a sou. To them he makes little presents of a thousand or two thousand rubles, and so on. -The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, from the most cale

orated writers on natural history: A hard

will live 10 years, a cat 10, a goat 8, an ass 30, a sheep 10, a dog from 14 to 20, an ox 30, swine 25, a pigeon 8, a turtle dove 25, a partridge 25, a raven 100, an eagle 100, a goose 150. -Cardinal Richelieu often gave way to irrepressible paroxyems of laughter after returning from the secret sessions of the council. If he had been specially clever in outwitting an enemy, he galloped round and round the billiard table, neighed like a horse, pranced and kicked out right and left like a charger caracoling.

—R. M. Duffield, aged 70, a mail carrier in Jackson county, W. Va., claims to have walked 110,000 miles in the last ten years. Walked 10,000 inloss in the mass cen years. He thinks no other man has done such an amount of walking. He is also a sort of expressman. A few weeks ago he carried a plow ten niles, and on the next trip carried a small cookstove 25 miles.

-A few days ago Mr. Alvah G. Dorr, a Bucksport, Me., taxidermist, received a strange bird from Oriand to be dressed and set up. When standing it is about a foot high, and its plumage is of many colors. It is pronounced to be a fine specimen of the purple gallinule, a native of the Southern States, that is rarely seen as far north as Massechusetts

-It has been rather too hastily announced ized lady doctors to practice in the hospitals. As a matter of fact, one lady doctor has been admitted in practice to a hospital at Scrajevo, in Bosnia. This has been done by way of experiment, but so far the results are not promising, as it is said the Mussul-man patients resent her presence.

neighbors. Bay lives at No. 458 Fiftieth street, New York, and Sund at No. 454. They quarrelled. Sund being deaf and dumb couldn't tell Bay what he thought of him. Bay owns a pug dog, of which he is fond. Sund obtained some paintand a brush and transformed the animal frem a respectable, mouse colored pug into a striped and spotted brindle. -A newsboy in the City of Mexico has taken a partner into his business in the person of a large and intelligent dog. The ani

-George Bay and Charles Sund are

papers in his mouth, and will walk up to a prospective purchaser and present a paper, wagging his tail in a sociable sort of way that generally succeeds, and if he makes a sale he brings back the money to his associate promptly. -F. R. Bennett, the young Chicago Board of Trade clerk who claims he can have his clothes made in London and brought over ing wrath of the special agents of the Treas ary Department. Orders were given to stop all of the foreign mail addressed to Bennett, and he is to be compelled to go to the Custom House and open the letters in the presence of inspectors. By this means it is hoped that Bennett's little scheme of sending a filtered cover to London to wear the suits a

mal follows his owner about carrying several

friend over to London to wear the suits a day or two and then bring them over will be nipped in the bud. -Little Dora, the 4-year-old daughter of Lincoln Hamline, residing near Lafarge, Ill., s a prodigy. She is able to readily name the spots on any set of dominoes by looking at the backs of them, or she will select from the set any number asked for, all the domthe set any number asked for, an ine dominoes being thoroughly mixed up. If one has been slipped out of the set without her knowledge, and it is called for, she will quietly reply that the number is missing. The child cannot count from one to six, but will announce the spots thus; "Two and a six." "six and a four," or any other number more readily from the backs of the dominoes than from their faces,

WHAT TICKLES US.

A DRUGGED PROOFREADER. It was a proofreader, who had served an apprenticeship in a drugstore, that let Heber's faprenticeship in a uruganov, mous oid hymn get into print in this form: From Greenland's ley mountains, From India's chloral strand, Where Afric's soda fountains Roll down their golden sand,

Wales-I never was .- New York Telegram, He-How prettily the moonlight falls on the sea and on the beach. She—Yes, but don't you think it is even more mutiful still among the boulders away from the

It had occurred to her that he, too, might be She wore her bathing dress one night,

It went behind a cloud, -Clouk Ree Old Hen-What are you cackling about, 'd like to know? Old Booster-That double-yelked egg of ours. Resumes): Cut-cut-cut, cut-dah-cut Strawber-While I was rooming with a

> Oh, man of pride, It is denied To you your self-esteem to hug

"You remember asking me to be your And I said I couldn't be your wife, but I would

Fales-You never wear an overcoat?

Far from the madding crowd, The moon was full, but when she came

friend of mine who is in the gas business the other night, we were awakened by a slight noise, and then a burgiar crept softly into the room.

Singerly—Dear me! How did you get out of it?

Strawber—Very well, indeed, My friend got everything he had.—Harper's Bazar.

And leave no part You must cut out a snub-nosed pug.

e a sister to you?"

willing to be your wife."
"Excuse me, but it's too late. The law wouldn't allow it. A man can't marry his sister in this