The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

POWDERLY'S ADVICE PROVEN GOOD.

That particular development of the building trades' strike which attracts most interest has been the united front presented by the employers in resistance to the demands of the men. In no previous strike or lock-out hereabouts was there any such attempt at resolute organization as the Builders' Exchange. The strikes formerly were for the most part against individual employers who soon succumbed. Where employers as a body resisted, it was usually no more than an ineffective protest.

It would be most instructive, if it were possible, to find out the causes which led each individual employer into such firm allegiance to the Builders' Exchange. To assume that they were all so hotly opposed to the mere advance of wages would probably be a mistake. Rather it may be inferred that some of them had contracts in view which might be filled with a profit even at the advanced cost of labor, and which they nevertheless were willing to forego by the resistance and delay. The statement has been made, and it is worth while to ponder it, that many of the contractors were driven into their hard and fast league because of the complications of authority attempted to be exercised by labor officials of the different trades in aiming to carry on a vast system of jurisdiction over all the details of business, practically taking direction of it out of the employers' hands. The profession is openly made that numerous and unforseen exactions arising from this cause had as much, if actually not more, to do in producing the effective organization of the Builders' League than the mere advance demanded in wages.

If this be true—and the parties in interest may be supposed to know just what weight to attach to it—the matter is one that may profitably be reflected upon. One of the ablest of labor leaders, T. V. Powderly, has constantly advised against strikes or stubborn disputes upon small matters, which, if an amicable or reasonable spirit existed in place of a mere desire upon one side or other to assert power, might quickly be composed. Some labor organizations, notably the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, are governed with such discretion, and their officials are so opposed to strikes that, while firm in the demands they believe the state of the industry to warrant, they are careful whenever possible to avoid disputes and eager to settle them when unwisely precipitated. They never wish to force suspension of work or breed a feeling of settled hostility. This seems to be the policy for trades unions which would prosper. It is the policy we believe of the great majority of the workingmen—but sometimes a different feeling seems to animate some of those clothed with temporary official authority. No matter what demagogues say, employer and employed are not naturally at war. Harmony and friendly co-operation are, on the contrary, the necessary conditions of prosecuting the business success upon which alike capital and labor mutually depend. The spirit of force, tyranny or harsh exaction is equally unwise and unworthy upon either side—and, as it surely reacts in time, it is a spirit which self-interest equally with practice should always suggest to be avoided.

If these truths had been faithfully recognized in the building industry would the existing strike have occurred?

JOHN BARDSLEY'S SENTENCE.

Fifteen years looks like a very short term for a man who has embezzled or misappropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars of public funds. But it is hardly possible that ex-Honest John Bardsley will live to complete his sentence. While not an old man he has completely broken down since his guilt has been shown to the world, and he will undoubtedly fade fast in confinement.

The sentence certainly is a short one considering the enormity of the offense. His attorney's appeal for mercy on the ground of former official services was peculiar, inasmuch as those services were more in the interest of Bardsley than the city, as during the period of alleged good service he was continually plundering the treasury. Much mystery surrounds the case, which can only be cleared by a full confession from the convicted thief. But he continues to hold his peace, and while the public must believe he had accomplices that fact has not been established. It is simply a case of "honor among thieves," and Bardsley's sentence should have been greater because he thus shields his confederates.

A LIBERAL IRISH LAND BILL.

It only requires its passage in the House of Lords to give Ireland a most liberal land bill. There is little doubt but that it will easily go through that body, as it usually follows the dictates of the House of Commons. This bill is more liberal than any the Irish leaders have ever demanded, yet because it was handled by Salisbury and Balfour it slipped through without debate. The bill provides for loans from the British Government to the Irish peasantry to purchase land from their old landlords.

The peculiar part of the matter is that while Parnell accepts the bill Dillon and McCarthy fought it. From this it would appear that even in Europe political leaders prefer to keep a tool for fighting to gaining a decided advantage for their constituents. While this bill will be of great assistance to Irish peasants its passage will steal from the Home Rule leaders their chief weapon. They have always cited the unfairness in the land question as a reason for home rule, but with these errors corrected they will be forced further from actual self-government. While the anti-Parnell leaders object to the land bill the people will be glad of its passage. The fact that Parnell favors it is even liable to give him some advantage with the masses, as it shows that he is anxious for their welfare under English rule if he cannot get the coveted home rule.

ITALIANS IN PITTSBURG.

The New York *Sun* in a recent issue devoted a page to the Italian populations of the chief cities of this country, their growth, characteristics, and willingness or unwillingness to become citizens. In analyzing the returns it is evident that this class of immigrant does not feel that naturalization is a necessity nor the right of suffrage a boon. The report from Pittsburg, as given in the *Sun*—which we have not yet had time to verify by detailed inquiry—shows we have a population of between 8,000 and 10,000 Italians, of whom not over 400 are naturalized. In the past year first papers were taken out by 105, while in the past five years only 134 were naturalized.

These figures are startling if reliable. They show plainly that the aim of a majority of this class is to reap the benefits of our free institutions without aiding or promoting them. Emigrants who have no intention of becoming citizens should be stopped at the portals, as they are merely poachers on the labor preserves of the native born, and reap only to return well laden. This class, of whatever nationality, are a menace to capital as well as labor, as by refusing to become a part of the Commonwealth they undermine its foundation, and by cutting under home labor in the wage line cause disturbances leading up to lockouts and disorders. The present laws for the protection of labor aim to guard against the growth of this undesirable class; but until citizenship is made a part of the permission to enter the country the flood cannot be stayed. Poverty is no bar to the exercise of citizenship, neither should it be an excuse for non-compliance with all its requirements.

But while the unnaturalized class seems to be in the majority, Pittsburg has scores of good citizens among the Italians, and such are always welcome. They came to this country to live and to die, and have become citizens in fact as well as in name. Yet the fact that so many of their countrymen are un-American throws a shadow over them as a class. This is of course wrong. With such facts as those presented by the *Sun* brought to their attention, the Italian citizens of Pittsburg may be induced to commence evangelical work among their less fortunate brothers, and show them where they make a mistake in ignoring the naturalization features of our laws. Freedom without suffrage is very like fish without sauce—rather dry diet.

RACES AND RAILROADS.

Southern railroad men find they have a large contract in providing separate coaches for white and colored passengers. The latter rightly demand coaches just as good as those furnished white people, and want the other accommodations equal, such as sleeping and dining cars. The majority of colored people who travel are of the better class; and why they should be forced to occupy coaches with the rough, uncouth and sometimes semi-civilized class, does not appear. They pay first-class fare and should have first-class accommodations. It is pleasant to note that numerous Southern papers are in favor of the colored man in this case.

In the North a greater evil enters the railway coach occasionally than the colored man. There is a too numerous class of rough white folk who are an abomination to the traveler. They are loud and sometimes unclean, and make their presence unpleasant for quiet passengers. A railroad company should aim to make its patrons as comfortable as possible, and to do so, one of the rules that must be adopted is to furnish second-class coaches and refuse first-class tickets to all unfit to ride with orderly people.

PUGILISM ON THE WANE.

"Though the Society for the Suppression of Vice in San Francisco failed to suppress the brutal prize fights, the mania for that sort of sport is gradually exhausting itself," says a California cotemporary. Only a few months ago that city was overrun with thugs, who called themselves professional pugilists, but they have gradually slunk away, and now a man can walk the streets without holding his pocketbook.

Laws against prize fighting are making it so uncomfortable for the profession that there are fewer candidates for pugilistic honors. Pennsylvania is about the unhealthiest State in the country for the propagation of this art, as a professional pugilist is liable to arrest here on the least provocation. It is a pleasure to note that this relic of barbarism is gradually dying out. Ere long pugilism will be a thing of the past, and honorable sports will satisfy all classes.

THE merry music of the carpenter's hammer will soon be heard on the unfinished structures in the two cities, and bygones will be bygones.

OUR baseball team has, by winning three games in succession, somewhat retrieved its starry reputation, and for the sake of numerous Pittsburgers whose spirits have been drooping of late we hope the players will keep up the good work. It may have been bad luck or it may have been a hoodoo concealed in a bottle that caused the trouble, but it is to be hoped that whatever it was has disappeared. The team played good ball yesterday and deserves credit for its victory.

THE flag for this Fourth of July can carry forty-four stars. Hence the eagle can be pardoned for shrieking louder and longer than usual.

THE number of new industries in the South for the second quarter of 1891 is 892, as against 1,350 for the same period of 1890. The depressed money market is said to be the cause. However, as the average amount of capital for each industry was greater this year than last, it is a very creditable showing.

A MICHIGAN man has a mouse which catches flies. Mr. O'Neil might sign him to succeed the late lamented Peter Browning, Esq.

THE Czar now alleges that the Hebrews in his domains are Nihilists. That is plausible. If they are the Czar has driven them into Nihilism. Such persecutions as they have been compelled to stand would drive them into anything calculated to give them a chance of getting back at their tormentor.

IF the assassin is taking a hand in politics in Kansas the office of Lord High Executioner should be created as soon as possible.

EVERYTHING is now ready for the Schenley Park celebration of the Fourth, and a glorious celebration it will be, provided the man from Canton or Uncle Jerry Rusk furnishes proper weather. The programme of sports is excellent, and the management is doing good work in that line.

BY the time the sugar bounty men get through with the National Treasury Uncle Sam will be ready for the poorhouse.

THE Chattanooga *Times* declares that it is "cheap raw material" and not cheap labor that holds down the price of Southern iron ore. While the labor may not be cheap, wages there are not as high as in Pennsylvania by several degrees.

IT seems strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the Presbyterian congregations that disunited became United.

'TIS a pity it has been found impossible to arrange a race between American and English oarsmen. It would be very pleasant to have one of this country's crack college crews show their superior ability on English waters.

BETWEEN bounteous nature and the McKinley bill the preserve-making housewife is sweet-tempered and busy.

ELECTROCUTION must cause an awful death scene, inasmuch as the New York officers refuse to admit reporters and give the public truthful reports. As it is, the reports will certainly suit the officers if not the public.

PRACTICAL politics in the Church will lead to the same disastrous results as practical politics in the State.

A LACK of gates at a railroad crossing caused another death yesterday. Every once in a while it is rudely demonstrated that not enough care is taken to prevent grade crossing tragedies.

THE patriot will soon have things his own way in this neck of the woods at all events.

JUDGING from the tenor of an attack upon the Secretary of State, which appears elsewhere, Harrison's fool friends seem determined to ruin any chance of a second term which he might still possess.

CHEAP sugar puts up fruit, but cheap tin takes care of it nicely.

THE revolution in Haiti is not worrying the people of Philadelphia. They have one of their own which promises great things in the revolutionary line.

NINE OF THE UPPER TEN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S health is about restored. He enjoys daily walks along the cliffs and sands of Lowestoft. Mr. Morley stopped at Lowestoft en route to Cremer to recuperate his health.

GILBERT, the comic opera librettist, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, England, and will doubtless take due care to "make the punishment fit the crime."

THE Sultan has prohibited Turkish ladies from going around the streets of Constantinople in gorgeous Parisian costumes. He has been warned what Worth dresses and ducks of bonnets cost.

HUBERT LUEPSCHEN, a well-known journalist, who died recently in Brussels, spoke nine languages fluently. Dr. Henry Schliemann, the great archæologist, took lessons in French from him.

THE convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, to elect a successor to the late Bishop Beckwith met yesterday. Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, now Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Western Idaho, received the practically unanimous vote of the body.

HIPPOLYTE is about 60 years of age and of coal black complexion. He is the political idol of the pure blacks whose blood has not been contaminated by intermarriage with the creoles. He is the son of a college professor of Port au Prince, and is a man of considerable learning and cultivation.

LORD SACKVILLE has stocked his great park in Kent, England, with wild boar for the purpose of indulging his friends in a boar hunt of the true mediæval order. This is rather tamer sport than hunting the Boer in South Africa, once a favorite pastime of Englishmen, and is less hazardous as well.

HENRY VILLARD arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Havel, from Bremen, and went at once to his country place at Dobbs Ferry. It is reported among the brokers that he has returned with new capital, supported by German financiers to rehabilitate the North American Company, which was seriously impaired in the November panic in Wall street.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, who was a member of President Pierce's official family, is the oldest living Cabinet officer in the country. Although close to the more than patriarchal age of four-score years, he may be seen on the streets almost daily exhibiting the elastic step that befits a semi-centenarian. His interest in public affairs is unabated.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

An Interesting Programme Prepared for the Finleyville Meeting.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FINLEYVILLE, PA., July 2.—The District Sabbath School Convention will be held in this city July 10. The following is the programme for the first day:

"The true Aim of Sabbath School Work," Rev. James Maxwell, D. D., Monongahela City; "Teaching the Primary Department," Miss Lizzie Higbie, Venetia; "The Duties of Sabbath School Teachers," Rev. C. W. Wycoff, Upper St. Clair; "The Propriety of Teaching the Catechism in the Sabbath School and the Best Method for Teaching It," Rev. C. A. Clark, Pittsburg. Evening session—"Is Sabbath School Work Causing Parents to Neglect the Home Training of Children," Rev. W. P. Thomas, Pittsburg; "The Relation of Adult Members of the Church to the Sabbath School," Rev. H. O. Gibson, St. Cloud: "The Best Methods of Bringing Outside Children Into the Sabbath School," Rev. W. A. Jones, Pittsburg.

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Colonel James Andrews returned from the East yesterday. He read accounts in Eastern papers of accidents on rapid transit lines here. He says that all possibility of accidents could be avoided by compelling cars on lines crossing each other to come to a standstill before crossing. The Penn avenue cars do so at the railroad crossings, and, the same rule should apply on every line.

A special train conveyed 150 of the Cecilia Maennerchor and 100 of the Germania Maennerchor to Newark, N. J., last evening, to take part in the sixth annual Saengerfest. Alex. P. Weddell, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went in charge. The Cathedral Band was at the depot to play them away.

P. S. Newmyer, the Connellsville lawyer, was at the Monongahela yesterday. He thinks that, owing to the discordance among the Democrats, the Republicans will elect the next judge for the district. He thinks Green county should be given the choice, as Fayette already has one in Judge Ewing.

S. S. Marvin left for Chicago last evening. Manager Johnston, of the Exposition, was also a passenger on the limited. He said they were both going out of town for the holiday.

Mrs. Kate Stix, wife of Sergeant Stix, of the Twelfth ward police station, left yesterday to spend the summer in Michigan. She was accompanied by her family.

Three coaches on the Lake Erie road were filled with passengers yesterday bound for Youngstown to attend the first National League reunion.

Wharton McKnight and T. R. McKnight left for Gettysburg last evening, where Mrs. McKnight and family are at present domiciled.

H. P. Gilmore, of Uniontown, one of the owners of the Wabash, came in from Fayette county last night and went to Tonawanda.

Charles Bunton, a son of Captain Isaac Bunton, of Walton & Co., returned from a vacation spent in the South.

R. R. Rollins, of Philadelphia, who is connected with the Braddock Electric Railway, is at the Duquesne.

H. C. Ecker, of Hays & Co., left for Newark, N. J., last evening with the Cecilia Maennerchor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell and family went to Brooklyn yesterday to visit Mrs. Bothwell's parents.

D. F. Keenan, the Philadelphia contractor, returned to the Quaker City last evening.

B. A. Jenkins, bookkeeper at Gusky's, left last night for a two months' vacation in Europe.

B. H. Rubie returned from Philadelphia yesterday.

James B. Scott returned from Harrisburg last night.

PITTSBURG'S GREAT DAY.

Plans All Complete for the Big Celebration at Schenley Park To-Morrow—Programme of the Principal Events—The Southside Show.

Promptly at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the big guns of Battery B will boom forth the national salute. The Stars and Stripes will then be hauled to the top of the flag staff in Schenley Park, and the most magnificent celebration ever given in Pittsburg will open. Nothing but a sudden unfavorable change in the weather or a stray spark in the store of fireworks can prevent the success of the affair. Mayor Gourley and Chief Bigelow, who have had most of the work to do in getting up the demonstration, are happy over the immediate prospect of its success. The programme for the day and night has been prepared and all preparations are now complete. In the morning will be the reading of the Declaration of Independence, with prayer, speeches and music. In the afternoon sports and games of various kinds will claim the attention of the visitors, and in the evening $2,500 worth of fireworks of the finest quality will be displayed.

Police arrangements at Schenley Park will be very complete. Chief Brown yesterday detailed Captain Dan Silvis to command 100 officers distributed all over the place. Part of them will be mounted. There will also be 20 detectives in citizen's clothes. Although it is estimated that 100,000 people will be present the police provisions will be ample to prevent any unpleasant occurrences.

Allegheny to Celebrate Over Here.

Allegheny will be largely represented at the Schenley Park celebration. There being no public demonstration arranged for on the Northside, the greater part of the population will doubtless accept Mayor Gourley's invitation and join with Pittsburg in doing honor to the great national holiday.

The policemen will be stationed at points where the crowds will be congregated from the entrance on Forbes street to the extreme limits of the park. They will patrol the grounds as carefully as they would their beats. Two headquarters for lost children will be established, in charge of police matrons who will care for all children lost, and brought to them. Buggies will be at hand in case it becomes necessary to take any of the youngsters home. A telephone system is being erected by the use of which in case of accidents or other trouble the police force can be concentrated in a few moments. The prison van, "Black Maria," will be taken to the park and kept in a convenient place in case arrests are necessary.

Chief Brown yesterday sent word to all the street car and traction companies, notifying them of the necessity for making extraordinary arrangements to prevent accidents at the street crossings, and wherever there may be danger by reason of the crowds. The police were also instructed to pay especial attention to this point. The Mayor is preparing and will to-day announce the committees of reception and management. It is the intention to keep these committees down to about a dozen each, and to select only gentlemen who will be willing to turn in and lend what assistance may be necessary.

The Programme for the Day.

The only other committee will be the Press Committee, to which the Mayor has appointed every active newspaper writer in the city who attends the celebration. The following is the programme for the day: Hoisting flag and firing national salute, by Battery B, under command of Lieutenant Lew Brown, at 9 A. M. sharp. Grand stand opening at 10 A. M. Great Western Band, under direction of Prof. B. Weis. May Festival Chorus, 300 voices, under direction of Prof. Carl Retter.

1 March ..."Schenley Park," Dedicated to Mayor Gourley.
2 Overture ...American National Airs
3 National Hymn ...May Festival Chorus
4 Opening Prayer ...Rev. David Jones
5 Star Spangled Banner ...May Festival Chorus
6 Reading Declaration of Independence, Prof. Geo. M. Sleeth, of Pittsburg High School.
7 Stabat Mater ...Great Western Band
8 Opening Address ...Hon. John Dalzell
9 Hail Columbia ...May Festival Chorus
10 Address...Geo. J. Luckey, Sup't. Public Schools
11 Overture ...Great Western Band
12 Address ...Chancellor W. J. Holland, of the Western University.
13 Red, White and Blue ...May Festival Chorus
14 Address ...Dr. E. A. Woods
15 Selection, Offenbach Opera...Great Western Band
16 Address ...S. U. Trent, Esq
17 Selection ...May Festival Chorus
18 Address ...Col. W. D. Moore
19 Medley ..."The Jolly Minstrel" Great Western Band.
20 Address ...Broadaxe Smith

All speakers will be limited to ten minutes. The Great Western Band will occupy the grand stand during the balance of the day and evening. The Cathedral Band will be stationed at the stand in Orchard where the swings are located. The Select Knights Band will be stationed at a stand near the menagerie, and the G. A. R. Band at a stand in Panther Hollow. At 2 o'clock, sharp, in the afternoon the athletic contests will begin. At 2:30 o'clock the juvenile sports will commence and at 3 o'clock there will be a game of baseball between nines representing Joseph Horne & Co. and Gusky's.

A Grand Display of Fireworks.

At 8:30 o'clock the fireworks display will commence. It is as follows:

1 Explosion of 24 signal rockets and four 18-inch Japanese bomb shells.
2 Grand illumination—18 exhibition Bengolas.
3 Opening device—American eagle "1776—July 4th—1891"—"Welcome" in letters of fire.
4 Explosion of 8 rockets, 2 parachute rockets and 2 18-inch Japanese shells.
5 Grand triple combination battery.
6 Grand display of rockets.
7 Special design, "Schenley Park."
8 Grand flight of fiery whirlwinds.
9 Display of rockets and shells.
10 Mammoth Union battery.
11 Grand round—Splendid display of fire wheels.
12 Grand flight of saucissons.
13 Explosion of bomb shells and rockets.
14 Grand illumination.
15 Large fountain battery.
16 Special device—"Old Fort Duquesne, with inscription in letters of fire."
17 Flight of shells."
18 Grand discharge of rockets.
19 Vesuvian battery, showing eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
20 Kaleidoscope.
21 Grand discharge of rockets and bombs.
22 Fountain battery.
23 Grand illumination of Bengolas.
24 Discharge of rockets and shells.
25 National design—Eagle, shield, American flags and beautiful display of colored fire.
26 Spangled battery.
27 Grand rocket flight and discharge of shells.
28 Revolving fans.
29 Grand flight of bomb shells and rocket flight.
30 Comic device—"See Saw."
31 Grand discharge detonating rockets.
32 Flight of asteroids.
33 Grand illumination and discharge of rockets and bombs.
34 Medallion of Washington.
35 Grand rocket flight and discharge of bomb shells.
36 Special device—Flag of America.
37 Fountain battery.
38 Discharge of bombs and rockets.
39 Special device—Elephant "Gusky."
40 Discharge of rockets and shells.
41 Grand illumination and discharge of rockets and shells.
42 Emblem of Liberty and Justice—set piece.
43 Discharge of rockets and shells.
44 Set piece—locomotive and tender.
45 Discharge of rockets.
46 Rainbow cascade.
47 Explosion of rockets and bomb shells.
48 Scroll quadrille, in wheels of fire.
49 Grand rocket flight.
50 Japanese glory—beautiful set piece.
51 Discharge of rockets and shells.
52 Polka quadrille—set piece.
53 Rocket display.
54 Set piece—The Cross of Malta.
55 Display of rockets and bomb shells.
56 Set pieces—Swiss triangle.
57 Explosions of rockets and bombs.
58 Set piece—"Ha! ha!"
59 Rockets and bombs.
60 Set piece—Representation army and navy.
61 Rockets and bombs, grand explosion.
62 Set piece—Illuminated double cascade wheels.
63 Grand illumination and discharge of rockets and bombs.
64 Cataract of Niagara. A beautiful piece.
65 Discharge of 12 four-pound rockets.
66 Grand finale—Magnificent illumination, with the words "Peace, Prosperity, Freedom—The Result of Independence," and "Good Night" in letters of fire.

A Perfect Picnic for the Small Boy.

The list of entries to the athletic contests is given on another page. Chief Brown yesterday issued his Fourth of July orders to the police. The small boy and his big brothers will be allowed to begin at 8 o'clock to-night and until 12 o'clock to-morrow night can shoot off all the firecrackers and other fireworks he chooses, provided he does so on the streets. No firing of crackers in alleys or back yards will be permitted, and the police will be expected to arrest everybody found violating this order. The use of revolvers and other firearms is prohibited under penalty of arrest, and it will be the duty of the police to arrest anyone throwing fireworks into open doors or windows. Firecrackers and other explosives will be prohibited at the park.

Southsiders will have an independence celebration apart from the rest of the city. Quite a large sum of money has been raised and the affair, while not equaling in magnitude the Schenley Park demonstration, will be a pleasant one. Those who have been actively engaged in getting it up are Magistrate C. E. Succop, Chairman; W. C. Bernardi, Secretary; John Peter Schneider, Treasurer of the General Committee, and John J. Freund, August Bodenhagen and Charles H. Geottler, of the Collection Committee.

How the Southside Will Celebrate.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth the children of the Southside schools will meet at the Birmingham School on South Fourteenth street. The young folks will march to the place selected for the morning exercises, at South Twenty-first and Carson streets. The following is the programme arranged:

"Star Spangled Banner," ...School chorus
"America," ...School chorus
Prayer ...Rev. J. A. Ballantyne
"Red, White and Blue," ...School chorus
Declaration of Independence ...James E. Flinn
Song ...School chorus
Oration ...Frank T. Gosser, Esq
Selection ...M. G. Frank Band

The place selected for the fireworks display in the evening is on the side of the hill at the head of South Eighteenth street, just above Pius street. The programme of pyrotechnics is very elaborate, containing descriptions of the 55 set pieces.

In the evening the residents of the hill wards will assemble at the new Central Park above the upper Bedford basin. A programme of speeches and music has been prepared, also some fireworks. The park will be formally opened for the use of the people in the vicinity.

Police stations all over the city will be decorated with flags.

The Allegheny postoffice will be open on July 4 from 7 A. M. to 12 M., with the exception of the money order and registry offices, which will be closed all day. The carriers will make one delivery in the morning. Carnegie Library and City Hall offices will be closed all day.

All the people who have received invitations to sing at the Fourth of July celebration at Schenley Park, and who have not been given grand stand tickets, will receive them from the secretary of the May Festival Chorus on the morning of the Fourth.

CRESSON FILLING UP.

Pittsburgers at the Hotel and in Cottages—Some Notable Guests Domiciled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CRESSON SPRINGS, July 2.—The hotel has been very quiet during the week, but the travel-wearied guests who arrived late Saturday found it none the less pleasant for that. The temperature has been cool enough to render the wood fires both cheerful and comfortable. An unusually large number of season guests have arrived. The following Pittsburgers are now in the hotel: Mr. and Mrs. Genson, child and nurse; Mr. H. S. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Pinet, Mr. John Evans and wife, Mr. E. C. Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cobert, Mr. E. W. Huville, Jr., and Mr. A. M. Murdoch.

Among the guests from other cities are Mr. C. A. Spreckles, the well-known sugar man, and family; Judge Russel Houston, Louisville, Ky., attorney of Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Mrs. Houston; Mrs. John Joice and family, of Columbus, Ohio, and Prof. and Mrs. Gallatin and family, of New York City.

Mrs. D. E. Park, of Washington, to whose courtesy Cresson owed President Harrison's visit last year, is confined to her cottage with a neuralgic attack. Her daughter, Mrs. Fred Leech, and family, will occupy the cottage with her this summer.

Mr. Park Painter and family are "moving in" to their summer residence, and will soon be comfortably settled.

Mr. W. R. Tompson, the ex-banker, of Pittsburg, with his family; also Mr. John Moorehead and family, Mr. A. C. Bakewell and family, Mr. H. Darlington and family and Hon. B. F. Jones and family are all to occupy the railroad company's cottages this year. Mr. Frank Darlington has taken the Schoonmaker cottage and Mr. Charles Donelly the Jones cottage.

VEAZY'S SUCCESSOR.

Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Lincoln Is Likely to Be the Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Detroit in August next there will be a lively scramble for the office of Commander in Chief. This office is now held by an official of the Harrison administration, General Veazy, of Vermont, one of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. It is quite likely that Commander Veazy's successor will also be an administration man, in the person of Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Colonel Lincoln is Post Commander of the Department of the Potomac and his friends have received assurances indicating that he is far ahead in the race. Among his competitors will be Governor Hovey, of Indiana; General Hurst, of Ohio, and candidates from California, Wisconsin and perhaps other States.

Colonel Lincoln is very popular with the soldier organizations all over the country, and as Deputy Commissioner of Pensions has made hosts of friends. Washington City will make a determined effort to secure the location of next year's encampment at the Capital, and the probability of the success of the movement is a strong point in Colonel Lincoln's favor. President Harrison also is no doubt willing to see his friends on guard in readiness for 1892.

WHITE SLAVERY IN CHICAGO.

The Humane Society Declares War on the Padrone System.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Illinois Humane Society has undertaken to uproot the padrone system in this city. The officers claim to have discovered that a large number of children from Italy—some bought, others kidnaped—are being brought into this city, and farmed out to men who send them out to beg. In some cases, it is claimed, these infants are dosed with drugs in order to give them the appearance of sickness which is often an important factor in a successful plea.

PRESIDENTAL POSTMASTERS.

Clement Russell Named For Massillon, O., and Several in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President to-day appointed Clement Russell postmaster at Massillon, O., vice F. R. Shepley.

The President also appointed the following named Pennsylvania postmasters, among others, at offices which were recently raised to the Presidental class: John C. Hilbert, Lansdowne; William A. McDermit, Bellwood; Theodore A. Beck, Hughesville, and William S. Wilson, Mechanicsville.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Prince Dolgoroukoff.

Prince Dolgoroukoff, recently Governor of Moscow, died in Paris Wednesday night. Prince Dolgoroukoff was, until recently, the Czar's intimate and confidential friend, and represented the Czar with pomp and pageantry. Moscow had always been known as a city where the Hebrews were better treated than in any of the other large cities of the Russian Empire, and to the Hebrews, it has been announced, Prince Dolgoroukoff turned for financial aid. The Hebrews, in return for the kind treatment they received, poured many roubles into the coffers of Prince Dolgoroukoff. These free gifts from the Hebrews were followed by loans, and it transpired in February last that the vice-regal court of Moscow, presided over by Prince Dolgoroukoff, was overwhelmed with debt to the wealthy Hebrews of Moscow and elsewhere. Affairs seem to have reached a climax, when, owing possibly to his leniency, due to the fact that he owed the Hebrews so much money, Prince Dolgoroukoff, instead of exercising severity against the Hebrews, allowed them to construct a bath near the Cathedral of Moscow. The Czar's indignation at this action on the part of this confidential friend is said to have been boundless, and some time later explanations were demanded. These explanations do not seem to have satisfied the Czar, for soon Prince Dolgoroukoff was relieved of his duties, and the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, was appointed Governor of Moscow. The latter died practically in exile.

Captain Ira H. Owen.

Captain Ira H. Owen, one of the best known vessel owners on the great lakes, died in his home at Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, yesterday morning, aged 62. At the time of his death, Captain Owen was the Treasurer and Superintendent of the Escanaba and Lake Michigan Transportation Company; General Manager and Treasurer of the Owen Line Steamers, and President of the Delta Transportation Line. Mr. Owen was, also, President of the Escanaba Towing and Wrecking Company.

The Steamer Boston Sinks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MCKEESPORT, July 2.—The steamer Boston, one of the oldest passenger boats in this vicinity, owned by Captain W. B. Harrison, sprung a leak and sunk about 11 o'clock last night, while lying at the Market street wharf, and to-day it is half under water. The Boston was and has been used for years on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. She will be raised at once and will be docked.

Obituary Notes.

LEVI CULLOM, who died at Morton, Pa., Tuesday, was one of the oldest men in the State. He lacked only four months of 97 years.

COLONEL JOHN MILTON KENT, of Waynesburg, died yesterday at the residence of his son, James M. Kent, 75 Isabella street, Allegheny.

PROF. PALKIR, the Redemptorist Father, who has devoted his life for the past 25 years to nursing the lepers of Dutch Guiana, has died of leprosy.

GEORGE W. SHANK, proprietor of the Washington House in Chambersburg, and one of the leading hotel men of the Cumberland Valley, died Tuesday evening.

JOHN L. HAYES, a close friend of Simon Cameron, with whom he learned printing in Philadelphia early in this century, died at Mt. Jackson, near New Castle, yesterday in his 90th year.

CAPTAIN JAIRUS BAKER, of Chester, who died a few days ago aged 78, was said to be the first man who organized the steam tug service in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He was at one time the owner of several guano islands, and was also a sugar refiner. He was the father of George and Nellie Coup, well-known circus performers.

DAVID ST. CLAIR, one of the best known young men in Braddock, and oldest son of J. D. St. Clair, Superintendent of the blowing department of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, died yesterday morning. He was 28 years of age, and apparently had a bright future before him in the manufacturing world.

ANECDOTES OF MEN

Who Have Assisted More or Less Prominently in Making History—Also of a Pennsylvania Woman Who Was Courageous—War and Peace.

"Did you ever hear of Captain Duckworth, of Bloomfield, Ia?" asked an Iowa man who had come to town to see the diplomatic corps, talking to a Chicago *Tribune* man. "He was the man who stood in Fort Donelson when the fight was hottest and said: 'Come on, boys!' There was another man who went out from here to the war. In fact, several went out, but the one I am telling you about, his name was Scoles. He came back home on a furlough, and, as he did not know what a furlough was, he strolled about town until after its expiration. There were certain men in the community—I suppose they were in every community—whose business seemed to be compelling everybody except themselves to go out and fight the rebels. They waited on Scoles and asked him if he hadn't better return to the army. He didn't give them any satisfaction, and they organized a party to ride him on a rail. It happened that the very night on which the ride was to take place Captain Duckworth came home on a furlough. He knew Scoles, and knew he had been a good soldier. He knew that Scoles didn't mean to desert. When the rail-riders had assembled and were about to go after Scoles, Captain Duckworth appeared and made a speech. It was a funny sort of speech. There were ten men in the party. Duckworth addressed each one personally, and his language was not parliamentary by a long shot. When he was through he told them if they had any objection to anything he said he was prepared to settle it with them singly or collectively. There were no objections, and Scoles didn't ride the rail.

"That is not all. When the war was over Scoles concluded to keep it up so far as he and the ten 'good men' who had wanted to give him a ride were concerned. Scoles wasn't a very strong man, so he concluded to whip the ten one by one as he felt able. He began, and it took him ten years to finish the job. Some of the men were pretty hard to handle, but Scoles always landed his opponent. It is the opinion of some of the old settlers that Captain Duckworth had told Scoles that if he failed in any one case that he (Duckworth) would lick Scoles. I think Scoles got sick of his bargain, but he hung to it like a man. But he was the happiest looking fellow when he had whipped his last man that I ever saw. I do not think, though, that Scoles would enlist again to save this country if he knew he would get the whole of it in a lump as a present."

Use for the War-Whoop.

A good story is told on Charlie Brown, a well-known young business man of Lake View. Last summer he spent his vacation of six weeks in the woods of Northern Wisconsin, says the Chicago *Globe*, hunting, fishing and having a good time generally. He was provided with an Indian guide, who, among other accomplishments, taught him to yell the far-famed Indian war-whoop with all the native intonations, and with a fierceness that bid soon to make him excel his teacher. As his vacation was nearing its end word that his wife was ill caused Mr. Brown to start for Chicago without further delay. When he arrived he found his better half in bed, and so sick that she needed almost constant attention.

He at once concluded that he would attend to her himself, and so had a bed moved into the parlor adjoining his wife's sick room. About 11 o'clock he retired, keeping the lamp near his bed, and soon sank into a slumber, which was interrupted with hunting, fishing, Indian guides and war-whoops. He was taking lessons again, and from out his throat came the awful sounds his teacher had taught him so well.

It had three distinct effects: To set his wife to screaming; to wake himself up and to paralyze a burglar who was just in the act of going through his pockets.

Of the party the burglar was probably the most frightened, for he, as soon as he recovered himself at all, jumped through the open window four or five feet distant, to the ground below, fully ten feet, scrambled over the fence, tripped up over the railing surrounding the grass-plot in front of the house and ran down the street like a startled deer.

And Mr. Brown was after him—that is, he followed as soon as possible, and reached the street in time to see the burglar look around, catch sight of him on the steps and, with a scream, pull out his revolver, fire it off in the air and disappear in an alley.

First Come First Served.

This incident, produced by the New York *World*, is related in the "History of Macomb County," Michigan: Jacob Crawford had located in Ray township. Shortly afterward a land speculator appeared at his house, and made no secret of his plan to secure the very land to which Mr. Crawford thought he had a prior claim.

"'First come, first served,' you know, is the rule of the Land Office," said the man.

The stranger spent the night at Mr. Crawford's cabin. After he had retired the pioneer said to his wife, "I've got to go to the land office at Detroit and get ahead o' that feller."

"You can't do it" said his wife. "He's got a smart pony, an' all you've got is your oxen."

"But I'll start to-night, and I'll beat him—on foot, too."

He set out at once and made good progress until he sprained his ankle. But he cut two saplings with his sheath knife, and using them as crutches proceeded.

When within six miles of Detroit, he heard a horseman coming. He concealed himself in the bushes until the horse and rider, who proved to be the land speculator, passed. To his satisfaction he noticed the man ride up to a tavern and dismount.

Crawford passed around the house unnoticed and pushed rapidly on to Detroit. He reached the land office, made his claim, paid over his money, received his certificate and was leaving when the speculator entered.

"You here!" he demanded in surprise.

"Yes, I'm here," the settler returned drily. "It's 'first come, first served,' you know."

Not Exactly Fish Stories.

Major Tom Towles, secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, is a great fisherman. On one of his numerous camping trips to the headwaters of the Gasconade, says the St. Louis *Republic*, a young woman appeared at camp with an enormous watermelon.

"Want to sell yo' melon?" the Major said, kindly.

"Ugh-humph," said the girl.

"How much do you want for it?"

"Wal, about two bits."

The Major paid the money and took the melon. The girl, however, stood still, and looking intently at the coin, turned it over and over in her hand.

"What's the mattah, sis?" said the Major; "ain't it good."

"Dunno," replied the girl. "It's the first money I ever had in my own hand."

On another occasion the Major went foraging for chickens. He found a small cabin, with a fever-and-ague victim in the doorway. The yard was almost a sea of filthy green water and the man appeared to have had all the diseases in the medical books. The Major succeeded in buying half a dozen chickens at two prices, and then said:

"I say, old fellow, why don't you dreen yo' yard?"

The Missourian took down an old shotgun, came close to the Major, and replied: "Mister, that's my business. If I want to die with fever 'n' ager, 'taint none o' your concern. This yard's mine, an' if you don't like it, git off 'n it."

The Major got off.

A Courageous Woman.

In the year 1705, John Harris and his wife, an English woman by birth, settled upon the bank of the Susquehanna river, at a place afterward known as "Harris Ferry"—now Harrisburg, says the *Youths' Companion*. There he carried on a trade with the Indians, great numbers of whom were in the neighborhood.

On one occasion, Mrs. Harris sent her servant in the cellar for something. The girl lighted a candle, and carrying it in her hand, without placing it in a candlestick, disappeared down the stairway. She returned in a short time with the desired article, but without the light.

"Where did you leave the candle?" Mrs. Harris inquired.

"It is in the cellar, standing in a barrel of sand," the girl replied.

"Merciful goodness," ejaculated Mrs. Harris, hastening down the stairs. There, sure enough, was the candle, standing erect, in an open barrel of gunpowder, its feeble flame throwing a circle of light around it.

Walking boldly up to the barrel the brave woman deliberately placed her hand beneath and around the burning candle, and lifting it carefully from its dangerous position, carried it up the stairs.

A Live Enough Farmer.

Cleveland Leader.]

Hon. H. C. Wheeler, who was nominated at Des Moines, Ia., yesterday for Governor, owns and cultivates 6,000 acres of land. He is a wide-awake business man, and will poll an immense vote among the farmers.

CHAUTAUQUA'S ASSEMBLY.

An Interesting Lecture on the Northwest and the Ordinance of 1787.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHAUTAUQUA, July 2.—The second day of the Chautauqua Assembly was ushered in with lightning and a heavy rainstorm, but closed with a beautiful sunset. The morning exercises opened with a delightful organ recital by Prof. J. V. Flagler, of Auburn, N. Y., in the amphitheater. It was more properly speaking a lecture recital, and covered the lives and works of the great composers, Bach, Handel and Haydn, with illustrations on the organ of some of their masterpieces. Prof. Flagler entertained his audience most charmingly and showed himself not only a finished organist, but also a fine lecturer.

In the afternoon, in the Hall of Philosophy, Prof. Woodburn, of Indiana State University, gave an intensely interesting and instructive lecture on "The Northwest and the Ordinance of 1787." This is a continuation to the series of lectures on American history, and is being eagerly followed by not a few teachers and students, for a Chautauqua gentleman has offered a nice prize for the scholar in the lecture series who shall pass the best examination in the course.

Eager Race for the Prize.

Of course there is much emulation among Chautauquans to capture the prize, the first of the kind ever offered here, and as a consequence the study of American history has never before received so much attention from the dwellers in "the Summer City."

Prof. Woodburn's lecture was a most clear account of the ordinance of 1787. He showed how the United States got possession of the Northwest Territory, that portion lying west of the Mississippi river, north of the Ohio river and south of the great lakes. Through Wolfe's victory at Quebec the English secured it from France, and later the diplomacy of Adams, Franklin and Jay included it within the boundaries of the Union.

The speaker cited authorities to show that this piece of legislation of 1787 should rank next to the Declaration of Independence, and he regarded as the one of the most important events since the landing of the Pilgrims.

The Great Influence It Exerts.

It exerted so tremendous an influence upon the Union and nationality that its effects are seen even to this day in election of the Presidents of the Republican party from the same territory, namely, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes and Harrison. By this ordinance the Ohio territory was guaranteed free soil forever, for neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude were to exist there. Next religious liberty was guaranteed. Religion, morality and education were to be encouraged forever; and lastly, civil liberty, such as free speech, the habeas corpus act, etc., were guaranteed. It also contained the American bill of rights, from which the first eight amendments to the Constitution were afterward taken.

Prof. Woodburn then showed how important this act was by making a comparison with contiguous States not having the benefits of its provisions. He cited Kentucky and Ohio, both States of the same area, and showed how Ohio had three times as many people as Kentucky, according to the census of 1880; five times as much wealth; three times as many colleges, and six times as much money spent in public schools, all owing to the influence of free labor, free soil, free men and free schools.

Great Soldiers Furnished by It.

Not only did this land, covered by the ordinance of 1787, give the list of Presidents to the country above cited, but it furnished the great war leaders—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, as well as Chase.

At 5 o'clock the C. L. S. C. Round Table was organized and began its sessions. This evening at 8 o'clock Mrs. Charles Waldro Richards, of Buffalo, the elocutionist, gave a pleasant entertainment of select readings in the amphitheater. She was assisted by Mrs. Jennie Hall Wade, of Brooklyn, the charming little ballad singer, who used to entertain Mr. Beecher's congregation with her good singing. Her rendition of "Chargeless" was an exceedingly fine effort.

Every train and boat brings scores of new arrivals, and already Chautauqua is beginning to fairly hum with activity and life. The opening of the colleges and teachers' retreat takes place Saturday, and already the indications are that the attendance will be very large.

THE NEGRO'S DESTINY.

Relative Decrease of Colored Population Shown by the Eleventh Census.

Hasty generalizations concerning the future numerical strength of the negro in this country, based on his proportionate high birth rate, and the misleading reports of the census of 1870, have done more than anything else to render the negro problem a question for political manipulation. Only two years ago the presiding officer of a political convention declared that at no distant future the negro population would reach 50,000,000. The crudity of statements such as this, which can be used so disastrously for political purposes, is shown by General Francis A. Walker in the July *Forum*, in an article sketching the future of the negro, based on the statistics of the race back to 1808, when the slave trade was abolished. At that time, or from the census of 1810, the negro numbered 700,000, or 19 per cent of the entire population. In the recent census he is but 11.9 of the entire population, or, while the white population has increased sixteen fold, the negro has increased but ten fold. The proportion of death rates between blacks and whites in the large cities is against the blacks. In New Orleans the death rate for whites was 25.57; blacks, 36. In St. Louis, whites, 18.19; blacks 33.78.

To recapitulate, the negro in 1790 was one-fifth the population; in 1800, but one-sixth; in 1860, one-seventh; in 1890, less than one-eighth. Industrial reasons and natural tendencies are draining him off toward the low lands of the Gulf of Mexico, and there his greatest rate of increase will be felt, which in the nature of things will be constantly decreasing in its relation to the total population. Facts such as these indicate that the negro problem will become less and less rather than more and more a political problem, and that the solution may reasonably be left to the operation of physiological and economic laws.

CHILDREN TO TAKE A PART.

The National Youth's World's Fair Association Formed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The National Youth's World's Fair Association has been organized in this city under the auspices of the American Society of Patriotic Knowledge, and all children from infancy up to 18 years are eligible to membership. One of the principal features of the organization will be a patriotic congress of American youth during the World's Fair, authority for which is already obtained from President Bonney, of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary. Children are asked to send their names to the Secretary, Rev. Frederick Bliss, 323 and 325 Dearborn street, dated on the Fourth of July, so that their certificate of membership can be dated on that patriotic anniversary. The cost is but 10 cents. All information sent with the certificate.

Work on the Mines and Mining Building was begun to-day. Final arrangements for the meeting of the European Commission at the Gilsey House, New York, Wednesday, were made this morning. Promoter General Handy left for Washington this morning.

SOCIAL CHATTER.

MRS. MARY TEMPLE BAYARD, daughter of ex-Auditor General Temple, who resides at Waynesburg, was in the city yesterday. The lady is a Philadelphia newspaper writer of considerable prominence.

THE sixth annual picnic of the Good Will Lodge No. 105, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will be given at Rock Point Saturday, July 18.

ANOTHER excellent and well-patronized concert was given at Highland Park last evening by the Duquesne Traction Company.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment was held last evening in the lecture room of the United Presbyterian Church, Forty-fourth street.

MISS MAE LILLIAN PORTS and Mr. George H. Prager were married at Grace Methodist Protestant Church, Sharpsburg, last evening.

MISS MARION CRAWFORD GALLAHER spent the day at Cresson yesterday, as she will do each Thursday during the summer months.

MISS FRANCES FOSTER, sister of Bishop Randolph Foster, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. A. D. Douthett, of Craig street, East End.

MISS EDA WEISS and Mr. Thomas A. Hogan were married yesterday in St. Steven's Church, Hazelwood.

THE Second Presbyterian Church Sunday School picnicked at Aliquippa yesterday.

THE second of the Guenther concerts was given last evening at Silver Lake Grove.

THE Wylie Avenue Presbyterian Church held a picnic at Idlewild yesterday.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Women are employed as hodcarriers in Austria and get 20 cents per day for it.

—In the interior of South America chocolate, cocoanuts and eggs are used as currency.

—Double-decked street cars have been introduced in Washington and seem to work all right.

—A strange monster unearthed in Chicago by Eugene Field is called a Padiwhack. It has eyes in its sides.

—Frank Smeltzer, of Van Buren, Ark., has a strawberry patch of 85 acres. He employs 600 hands to pick the berries.

—London uses 4½ gallons of water per head for extinguishing fires, or 8,500 gallons per fire, and the estimated loss upon each is £40.

—The census returns show that the population of New Zealand, exclusive of Maories, numbers 619,000, an increase of 40,000 since 1886.

—The casualty record of the English foot ball season just over shows 12 cases of death "directly attributable to injuries received in matches."

—Charges and fees paid by the late Dr. Magee to pass from the Episcopate of Peterborough to the Archiepiscopate of York amounted to $3,500.

—A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which, an hour or two before a clock runs down, the word "Wind" will appear at an opening in the dial.

—His Majesty of Greece has the smallest income of any sovereign, viz., £52,000, and this includes £4,000 each allowed him by Great Britain, Russia and France.

—In Memphis, Tenn., the other day three white women were locked up to save them from imaginary medical students who, they supposed, wanted to dissect them.

—A bear that had been caught in a trap near Shepherd, Mich., last week managed to extricate itself by eating off one of its feet, which it left as a memento of its visit.

—The custom of distributing costly souvenirs among the dancers at cotillons has been abandoned in Paris. Ladies are given bouquets and gentlemen buttonhole ornaments.

—An exchange says: Texas has a Hogg for Governor, a Pig for Judge, a Lamb for Senator, a Durham for Representative and a Buffalo for Sheriff. Texas is a great stock State.

—The Quadruple Delivery Machine Company, just being floated in England, offers for a penny your weight, a box of sweets and an insurance policy. The latter, which is for £25, lasts for 21 days.

—A prominent church in West Philadelphia displayed the sign outside its doors on Sunday, much to the amusement of passers-by: "We do not close our doors in hot weather. Always cool."

—The city of Jacksonville, Fla., protects catfish in the river as scavengers. It is a $5 fine to catch one of them, and the fish seem to know it. The river is full of them, and they vary in size from a baby to a 200-pound man.

—Railroad officials estimate the potato crop of Southern California at 22,500 carloads. In the four counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and San Diego these would net the growers at present prices about $3,000,000.

—A tramp detected at Port Jervis, N. Y., in the act of attaching to the trucks of a railroad car a novel contrivance for stealing a ride, volunteered the information that, seated on the contrivance, he had journeyed over 1,500 miles.

—When the Scotch-Irish congress opened in Louisville, Ky., some time ago, there were on the platform 11 college professors, five editors, four Supreme Court Judges, 15 distinguished divines and no end of great bankers and merchants.

—A notice in the window of a postoffice in Georgia reads: "When you Kum for Yore Male hav Pashuns Know Shootin around the Postoffise duren busneis ours by oarder of the Postmaster his sine and Seal Chickens bot on Kommission."

—The societies for the protection of animals in Sweden, Norway and Denmark have petitioned the Queen of Italy to exert her influence in protecting the Northern birds which migrate to Italy in winter and are killed there in vast numbers.

—A 5-year-old boy fell into deep water from a bridge in Seattle, Wash., and it was 25 minutes before men brought him to the surface with grappling irons. He was rolled over a barrel, and at the end of two hours was pronounced out of danger.

—Herbert Spencer, writing to Dr. Janes, of the Brooklyn Ethical Society, observes: "In my earlier days I constantly made the foolish supposition that conclusive proofs would change beliefs. But experience has long since dissipated my faith in men's rationality."

—A loving couple from the rural districts of Moose river went to Bangor the other day and got married. After the nuptial knot had been tied they made a tour of the town in the electric cars, took in a view of the shops, and at a 99-cent store invested in a baby carriage, their only purchase.

—The German East African Company has a big scheme on its hands if the report is correct that it has decided to spend $15,000,000 in building a railroad from Tanga to Karagwe. Tanga is a little seaport about 50 miles northwest of Zanzibar, and Karagwe is distant from the starting point about 625 miles.

—Blacksmith Ripper, of Iglau, Moravia, had attempted suicide several times and been interfered with; so he constructed a box like a clock case, seven feet high, the door of which could be fastened with a padlock inside. Then he put a strong hook in the top board, entered, locked the door, and comfortably hanged himself inside. He is dead.

—The perspective view of the "transportation building" to be erected on the World's Columbian Exposition grounds is in itself a study. Here in this long, low immense structure will be ranged exhibits of every known development in the science of transportation. From the least pretentious street car model to those of literal palaces on land and water there will be shown the accumulated skill of the age in everything pertaining to rapid and safe transit.

—The man who gives as he goes along is not likely to die a Crœsus. An Indianapolis paper says: "Owing to the generosity which characterized his whole life, Senator McDonald died a comparatively poor man. The firm of McDonald & Butler has been the most prosperous in this city for years and McDonald's income from his law practice has not been less than $25,000 a year for the past ten years. He did not possess the faculty of refusing any service to a friend, and the result was that he was frequently called upon to pay security debts, and much that he made was expended in this way. His property in this city is worth only about $35,000, consisting of real estate which yields a fair rental."

PLUCKED FROM PUCK.

"How was it that both principals were killed in that last French duel?"

"They fought with American toy pistols."

The Rev. Mr. Princeton—So, this is heaven? Then I suppose all those little children I see playing about the golden streets were baptized before they died?

Gabriel—No; not all of them.

The Rev. Mr. Princeton—Then let me out! This place is not orthodox enough for me!

Sweet girl graduate (to train boy)—Is this book good?

Boy—No; bad.

S. G. G.—Then I'll take it.

Mr. Peterkin—Oh, I like to sit by you, Miss Bell.

Miss Bell (who is exclusive)—And so do I.

Mr. Peterkin (puzzled for the moment)—But—er—how's that?

Miss Bell—I like to sit by myself.

"Lord Cheapsides looked terribly depressed when I met him this morning."

"Yes; I loaned him one of my clean shirts before he discovered that it opened at the back."

When he was a youth he studied with vim,
A learned A. M. to be;
And now let us take a peep at him:
A village P. M. is he!

"I suppose most of our ministers will go abroad as usual this summer."

"I suppose so. They are all more or less at sea now."

"Bridget, this chair is covered with dust."

"Yessum. Nobody 's sat in it lately."

The woman who begins life as a young man's darling often ends it as an old man's slave.

If there were any "sermons in the stones" of New York's pavements they would probably preach of the heavenly rest that the street-rippers deny them on earth.