THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1891. 65,000,000 of free people such a golden air as no millions ever breathed before.

We have lived but a day for a hundred years in the life of a people is a day, and an influence is felt to the ends of the earth. We have spoken the voice of freedom so loudly, and with such power that no tyrant is safe in christendom. The potentates and scholars of Europe think lightly of us in vain. Our example is thrilling the humble homes and rocking the haughty thrones of other lands. We are contagious. Our thoughts and ways and inventions go as far as the wind and waves go. Our benificent teachings have sent liberty, creeping like morning sunshine, round the world. Our democratic institutions are making despotism ridiculous, and our cheap products are settling the land question in England and Ireland. We need no standing army to protect us from Socialism. We need no secret espionage to save the Government from the hands of traitors. We have a public opinion, which strikes the offenders against law and order with more powerful effect than the sword of tyranny. No other Government offers so many blessings to its children. No other Government has so ennobled man; so elevated women; so inspired the young men and woman with heroism and ambition: so helped them in theiratins of life; so guarded the freedom of conscience; so made citizenship glorious by the expansion of intelligence; so smoothed the road of life, and given to all an equal chance for happiness and homes.

A patriotic devotion to such a Government of the such as government in the such as government and contents of the such as the such as government and contents of the such as the such as government and contents of the such as the such as government and contents of the such as the such as government and contents of the such as the such as government and contents of the such as governments and homes.

given to all an equal chance for happiness and homes.

A patriotic devotion to such a Government is one of the noblest impulses of the human heart. A patriotism that believes the glory of a nation lies not alone in the extent of its territory, in its multiplying millions of money and population, but rather that it lies in the majority of the intellect, in the height and depth and purity of the moral nature of its people. The vital life of the Republic is the spirit—the moral and intellectual preemineuce—of its citizens. This spirit gave to the little peninsula of Greece, to the city of Rome and to the British Isles the supremacy of the world and made them great gateways of human progress.

It Is a History of Victory.

This spirit erected and maintained our free government in surpassing grandeur. It has made the history of our flag a history of victory and of honor. It has made it the bright empliem of liberty and law, of justice and authority. It has made it represent all that is best and most glorious in human government. It alone can continue to float our flag in triumph and in peace. It alone can preserve its stars, the stars of glory, and its stripes, the stripes of honor. To this end patriotism calls imperiously that the government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth.

Mr. Burleigh next introduced Colonel W.

Here you have another lawyer. When his in condition few can equal him in speed making. I have good reason to believe he in condition now, for he left the platform tew moments ago and has just returned.

Mr. Moore, after laughingly denying the

assertion, said:

Some young friends of mine have told me this is an age of realism and they say these simple celebrations of the Fourth are but nonsense. But on investigation I have found that realism means the abandonment of all goodness, and a nation on the realistic plan is on the verge of the grave. But I also found that our country is not such.

Glad He Was Not a Realist.

I congratulate you that you are not rea ists, that you do not look with indifference

Colonel Moore then poked fun at the Americans who wished to be Englishmen in appearance and talk, and ridiculed them in such a manner that laughter was frequently provoked. In referring to these he said:

The most infinitesimal part of askunk, the rottenest part of a log or the dirtiest cur is better than one of these.

He is loaded with too many accomplish-ments for me to fool with, and as all the clouds have been swept away but one, I in-troduce Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith made a humorous speech, and

one that won considerable applause. The doxology was sung, and the morning exer-cises were concluded.

SCENES OF FORMER DAYS.

in Old Pittsburger Tells of a Trip to Phil-

"I received rather an interesting letter

rom an old Pittsburger the other day,'

said a well-known citizen yesterday. "He is now a resident of Florida, and is at pres-

ent laid up with a sore leg, caused by an

old wound received in the late unpleasant

ness, and will not be out for ten weeks or

luck at present. Not having been

The people there are all poor and very

selfish, so that he has to look elsewhere fo

assistance. Having nothing to do he wrote

me of a trip he made when a boy that can not be duplicated to-day. It is as follows:

"'When I was a boy steamboating was almost in its infancy. My uncle was a merchant in Louisville, Ky., and had occasion to visit Philadelphia to buy goods. We left Louisville on a boat commanded

left Louisville on a boat commanded by Captain William Forsythe, in after years known by all river-men. The vessel was a side-wheeler with one engine and geared in the center of the shaft. The trip up was slow and tedious, stopping every now and then for the hands to cut wood for fuel. The machinery broke once and caused several days' delay while it was being remained. Stors would be made

was being repaired. Stops would be made at little stores for provisions. We finally reached Beaver Shoals. The water was very low and the boat got aground. We also ran out of wood, and the hands had to

also ran out of wood, and the hands had to carry a supply from the shore, wading through the water to reach the boat. "Two deck hands did something that made the captain mad and he threw them over-board. They sued the captain for an attempt to kill. We were all held in Pittsburg

for 10 days as witnesses. Both sides had lawyers whose names have since become re-nowned. Judge McClure was the attorney

for Captain Forsythe and Col. Sam Black and Neal Darrow for the hands. The cap

tain gained the suit, proving that the water was only 12 or 14 inches deep for half a mile around the boat. The trip occupied about four and a half weeks. We stopped in a tavern on Smithfield street, near where the

Monongahela House now stands. We took a stage at Pittsburg to Hollidaysburg, via Greensburg and Johnstown. From there we went on a canal boat down the Juniata

to the Susquehanna to Columbia and from there to Philadelphia by stage coach. The goods purchased were shipped by canal to Hollidaysburg and from there by wagon to

Pittsburg, the canal west of the mountains not being finished. We went from Pitts

burg to Kittanning in a keel boat. There were no steamboats on the Allegheny

river at that time or on the Mon either.
"'We visited relatives at Kittanning

time

to work for some

is naturally out of

adelphia Before the Advent of Rail-

roads-Across the State by Canal and

D. Moore, saying:

This spirit erected and maintained

LESSONS IN LOYALTY

Taught by Many Eloquent.

Orators to Great Crowds

of Happy People

Taught by Many Eloquent.

Orators to Great Crowds

Orators to Great Crowds

of Happy People

Taught by Many Eloquent.

Sut the Fourth of July spirit has relation not only to the present, but to the future also. If we would continue to celebrate this anniversary day we must keep alive the spirit of 17%.

Wealth and luxury are apt to demoralize nations as they demoralize men. of Happy People

FILLING SCHENLEY PARK.

Over a Hundred Sweet Voices Join in Singing Praises of a Nation's Prosperity.

FAVORITE SPEAKERS CHEERED:

By an Open-Air Audience Standing Two-Hours to Listen to Oft-Told, but Ever-Pleasant Tales

THE GREAT GRAND STAND FILLED.

Speeches by the Mayer, John Dalzell, Supt. Luckey, Chanceller Holland, Dr. E. A. Wood, S. U. Trent and Broadax,

FITTING OPENING FOR THE GRAND CELEBRATION

Exercises at the grand stand in Schenley Park began at 11 o'clock vesterday morning and the programme was carried out in full. Other events of the day will be found on another page. The May Festival chorus spond in as full numbers as was expected but the best voices were there. about 100 strong, which made up for the missing ones. All the speakers on the programme appeared promptly. A crowd of 000 people clustered about the stand and s numbers were not diminished from opening until the close at First came a march by the Great Western Band. It was enlitled "Schenley Park." It was composed v Prof. B. Weis and dedicated to Mayor urley. An everture of American National s brought considerable applause, and then May Festival chorus sang the National

ped forward and said: LOW AMERICANS-We are on this propitious morning under the ital sky, in this beautiful park, the gift of ood woman, and under the benign inor of freedom, to celebrate in a befitting ner the anniversary of a great day, ver conditions we are to-day Americans to the representatives assembled and he loyal old bellman in the State House on that day gave the new-born nation the first note of freedom. We are here to-day to fulfill the prophecy of Adams, that this day will be commemorated as long as men live

Following this Mayor Gourley

He then introduced Rev. David Jones, who made the opening prayer, and asked hat the observance of the day might ever eve a blessing to the country and that the smile of the Almighty God might rest upon the community and nation. Follow ing this the chorus sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and Prof. George M. Sleeth re-cited the Declaration of Independence. Its familiar passages called forth loud ap-

ed "Stabat Mater," District Attorney Bur-leigh assumed his position as master of ceremonies, and introduced to an enthusi-astic crowd Congressman John Dalzell. He was greeted with cheers as he stepped out on the platform and began to speak. His address was as follows:

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress assed the resolutions which finally sepa-tied the American colonists from the other country. The Declaration of Indemother country. The Declaration of Independence was pronounced two days thereafter. And so it is nearly six score years since patriotic old John Adams, member of the Continental Congress, writing from Philadelphia to his wife in Boston, used these memorable words: "The second day of July, 178, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by successive generations as the great anniversury festival. It ought to be commemorated by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with point and pride; with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore." we meet to-day in God's own temple.

We meet to-day in God's own temple, breath the unpillared arch, in the summer smalline, midst the trees, and to the music of anning waters in proof that John Adams was a prophet indeed. Here are the games, sports, bondires and illuminations that testify the glad joy of a great and prosperous people in the realization of the biessings of civil and religious liberty. Whose heart does not swell with gratitude to-day, whose lips are dumb of thanksgiving, whose nature does not warm with enthusiasm, when he sees above him the starry banner of his giorious country, meaning as it does, the rious country, meaning as it does, the

our colonial fathers were heirs to English ation of Right. They had all the numiments of individual freedom won in all the centuries of Saxon conflict and of English history. And had there been no encroachment of practice or theory we might to-day have been British subjects instead of free American citizens. But, thank God, our stakers cared not for theory when it saled. of conformity to practice. They wanted not sentiment, but facts. And so, for the theory that in the Divine economy some are lords, ome dankes, some princes, they substituted be sober fact that all men are created free ad equal.

As Wonderful as a Dream

This was the first step in the new epoch of the civilization that has followed. How pregnant, my countrymen, of results? The century and more that has followed the Declaration of Independence has written for us a story that rivals the dreams of the Utopians of an earlier day. For the first-time in the world's history the people, acknowledged as the source of sovereignty, govern themselves under a constitution which the greatest of living Englishmen has clared to be "the most wonderful work er struck off at a given time by the brain nd purpose of man."

In the enjoyment of liberty regulated by we have made rapid strides in moral and

In the enjoyment of noerly regulated by law we have made rapid strides in moral and material advancement. Provision has been made for the education of all. Honest labor meets its fair reward. Merit everywhere finds recognition. The avenues to piace and power are open alike to the lottlest and the humblest. Peace and good order precail. Law reigns. Manufactures and the arts flourish. The fertile fields of a continent have been turned toward the smilght, and the desert lins been made to blossom as the rose. Civilization has marched across prairie, plain and mountain, planting the church and the schoolhouse, rounding cities, building railroads, carrying the reign of law, so that our flag to-day symbolizes the national authority from Eastern to Western ocean. From three millions we have become sixty-five millions of people. We are the wealthlest people on the face of the globe. No other nation enjoys such credit as ours.

the globe. No other nation enjoys such credit as ours.

I am not boasting, I am only stating sober facts. They are facts, however, that give us a right to boast. One merit, and the great merit of this 4th of July festival is that it merit of this 4th of July festival is that it

Wealth and luxury are apt to demoralize nations as they demoralize men.

A successful government of the people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent individuals. It pertains to every American, therefore, to see to it that he faithfully and conscientiously performs the duties of cflizenship. In the midst of our glorying we must not lose sight of the fact that grave social and political problems lie in our pathway. Their proper solution will tax the highest statesmanship, the deepest philosophy, the most intelligent thought. Every loyal citizen should feel that the responsibility of their solution rests with him, and should act accordingly. Let us then to-day, proud of our past, thankful for our present, light anew from the altar of patriotism the torch that shall light us in the future along the pathway that leads to the sturdy virtues and the correct principles that have made us great and shall make us yet greater.

Clarence Burleigh Springs a Pun.

Clarence Burleigh Springs a Pun. The chorus sang "Hail Columbia," after which Mr. Burleigh said: "The schoolmaster is everywhere needed in this great country, and we are lucky to have one with us to-day. Let me introduce to you Superintendent George J. Luckey, of the public schools." The pun was applauded, and then Mr. Luckey made a brief speech. He

said:

It is possible for a monarchy to exist long after its people have ceased to love it, but not so a republic. It is the individual appreciation of freedom's blessings that preserves our Government. This feeling is developed in our youth. I cannot say that I see the relation between shooting crackers and patriotism, but it is there all the same and each youngster as he pops his little explosives in the street is learning a lesson of love for his country whose prosperity he celebrates.

The speaker concluded with the story of a The speaker concluded with the story of a boy whom he once asked who were the greatest five Americans. The little fellow replied: "George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant and the Fourth of July." The band then played an overture from "William Tell," which excited a round of

"William Tell," which excited a round of applause from the nudience.

Mr. Burleigh then said: "The next speaker who will address you is a Chancellor. For my part I do not know what a Chancellor is. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D.D., Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania."

Chancellor Holland spoke as follows:

Chancellor Holland spoke as follows:

Fillow Citizens—For the purpose of filuminating the darkened understanding of my friend, Mr. Burleigh, as well as to convey to your minds a bit of useful information, permit me to say that a Chancellor, according to the etymology of the word, is "the chief clerk." The term has a somewhat varied significance, according to the functions of the person who bears the title. In my case I may be permitted to say that I hold the title under the charter of the Western University, as the equivalent of the name "president." I hope Mr. Burleigh now understands the matter.

Chancellor Holland Charges Robbert.

Chancellor Holland Charges Robbery. Before I go a step further, fellow citizens I have a powerful confession to make to you. Last night, when I seated myself to prepare for the present occasion, I opened a volume of the published correspondence of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and one of the signers of the United States, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and chose as the text of my speech the passage which my honored friend, Mr. Dalzell, quoted at the outset of his oration. I feel that I have been robbed of one of the best thunderboits I had in my quiver. But I suppose I must make the best of the situation.

the best of the situation.

As we reflect upon these words of President Adams, we cannot fall to be impressed with the thought that he was possessed of a quality of mind surpassing mere Yankee shrewdness. He was gifted with prophetic instinct. He had risen to the heights of vision, which is given only to the poets and seers of mankind to tread. And I have been led to consider what was the character, not only of the author of these words, but of only of the author of these words, but of those associated with him in the memorable transaction we are to-day met to celebrate in the very way he foresaw more than a hundred years ago. In studying the character of these men we are impressed by the fact that they were in the highest sense patriots. Whatever other noble traits of mind and heart they may have possessed, they were actuated by the spirit of the most exalted patriotism. Patriotism has been variously defined. There have been those who have degraded it in their thought to simple adhesion to the dictates and tenets

variously defined. There have been those who have degraded it in their thought to simple adhesion to the dictates and tenets of a party. It has been regarded by some as a modification of that sentiment which we sometimes speak of as "love at home." But true patriotism is more than the attachment which a man feels for the spot in which he was born, and in which the lines of his lite have been cast. If we retain the time-honored definition of patriotism as "love of country," we must construct the latter word in a wider than the mere geographical sense. The patriot is not merely a man who is attached to the place in which he lives, but who loves those associated with him as the inhabitants of the same place. The patriot is a man who loves his fellow citizens, who is devoted to their welfare, whose purpose is to defend and promote their well-being and their honor, and to preserve for them in order to this end all institutions and agencies capable of being employed as instruments of good to the people, and of destroying and putting out of the path everything that militates against mational honor and wellare. The thought of benevolence, self-sacrificing devotion and inexorable loyalty to the principles of truth and of justice enters into the conception of true patriotism.

Not Statesmen for Revenue Only

Not Statesmen for Revenue Only.

Tested in the light of these statements we discover that the men of 1776 were in the highest sense patriots. ments we discover that the men of 1776 were in the highest sense patriots. No man can read the private correspondence and public utterances of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence without feeling they were actuated by the loftiest sentiments of devotion to their fellow men and by a most unselfish spirit. They were not statesmen "for revenue only." The interest they took in public affairs was not founded upon the desire to secure the honors and the emoluments of public office, or legislative concessions which would put wealth into their pockets. When they resolved to utter the Declaration of Independence they staked in the act, as they well knew, "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." In the correspondence of President Adams is a letter he wrote to Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, in which he gives an account of his early connection with the Revolutionary movement. He says: "When I went home to my family in May, 1770, from the town meeting in Boston, which was the first I had ever attended, and where I had been chosen in my absence, without any solicitation, one of their representatives, I said to my wife: I have accepted a seat in the House of Representatives, and thereby have consented to

absence, without any solicitation, one of their representatives, I said to my wife: I have accepted a seat in the House of Representatives, and thereby have consented to my own ruin, to your ruin and the ruin of our children. I give you this warning, that you may prepare your mind for your fate.' She burst into tears, but histantly cried out in a transport of magnaninnity: 'Well, I am willing in this cause to run all risks with you, and be ruined with you, if you are ruined.' 'See Such were the men and women of the Revolution, and it is well for us to keep the memory of their lives and deeds green in our hearts forever. They were actuated by no low or sordid spirit. The movement they initiated, which led to the birth of a mighty nation, was a revolt against blind selfishness, political greed and cruel injustice. They knew they were right, and with the same spirit which bore up the martyrs in an earlier age, they prepared themselves for the struggle through which they went, and through which the God of eternal justice and truth brought them at last to victory and peace.

Fellow citizens, true patriotism in its last

and peace.

Fellow citizens, true patriotism in its last Fellow citizens, true patriotism in its last analysis is founded upon an appreciation of the principles of righteoussess. That man is in the best sense, whether in time of peace or of war, a patriot who has learned the meaning of that Golden Rule, which He who was more than man has laid down for the guidance of us all, and who does unto others as He would that they should do unto Him.

Following "Red, White and Blue" by the chorus came the address of Dr. E. A. Wood. In introducing him, Mr. Burleigh remarked that the audience would now have the pleasure of hearing the originator of "Ground-Hog Day" and a member of a profession whose whole object was to keep people ill. Dr. Wood spoke as follows:

Dr. E. A. Wood Inspires Patriotism.

our growth, with our advantages and the legitimate sources of our pride.

On this one day in the year we bury strifes, sink all differences, banish all enmities, and grasping each other by the hand and looking each other in the eye, glory together in the fact that we are Americans. To-day we are only all brethren of one family, fellow countrymen of Washington and Lincoln.

But the Fourth of July spirit has relation not only to the present, but to the future also. If we would continue to celebrate this anniversary day we must keep alive the spirit of 1776.

Wealth and luxury are apt to demoralize nations as they demoralize men.

A successful government of the people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people. A virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent people implies a virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent people implies virtuous and intelligent people im

thing more is needed, and that something is race superiority.

The people of the grandest nation should themselves be the grandest race. We have a superior government; are we a superior race? Indeed it is a question of whether or not we are a race. It has been charged that we are a nation without nationality,—that we lack that characteristic, that homogenity which stamps itself on the people of a nation and marks them as a peculiar and distinct race of people. That, while there is an Italian race, a French race, Irish race, and so on through the nations of Europe, there is no American race.

Americans for America.

Americans for America. This charge is largely true, and as a truth we should give it heed, for it is pregnant with influence over the fate of this country. No other race but a home-born and a home

with influence over the fate of this country. No other race but a home-borh and a home-bred race, with a large preponderance of native blood, can ever love and care for this country. We must have a nationality for our nation, or the nation must perish. We not only want america for American, but we want Americans for American. We want a home-born, home-bred race, with at least a preponderance of native blood mixed with the best blood of foreign races.

As things are now drifting, with the disproportionate influx of foreign blood, under our present system of unrestricted immigration the old native American stock is being bred out of existence. Foreign races come here faster than they can be assimilated, and our race is lost in them. We invite to our shores foreign prejudice, ignorance, superstition, politics, manners, and customs, and foreign flags; and worst of all, we invite all races, and some of them very bad races, to come here and mix with our race, and then we stupidly and shamelessly endure the taunt that we are mongrels with the blood of all races commingiling in our veins. History is repeating itself; the Indian went down before the tidal wave of European invasion, and the old native American stock is slowly and sadly but surely following toward the same inevitable destiny. If unrestricted immigration continues, in less than a half century the pure native American will be as scarce as the wild Indian who once roamed over these hills their lord and master.

Suffering From Too Much Immigration. We have heard the cry, perhaps applauded it, that this country is the asylum for the oppressed of all lands. This saying and its twin brother, viz: all men are equal, has done more to injure the United States than

twin brother, viz: all men are equal, has done more to injure the United States than all other causes combined. This country the asylum for the oppressed of all lands! However wise may have been the policy in the past the time has come when unrestricted immigration should be branded as a crime, dangerous to our Government, destructive to our home institutions and fatal to the development and establishment of a native American race. We must make immigration elective, and America herself must cast the vote.

Asylum for the oppressed of all lands! Nations take advantage of this our maudlin philanthropy, by dumping on our snores the offscourings of Europe, Asia and Africa. The asylum for the oppressed of all lands! How about the oppressed in our own land? How about the oppressed in our own land? How about the American mechanic and laborer, driven from their toil by imported cheap labor hired at starvation wages by that insatiable bondmaster, the corporationist? Organized Capital and Contract Labortwin partners, born in crime and nursed in despair! Wealth and Poverty—the toads and lice which mensoe a land fairer than the Egypt of the Nile.

All my countrymen, it won't do! We possess a fair country, we have built a fair nation, we maintain it, and hope to perpetuate it, for what? Not for our posterity, but for the vagabonds and lazzaroni of Europe.

Much attention has been paid in this country to the breeding of fine horses,

the vagabonds and lazzaroni of Europe.

Much attention has been paid in this country to the breeding of fine horses, with the result that the American trotter is noted and prized the world over for his beauty, his speed, his endurance and his lion-hearted courage. The dumb horse shows what the American environment may do towards building a race of animals. Suppose that our horse-breeders were to proclaim that this country is the asylum for the broken-down lacks of Europe; suppose that these breeders were to imitate our Government does with human beings, meet the rag-tag and bob-tails as they land at our scaports, welcome them and pilot them to the green pastures where graze and romp the thoroughbreds and the American trotter—how long would it be until our breed of horses would become serubs?

Fellow citizens, our Government is pursuing that very line of policy to-day, and the result is inevitable—our race must be scrubs.

Let Us Better Our Own Race. Love of race, like charity, should begin at home. Let us pay a little regard to our race as we have to our nation. Let us better our own race at whatever cost, at any sacrifice, and let other races take care of themselves. It was the practice of this policy that made ancient Greece what she was—that bred men and women so strong and fair that they walked the earth like gods and goddesses; it was by ignoring the policy that she lost her nationality and her grand mee. To-day high Olympus is tenantless, the dust of the priestess lies prone on the crumbling shrine, hostile armies trample her sacred soil, and the modern Greek is without home, country or ambition. It was her system of caring for her own race that made, Rome the mistress of the world and that led her eagles and her cross into every land and sea. It was by crossing her patrician blood with plebeian—that of her own slaves and that of the Goth and Vandal—that she lost her supremacy and gave the

slaves and that of the Goth and Vandal—
that she lost her supremacy and gave the
world the Dark Ages. The superiority of
the Anglo-Saxon race was from the admixture of the best blood of three grand races—
the Saxon, the Norman and the Briton—bred
in and in for, generations, until the English
people and their descendants are among the
leaders of the world.

The United States fing floats over every
public school house in this Commonwealth,
That is one object lesson, and a commendable step toward a return of old-fashioned
patriotism. But while our fing, like a memory and a mentor, floats over the roof let
there be another lesson taught in the rooms
below: let there be written on the walls of
our school houses what should be the slogan
of this Republic—America for Americans,
and Americans for American.

The band played a selection from the

The band played a selection from the "Beggar Student," and Mr. Burleigh introduced S. U. Trent as follows: We will now hear a lawyer, which reminds me of a story concerning them. There were two Irishmen walking along a country road one time, and they came to a cemetery. They observed a small tombstone, on which was the inscription: "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." One of the Irishmen said: "Be gob, they have put two men into that hole." With this story I present S. U. Trent, Ess.

Mr. Trent's speech was as follows :

The Story of a Sacred Day. "The day of our nation's birth is still sa cred in the affections of our citizens. The founding of our Republic is not only one of the greatest events in human annals, but one of the highest blessings ever vouchsafed to man. It stands now the incarnation of the idea of which men dreamed, and for which brave hearts suffered and fought from the days of Leonidas to Washington and Lincoln. And to-day the fortunate children of the Republic do well to recount the glory which has been won; the blessings which have been received. To define the questions now touching its progress and welfare, and to point to the high destiny and grave responsibilities to which they are called as its citizens:

meaning of that Golden Rule, which He who was more than man has laid down for the guidance of us all, and who does unto others as He would that they should do unto Him.

Following "Red, White and Blue" by the chorus came the address of Dr. E. A. Wood. In introducing him, Mr. Burleigh remarked that the audience would now have the pleasure of hearing the originator of "Ground-Hog Day" and a member of a profession whose whole object was to keep people ill. Dr. Wood spoke as follows:

Dr. E. A. Wood Inspires Patriotism.

Amid the pagoantry and general joy of "We visited relatives at Kittanning. They operated a furnace and afterward built a rolling mill. It was a wild country then, Pittsburg being a small village. New York was a small city, and everybody in the West bought supplies in Philadelphia. My grandfather was with General Braddock when he was killed at Braddocks Field. My people were in Pengerlyania for a for days. ple were in Pennsylvania for a few days at least. Signed: 'Stick in the Mud or Old Reb.'

D. B. CALDWELL.'" WRECKING OF WILLS.

ONLY TWO BROKEN THE PAST YEAR.

How Testamentary Laws Differ in a Number

MATTERS OF DOWER AND COURTESY

and the increase of contests during the last year or two in Pennsylvania, has inclined some people to think a remedy might be devised. One by which a testator might make and file his own will before death is wanted, and in case it was not attacked within a given time, henceforward be free from contest. The opinion by one who has had much to do with the matter for many years, though, i that the law in Pennsylvania is ample to regulate for the best interests of all concerned. It is argued that in cases where the fathers have eaten sour grapes or the mothers, either, for that matter-children who suffer from the results, and whose teeth are on edge, should not be made the victims of parents' sins, but as stated above, the matured legal opinion of this State seems to be that no improvement can be suggested. The reasons assigned are that, if a contestant cannot show good cause for contention he is charged with the costs, and if he can show it he is entitled to remedy, which would not be the case were the suggested writing testamentary allowed to stand in course of a given time without contest, as there are many cases in which one who had good reasons for contest mightbe prevented from making it within the

Satisfactory for Sixty Years. Our law has been in force in its present shape for 60 years, and is claimed to have. given very satisfactory results, and only within the past two years have contests been frequent. The risk of having a heavy bill of costs in case of failure is considered generally sufficient to prevent abuse. During all of Judge Hawkins long term of service he has set aside but four wills, and Judge Over has done the same in but two cases, from which it would seem that nearly all the decedents of this county in the last 20 years were of sound mind and just intentions and that ties of blood have generally been of sufficient strength to compel them to do right. Our laws against perpetuities have also been in force so long, and with such beneficial results, as to influence the minds of testators generally to do justice. The act of April 26, 1855, which given very satisfactory results, and only

specified time.

ists, that you do not look with indifference on this day. This is a day of patriotism and memory and one when we embrace our brethren, all men, black and white, rich and poor, young and old, at iast, thank God. For these wildlands, beautiful flags and banners, and forests we are thankful, but its not its physical magnificence that we most admire, but its liberty and schools of knowledge and independence. O what a heritage, and how shall I inoite you to the duty devolving on you, for this land has become yours by the blood, lives and tears that were shed. Even 28 years ago the last roll of musketry and roar of cannon told that this flag shall never be dishonored or the land divided. If there be any unbeliever or sceptic, any man whose One of the Best of Provision

been saved.

The Wills Probated in a Year. The number of wills admitted to probatfrom the June term, 1890, to the June term ness, and will not be out for ten weeks or of 1891 is 611. The number of appeals from more. The poor fellow seems to be in hard probate during that time is 15, or less than probate during that time is 15, or less than one in 41, and in two of these cases the Orphans' Court Judges sustained the appeals and their judgment has been acquiesced in. In another an issue has been awarded and the fourth has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The appeals from probate were in the cases of the estates of R. H. McKeever, Mathias Engstelter, John Scott, John P. Kirchner, Dorothea Maurer, Owen Clark, James Corrigan, P. G. Herman, Harvy Lafferty, Christena Moegle, Francis Torrence, S. A. Wilson, R. C. Henderson, John McCrea and William Tomer. Of these, those of R. H. McKeever and John Scott have been set aside. An issue has been awarded in that of Harvy Lafferty, and the controversy in the case of the contest of S. A. Wilson's will has been the contest of S. A. Wilson's will has been appealed to the Supreme Court. One of these cases set aside caused much comment among the acquaintances of the testator,

While the law of testaments is very nearly the same in all material matters in all of our 44 States, yet as to the matter of dower and courtesy there are many deviations. In some States people of 12, females, and 14, males, can make wills and in others they are required to be of full age. In some also marriage revokes a woman's will, while in others she is regarded as having all the power of a femme sole. power of a femme sole.

In Colorado dower and courtesy are not recognized, but the survivor is entitled to half of the estate. In Delaware grants to

Allegheny County's Record of Sustained Appeals a Small One.

of the States.

The frequency with which wills have been contested of late years in some States,

fluence the minds of testators generally to do justice. The act of April 26, 1855, which requires a bequest or devise to a charitable or religious use to have been made a month before the decease of the testator, and to be witnessed by two creditable and at the time disinterested witnesses, has done much to prevent litigation. In some States this kind of bequest must be made a year before the decease of the *stator to be valid, and doubtless most legates think this provision is still better than our 30-day one.

The provision that the intent of the testa-tor shall be effectuated, if just and lawful, is also a good one, and it is pretty generally the same in all the States. This generally the same in all the States. This enables an ignorant person to make a good and valid will if so disposed. Our law seems to take about as good care of the beneficiaries as is possible. It might be suggested that an alographic will should have subscribing witnesses to make assurance doubly sure. Such a will is one written and signed by the testator himself without witnesses. Under our law the two witnesses required to A medley by the band was given, and law the two witnesses. Under our law the two witnesses required to prove such will need not be subscribing witnesses. It is sufficient for legal purand an editor, and said:

poses that they prove the testator's signa-ture. The great controversy over the fa-mous "bond of friendship" case, which thousands of people will remember, proves that there is room for improvement in this respect. Though most people believed William McCully to have executed the in-strument, and that the decision in Clark's favor was just, yet all will agree that had there been two or three signatures of repu-table people to that paper, much trouble and many thousands of dollars would have been saved.

A statement of the work of the Orphans Court during the past year made by Cyrus S. Gray throws light on the subject and shows that notwithstanding we appear to have had a considerable amount of litigation, though, as above stated, it appears to be still on the increase, yet in reality there has been but very little comparatively.

and it was pretty generally agreed that the last disposition was the correct one without reference to law.

While the law of testaments is very

How the Law Reads Elsewhere

religious corporations must be made a year before the testator's death. In the District of Columbia male infants of 14 and female infants of 12 may devise personality. Bequests to charitable and religious uses must be made 30 days previous to the death of the testator. In Florida nun-cupative wills must be witnessed by three people and they must have been asked to witness. No they must have been asked to witness. No testimony is worth anything after six months. Idaho recognizes neither dower nor courtesy, but husband and wife are heir to each other. Neither does Indiana, but each is entitled to one-third of the estate and the wife to \$500 personality in addition. The husband is supposed to be able to support himself without it. With the excep ion of the \$500 in personality Iowa's regulation is the same. Kansas gives the surviving wife or husband everything if there be no children—subject to debts that may be owing. If to one-third of the estate and the wife to \$500 personality in addition. The husband is supposed to be able to support himself without it. With the excep ion of the \$500 in personality Iowa's regulation is the same. Kansas gives the surviving wife or husband everything if there be no children—subject to debts that may be owing. If there are children, either husband or wife takes half.

In Louisiana a testator is allowed a privilege which does not seem to be mentioned elsewhere. In the Pelican State a testator may make what is termed a "mystic" testament. It must be written and signed by the testator or by



ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO EMPEROR WILLIAM. another in his presence, and at his dictation. Then the testator must present it to a notary public, and it must be closed and sealed in the presence of seven witnesses. The testator must then declare in their presence and that of the notary that the paper contains his will. If he cannot sign his name he cannot probate this kind of a will, unless he show that the disability to write occurred since making the will.

Western States on the Matter.

Western States on the Matter.

Michigan allows no courtesy, but does

A CHILDISH ESCAPADE.

Pass as a Married Pair.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., July 4.-Craw

ing train for Danville, Ill., and sent word

that they were married. Although the

children are so well known, and their fool-

sh and inexcusable action has almost crazed

AGAINST THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

The British Fear England Will Be Flooded

With American Printed Books,

LONDON, July 4.-The Post regrets the

oss of valuable time in the omission of Parliament to pass an act in reprisal for the

RUSSIAN CREDIT IMPAIRED

Rumors of a Failure and Poor Crop Pros

pects Injure Their Securities.

LONDON, July 4 .- A serious fall in Rus

sian securities took place yesterday on the London Stock Exchange, on the Berlin

Bourse and on the Paris Bourse. This fall

was due to reports of bad crop prospects in

Russia and to the unconfirmed rumor of the failure of an important Russian bank.

The price of roubles and the rate of exchange also fell considerably. It is ex-

pected that Russia will require more

THE VATICAN DISTURBED.

The Decision on the Cahensley Sche

Reached After Deliberation.

ROME, July 4.—The comments of the

American press on the Cahensley scheme of National bishops, etc., in America, made a

The Pope had several prolonged confer-

enees with Cardinals Rampolla and Simeoni in regard to the matter before coming to the decision already noted in these dispatches.

The Standard Dramatic Company will be

again at Harris' Theater this week, as their

performance of the "Two Orphans" last

week met with such liberal patronage

that Harris, Britton & Dean re-en

gaged the company. This week they will

gaged the company. This week they will appear in a new comedy drama entitled "Fair Play." The plot is one which excites the interest of an audience all through the performance and the dialogue never lags, but is sparkling and is full of pungent sayings. A number of clever specialties will

ings. A number of clever specialties wil be introduced, and from the meritoriou work of the Standard Dramatic Company

it is fair to presume that they will give an artistic and pleasing performance this week.

The finest bathing in the world is at Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Atlantic

City. That every person may enjoy a dir in old ocean, the Pennsylvania Railroad

has arranged to run a special excursion to the seashore on July 9 at the rate of \$10 for

profound impression at the Vatican.

American copyright act. It says:

living languages in America.

heir relatives.

oung People, on Being Refused a Lice

THE STRIKE'S SECRETS

A Philosophical Labor Leader's Views of the Late Failure.

WHY IT COULDN'T BE SUCCESSFUL

The Time Poorly Chosen and Too Little Financial Help in Sight.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED

Michigan allows no courtesy, but does a dower. Minnesota does not recognized dower or courtesy, but gives the survivor a life estate. In Mississippi and Montana no witnesses are necessary to an olographic will. In New Mexico husband and wife ure treated by the law as partners. In New York the widow is allowed dower, but the widower is not allowed courtesy. Texas does not recognize dower or courtesy, and either male or female may cut the surviving partner out. In general the laws of all the States regarding manner of probate, and the admission and proof of foreign wills are substantially the same.

The objection raised to allowing a testator to probate his own will is that the law regards the one on which it passes to be the last, and while a person may change his will to suit himself from time to time, make codicils change his favorites, etc., every day if he like, it would entail much trouble were he to probate it and then prove as fickle-minded as some 'testators have been known to be. A philosophical labor leader of an analytcal mind yesterday summed up the situation and from the wreck of the late strike. derived some grim satisfaction. He says the utter collapse of the carpenters' strike will eventually make its union effective, or else it will cease to exist at all, and the latter contingency he does not admit. He refused to allow himself to be quoted, as he said he didn't want a lot of men maddened by defeat running after him until they had had time to recognize the soundness of his osition. In the first place, he stated that of the 1574 men who went out on a strike 1427 were still out on Thursday. Neither Gompers nor McGuire accomplished anything worth talking of, as \$8,700 a week were necessary to support the movement and all it received in nine weeks was \$8,000 from the backing of the first named and \$3,700 from the latter. The war could not: mendacity will never be complete until ordsville is greatly stirred up over the bad be prosecuted without money and last Monbreak made by a couple of her young people yesterday. Allison Dodd, aged 18, and day the Exchequer was exhausted and sur-z Legations are published. The "damage" a render became a necessity. Miss Mary Quinlan, aged 15, took the morn-

The Insufficient Funds at Hand.

At the beginning of the strike the carpenfrom that place by wire to their parents ters unions had only \$16,000 in their treasury, though their membership is 80,000. parents had bitterly opposed the match, they concluded to make the best of a bad Even this \$16,000 was not applicable, as it composed the insurance fund and in a membership of 80,000 such fund is drawn upon weekly. This \$16,000 could not be legally used if a desire to use it had they concluded to make the best of a bad business, and when the young folks returned in the evening they were tendered a reception at the home of the bride's father, Thomas Quinlan, a wealthy contractor.

The silly young people told everyone that they were married until to-day, when it was discovered that they had been refused a license in Illinois and were not married at all. The young people still maintain that they were married, but cannot give the name of the minister or show the proper papers. The authorities at Danville deny issuing them a license, and the affair has caused a great scandal here, where both the existed in the entire organization. Now individual local union treasuries are scooped dry of both defense and insurance funds. Outside support amounted to very lit-tle and the strikers lived as they could and are each out \$200 or \$320,000 altogether. Flint Glass Blowers' Union No. 4 gave \$100 individ-ually, and the Amalgamated Association

of the National Flint Glass Blowers' Assoof the National Fint Glass Blowers Asso-ciation, as they wanted to borrow \$20,000 from it, and couldn't get it without giving land security, and then the associa-tion only offered to lend \$5,000. The carpenters spurned the offers, both first and second, as \$5,000 was of no use and as to the larger amount, if they use and as to the larger amount, if they could have had it on the terms demanded, it could have been rejected as the same might be had at any bank with funds to loan. The strikers did not want the publicity, such a transaction would give or they would have gone to the banks regularly. They did not want the world to know that the fight must American copyright act. It says:

All concerned in printing and allied trades will watch the results this autumn and winter with anxiety. If they find the country flooded with works of English authors printed in America, perhaps flaccid public opinion will be stiffened up to decisive action in the next session. It is worthy of note that Germany and Spain are not mentioned in President Harrison's proclamation, though both German and Spanish are living languages in America. e made on credit.

No Help From the National Union. "The carpenters' unions claim to have 80,000 members. An assessment of 25 cents a head was made four weeks ago. This ought to have yielded \$20,000, but not a cent came from the National Union. The cent came from the National Union. The result of it all is that the carpenters are badly whipped and more or less demoralized, but I take considerable comfort out of the situation, as I believe the defeat will ultimately benefit them, and the disastrous result of the present movement has been or will be a lesson to lebor generally on the will be a lesson to labor generally on the

"You ask me what I would have done? Well in the first place I would not have allowed a strike until the men were able to make a long fight, if necessary mainly on their own resources. They had a right, of course, to expect material had a right, of course, to expect material as well as moral support from their guild, and also in extremity from other organizations, but this should always be considered as a last resort. Then I would not allow factions. The strikers split, while the Builders' Exchange presented a solid front, and further, the striking carpenters did not have overly much sympathy from sister unions. Then the strikers should have calculated the desperate chances against them in such a battle. Builders who had taken contracts long before should have been expected to make a Builders who had taken contracts long be-fore should have been expected to make a desperate resistance, for the success of the movement meant their ruin. I couldn't cry for some of them, but I recognize their right to every advantage they could get in such a

struggle.
The Time Not Well Chosen. "Any man of intelligence knew that the

time was illy chosen. Money had been scarce for six months and trade drooping for eight months. Again, the strike of one class of building Again, the strike of one class of building mechanics for eight hours, while another class necessarily employed on the same work was willing to work nine, verged on stupidity. Suppose a contractor had 20 or 30 bricklayers at work and the carpenters quit an hour before them on a day when joists were to be put up or window frames set, do you suppose a contractor would want those 20 or 30 bricklayers standing around idle an hour waiting on the carpenters, the wages of the former running? If ters, the wages of the former running? If common cause had been made in this matter the carpenters' position would have been greatly strengthened.

'These things should all have been considered and the expenters should have had

sidered, and the carpenters should have had sidered, and the carpenters should have had a treasury sufficient to support them during a long war. Take the flint glass workers, for instance, with \$120,000 in their treasury. If they strike they can do so with little fear of the consequence, should the contest be prolonged. They can go into their fishing camps and live cheaply, and enjoy themselves without apprehension. As long as a man is well fed and is not feeding on credit he can enjoy a vacation."

OUTLAWRY IN CHINA.

Cause and Effect of the Riots Reported From the Flowery Kingdom,

DANGER FOR AMERICANS.

In the Light of the New Orleans Affair Protection Is Dubious.

THE RECEPTION OF MISSIONARIES.

Opium's Part in the Efforts to Christianize the Celestials.

A LETTER FROM JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) The news from China is alarming. The

American fleet has been ordered to the open ports, and we have a dismal travesty of a naval force; the Admiral is doing what he can to protect our people. A letter written to me in the latter part of May by a distinguished American resident in China, says: "We are now in the midst of excitement and alarms. Riots to the right of us; riots to the left of us-at Yangchow, at Wuhn, at Nangking—and the population at Shanghai with difficulty kept down. The whole valley of the Yangtze is seething with excitement. The animosity is directed ostensibly against the Catholic missions, upon the old absurd stories of taking out babies' eyes, etc. Really, however, it is believed to be the result of secret societies aiming to overthrow the Government and the dynasty.

The stories from China, whether in the public prints or in private correspondence, may readily awaken concern. I read of decrees from Pekin directing "summary justice," and do not doubt the prevalence of an angry feeling among the Chinese. But the outbreak stories are to be accepted with reserve, as they sometimes seem essen-tial to a living interest in naval affairs and diplomacy. The smallest incident, a jostle, loud words, or a brick thrown into a mission house can easily become a "riot," especially with foreign navies, in a state of inertia, craving something to do, zealous to

A Nice Place for Big Damage

Then we have the sanguine foreigner, ever keen for "damages." The literature of some of the claims on record in the various Chinese mob can accomplish, the "precious property" it can destroy when engaged upon a consulate or a mission house, would, were the items in a "claim" made public, give a curious but, I am frank to say, erroneous idea of the sumptuous luxury which marks the life of the foreigner in the which marks the life of the foreigner in the East. When to these claims are added the sums of money that might have been made by an honest merchant had the mob not interfered, we can understand the temptations to welcome an outbreak and to ask for damages at the point of the naval

guns.

The Chinese authorities have done everything to restrain their people from riot and punish the malevolent. This being the case, and accepting the dogma laid down with so much clearness by Mr. Blaine in his cor-respondence with the Italian Minister, that e United States does not lives" of Italians who make this country their home, it is hard to see upon our American construction of international obliga-ions that we have any grievance with China. Missions have been looted and Consulates sacked, but I do not read that lives have been lost. Outrage has not risen to the terrible dignity of massacre, yet at one Consulate on the Yangtze exemplary damages have been paid, and in other places rioters have been beheaded. China, therefore, stands better toward the United

States than our county toward Italy. New Orleans Mob Leaders for Congress Italians were slain in New Orleans when under the protection of the laws, and the Italian Consul compelled to leave New Or-Italian Consul compelled to leave New Or-leans under circumstances which made his departure an indignity. I have not heard of indemnity, and as for punishment, the leaders of the mob will probably be in the next Congress. Americans in China will have the satisfaction of knowing from Mr. Blaine's dispatches that their lives are not insured. Logic, however, is not always at its best in diplomatic procedures, and as a matter of fact, so far as the guns of our poor navy have a carrying power they

be used to protect our countrymen on the

This unrest in China may be attributed, I think, to the unsettling of things which comes with a new sovereign, and especially after a regency. The peace which has prevailed since the suppression of the Taeping rebellion in 1865, and the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers, with the exception of the episode with France, may be attributed to the enlightened rule of the Prime Minister, Li Hung Chang.
This great statesman, whom General Grant
described to me as one of the four great
men he had met in his journeys the other three, Gambetta, Bismarek and Lord Beaconsfield—has been virtual ruler of China since 1871. To him we largely owe China's good relations with the outside world. It was his genius that brought his world. It was his genius that brought his country with honor out of its contest with France. He was friendly to the United States until friendship was rendered almost impossible by the wantonness of our action on the restriction bill—asking China to sign a treaty which she had herself proposed, and the without awaiting her aways treat. and then without awaiting her answer treat-ing her with the assumption that she did not mean to keep faith—and the foolish Russian intrigue into which we were drawn in our recognition of Corea as an autono mous and not a dependent power.

The restriction incident might have been explained. Time would have deprived it of lasting importance as the question at issue was an English shipping interest and one in which China has only a sentimental feeling. The Corean business, however, in which the American Government aided the hand of Russia in the Muscovite game for the Empire of Asia, is among those diplomatic problems which it is impossible to understand. It was the severest blow ever dealt-to American influence in China.

The Corean Affair is Inexcusable

In addition to the accession of the new Emperor, the advancing years of Li Hung Emperor, the advancing years of Li Hung Chang may affect current affairs. I fancy the Premier would have promptly brought peace to the valley of the Yangtze were years not telling upon him. Nor can we discern whether the influence that will take his place will be friendly or otherwise. The relations of China with foreign States cannot be abrogated. They must strengthen and advance. Any proposal to return to the statu quo before 1859 would be regarded as hostile by the powers. Since these relations must exist, since neither commerce nor civilization can permit their destruction, it is the policy of the foreign powers to strengthen them, and mit their destruction, it is the policy of the foreign powers to strengthen them, and American policy to strengthen China, and to view any interference with its independence as a peril to our just influence on the Pacific. When we speak of American interests in China, however, we practically mean the labors of missionaries. Our com-