THE OHIO G. A. R. ON PAPER.

Private Dalzell Says the Membership is Ex aggerated by 150 Per Cent. Private Dalzell has written a long cor munication to the New York Sun in which he declares that the payment of 20 cents per capita into the national fund for officer laries and expenses is eating the life out of the G. A. R. Speaking of Ohio's member

ship he says:
"On a paper basis of 50,000 members—and
we have no such real membership in Ohio, as we all right well know-we pay \$10,000 annually to headquarters. It is an enormous tax. We are nearly all very poor men. Not one in three whose names are enrolled ever pay their dues of \$1 a year into the posts. The rules and regulations of the G. A. R. re-quire that those who do not pay their dues for six months shall be suspended, and excuse us thereafter from paying per capita tax on them. Still our posts run along, pay their dues, leave them on the rolls, and they are counted erroneously in the picasant fiction of 50,000!

Authors.

Dignity of the Cook.

ormer!
"The health and happiness of the numan

Blased Views of Society.

"As a general thing society consider as

most genteel the employments that are the least useful and that it is more respectable

to do useless things than useful ones. The

truthfulness of these statements is attested

by the wretched food on our dining room tables and the useless rubbish in the parlor.

Society's unwritten laws are most curious.

It is considered vulgar to carry vegetables,

genteel to carry fruit; but where is the

who would announce colored females to me as 'ladies' and white ones as 'women.' Her classification was not a whit less ridiculous than our classification of daily pursuits. "Does an intelligent shoemaker cease to be a menial (so called) when he hangs out his

a menial (so caned) when he hangs out his shingle with the legend 'attorney at law?' Does the difference in occupation make the difference in the respectability of men? Was U. S. Grant, the tauner, inferior in manil-ness to U. S. Grant, the general? The dis-tinctions of society are artificial and gauge

tinctions of society are artificial and gauzy. Thousands spend their lives in trying to get into good society (so called) rather than to get into good occupations. Someone asks, 'Would you be willing that your daughter should marry a man in an inferior social position?' I answer, 'intelligence and ignorance rarely affiliate;' 'virtue and vice seldom clasp hands.' I would train my daughter to be an accomplished housekeeper and

The Training of Schools.

are counted erroneously in the pleasant fiction of 50,000!

"Our post got tired of this nuisance and went to dropping these delinquents. We were paying \$30 per capita tax on a fictitious membership of 150, when in truth we had hardly 50 in good standing—that is, who padd in their \$1 a year. So we dropped them and are still dropping delinquents, and our present real strength is about 40. These 40 we can count upon—they are G. A. R. men who ask no money, who are always present on meeting nights, and, in a word, the only kind of members that ought to be and hereafter will be counted by us.

"We want no others. Our report shall speak the truth. We will not impose upon comrades in other States with paper figures. "Other posts are doing the same. And while this process of weeding out is going on, every day it becomes more and more apparent—indeed, was a matter of common remark at Boston at the right of the line only made this more absurdely striking—that, though Ohio may once have had on her rolls 50,000 men in the Grand Army, and, though to-day we have yet living in the State, as shown by the census, 107,000 soldiers, still the G. A. R. of Ohio to-day does not number 20,000 members, and I know it."

THE WIDOW PENSIONED.

How Mr. Carnegie Enforced His Speech on the Gratefulness of Republics.

Inverness Courier.] In a speech delivered by Mr. Andrew Carnegle in Dundee last year he made reference to the different manner in which old soldiers are treated by America and Great Britain, his illusion being evoked by an announcement made some days previously that a survivor of the famous "Light Brigade" had just been admitted to an English workhouse. The reference led to Mr. Carnegie having his attention directed to the case of a Mrs Macewan, Edinburgh, widow of a Scotchman who fought in the American war, and who had not been pensioned. Having made some investigation, Mr. Carnegie entered into correspondence with the War Office of the United States, with the result shown in

CLUNY CASTLE, KINGUSSIE, N. B., July I, 1801.

My Dear Mrs. Maccwan:

I have much pleasure in informing you that your claim for pension has been allowed by the United States Government. Papers for you to sign will reach you in the course of a few days. You had better go with them to Mr. Wallace Bruce. United States Consul at Edinburgh, and he will see that you sign them properly. You will get hereafter about \$12 per month—say \$2.10s. Your first payment will be about \$22, as the pension begins from the date of your claim. September 3, 1850.

Had your husband fought saa private soldier for his own country, and broken down in health in consequence, he would probably have been allowed to die in a poorhouse, and you and your children would have been left uncared for. The United States keeps in comfort affit their days the private soldier and his widow. This is one of the many differences between a monarchy and a republic. The monarchy bestows great rewards upon the few, the republic upon all who serve it; one is the government of a class—the rich; the other the government of the poor—the people. With best wishes—I am, your truly. My Dear Mrs. Maccwan:

SAVED BY HARRISON. The President Commutes a Murderer's Sen

teuce to Imprisonment for Life,

ter to be an accomplished housekeeper and cook, as well as give her a good education, and instill into her mind the true dignity of labor, and when she married I would be confident that the man of her choice would marry a lady, though he only married a cook. ISPECIAL PELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20 .- The Presiden to-day commuted the sentence of Edward Belden, of Kansas, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst., for committing Commissioner Harris said in substance "There are two phases of educations in schools. One is addressed to the intellect nurder about a year ago in Guthrie, Okli oma Territory, to imprisonment for life. The President granted the commutation of and the other to the will. The latter we call moral training. The school is, when well

The President granted the commutation on the ground that Belden did not realize and had not the menial capacity to understand the enormity of his crime. The man is not considered insane, but the President concluded that he had good grounds to grant the petition for commutation.

The President was not so busy to-day, and Secretary Halford took quite a rest at his office in Cape May, where he spends his time before ten in the morning and after 4 in the afternoon. Some of the day was taken up in going over matters relative to the Indian troubles in the southern tier of the Territories. disciplined, the best training in civies, or citizenship, that exists to-day. The pupil is citizenship, that exists to-day. The pupil is taught how to behave, so as to combine with his fellows and produce a rational result. In order that the school may perform its work, there must be regularity, punctuality, silence and industry. These four semi-mechanical virtues are a sort of foundation on which the moral character is built, for by conforming to these requirements, the pupil learns self-control and gains just the habits needed to enable him to combine with his follow men in after life. the Territories.

needed to enable him to combine with his fellow-men in after life.

"We live in an age of machinery, and to get through the day we must be regular and punctual. The habit of quiet and prompt obedience to established order is the fundamental education for citizenship. The school trains the child to speak the truth. Every lesson is an exercise in accurate ASSISTING THE NEEDY. Two Weeks' Distributions by the Society for the Improvement of the Poor.

The Secretary of the Pittsburg Association Every lesson is an exercise in accurate statement and precise use of language. The pupil is related to his equals and to his superiors and learns how to behave toward for the Improvement of the Poor yesterday made the following report of work done during the past two weeks: Groceries diseach. Thus the American school, with its strict mechanical discipline, is a great sup-port to the State. Children educated in it form habits of order in public, and naturally tributed, 699 loaves bread, 234 pounds rice tributed, 659 loaves bread, 234 pounds rice, 239 pounds oatmeal, 282 bars soap. Number of new applicants, 4; families visited, 480; families aided, 211; persons included, 873; visits made to the poor, 112; situations obtained, 7; day's work obtained, 42; children placed in Sabbath school, 1; adults sent to County Home, 12; children sent to County Home, combine to secure order whenever they are shrown together under new conditions. Education and Crime.

"But we are told that although education is

bath school, I; adduts sent to County Home, 65.

12: children sent to County Home, 65.

Diet dispensary, 82 pints beef tea, 9 pints mutton broth, 424 pints milk, 63% pounds tea, 922 pounds sugar, 268 grocery orders, 325 increasing, yet crime is increasing; more-over, it is asserted that the schools furnish the great majority of our criminals. Take,

for example, the returns of the Detroit for example, the returns of the Detroit House of Correction for the first 25 years of its existence. There were about 40,000 committed, and it is recorded that 70 per cent of these were able to write; but when we learn that in the State of Michigan 95 per cent of the population over 10 years of age can write, we see that the illiterates have furnished eight times their quota of criminals. The alarmists who deal with historical statisfies and try to show that education is accompanied by an increase of crime, omit one of the terms of comparison—they omit the denominator of their fractions, so to speak. If 70 per cent of the criminals are furnished by 95 per cent of the population who can write, while 20 per cent of the criminals are furnished by the illiterate 5 per cent of the population, it is clear that the illiterate seem to have eight times the chance to get to juil.

Another interesting question relates to the kind of crimes that have increased in those States where education has become prevalent. In Massachusetts, for example, the criminals arrested in 1885 were four times as numerous as in 1850. Education had House of Correction for the first 25 years of

the criminals arrested in 1885 were

the criminals arrested in 1885 were four times as numerous as in 1850. Education had increased, but crime had increased faster. An inquiry was made into the character of crimes punished, when it was revealed that 18,000 arrests in 1885 were for drunkenness, while only 4,000 were arrested for this in 1850, meanwhile the crimes against person and property were comparatively few and had dropped in proportion."

At the meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America the following papers were read to day: "Penmanship in Public Schools," W. F. Lion, Detroit; "Shorthand Dictation," A. J. Barnes, St. Louis: "Advertising." E. P. Harris, Broeton, N. Y.; "Joint Stock Bookkeeping," J. A. Hiner, Staunton, Va.

Mr. Black's Weighty Arguments

Washington Post.) Hon. Chauncey F. Black has been safely delivered of an opinion on Pennsylvania's new election law. It is a corker and weighs several hundred pounds

This Quiet is Growing Mono Chicago Globe. 1 Isn't it about time Russell and the other

MRS. EWING ON LABOR. MUSIC FOR THE MASSES.

She Holds That a Good Cook Is a More Digtainment Draws a Big Crowd. nified Object Than a Society Idler-Com-Highland Park had many thousand people missioner Harris Delivers Another Lecng on the occasion of the initial of a series SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 of concerts which will continue throughou CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 20 .- This has been the week. Whatever can be said of the value very quiet day at Chautauqua. The great of the attraction, from the point of view bulk of the people here now are college stu-dents bent on study, and hence there is not of a theatrical manager, there is no doubt that the projectors of the entertainment, the Duquesne Traction Company, resped a that bustle and activity that characterizes the month of August, Prof. John Bach Mc-Master, the historian, has concluded his

the Duquesne Traction Company, reaped a goodly harvest of nickels if it carried three-fourths of the number of people present.

It is a departure from the usual order of things to find a company enterprising enough to provide free vocal concorts for the people, and if the colored singers who presented a number of solos, glees and plantation songs were received with applicate, it only emphasizes the statement already made, that citizens are ready to accept any species of entertainment which promises their amusement at a low cost and with little exertion. series of lectures, and will go straight to Bay Head, near Barnegat, New Jersey, where he will try to get out the third volume of his "History of the People of the United States" by October next, bringing the his-tory down to 1817. There will be two more volumes, bringing the story down to Lincoin's administrations. These the Professor

expects to get out within the next four Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, President of the Women's Club, arrived on the grounds to-day and formally opened her department this morning. The ladies are going to intro-

species of entertainment which product their amusement at a low cost and with little exertion.

The entertainment was given on the level ground, southwest of the reservoir. A temporary platform, flanked by a tent, accommodated the singers. From within the tent strains of music leaked out upon the air, but the sounds—already subdued—were heard only within a very circumseribed limit of their originating point.

Not a little amusement was caused by the circulation of a number of "dodgers" through the crowd. Several brisk young men passed around with "programmes," but an examination of these showed that the hustling agent of an opera company had seized the opportunity to advertise his attraction. The "dodgers" were eagerly read in the hope of fluding some clew to the entertainment furnished. The second Press concert will be given in the Allegheny Parks to-morrow evening. duce something new at Chautauqua. They propose to show upon the grounds here a "model home" for the average family of this country. The "home building" will be a model structure and will be furnished so as to accommodate a family of six and keep

to accommodate a family of six and keep them on a small income. Mrs. Emma Ewing will have supervision of the cooking, and proposes to illustrate practically how a family can live on splendid fare at \$1.50 a week per capita. The ladies mean business, and all the married men here are going to watch the experiment very closely.

This was the day's programme: At 2 P. N., United States Commissioner W. T. Harris lectured on "Manners and Morals in the Public Schools," before a large audience in the Hall of Philosophy. At 4 o'clock, in the same place, Prof. F. N. Thorpe, of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured on America's Constitutional history, his subject to-day being "The Beginnings of Government in America." At 5 P. M. Mrs. Emma Ewing, of the cooking school, gave a very spicy and even sensational talk to both men and women on the dignity of labor, and at 8 P. M. Prof. Cumnock, of Chicago, the elocutionist, entertained an audience in the amphitheater in "An Evening With Scottish Authors." It is positively settled that the first per formance of the "Fall of Pompeti" will take place Saturday next. It was intended to nave opened to-day, but the heavy rain of ast week stopped all work on the grounds, and it was absolutely impossible to get ready in time. Now, however, everything ready in time. Now, however, everything is in good shape, and there is no doubt about a splendid performance of this great work being given Saturday. Manager Barnheisel has worked night and day trying to get ready. The stage manager, Mr. Vincent, has been training his army of men and women to dance, march, sing, etc., and he has them in such shape that they will look like what they are supposed to be when the exhibition commences. The scenery for the city will be set up at once, and there is no doubt that the great city will look natural. All the men who work the pyrotechnical part of the show are on the ground, making their fireworks, and there will be over \$1.00 worth of them discharged at every performance. There will be different nights devoted to certain classes, such as G. A. R. night, Labor night, Freemssons' night, Oddfellows' night, German night, Irish night, American night, etc. Mrs. Ewing's subject was "Only a Cook," and was substantially as follows: "A literary woman not long since wrote thus: 'Flavor the kitchen with the parlor, instead of bringing the kitchen into the parlor.' Such talk is foolish. I don't understand how the flavor of a parlor is more inviting than the flavor of a parlor is more inviting than the odor of a kitchen and don't see how laboring in the kitchen is less dignified than lounging in the parlor. Is painting poor pictures and making poor music more dignified and refining than making good bread and coffeet. The woman who paints unnatural flowers on china or canvas for pounds unmelodious music may be a lady, but the woman who makes nutritious bread and delicious coffee is only a cook. But is not the latter doing infinitely nobler work than the former?

EVERYTHING IS going along prosperously for the performance of "As you Like It," on the lawn of the Hotel Kenmawr, Thursday night. The cast is full and the first rehearsa took place at the Bijou yesterday morning. As the people have nearly all played in the As the people have nearly all played in the piece before there is no difficulty in fitting each one into his or her proper place, and the result should be a well-rounded performance that will please the most critical. The cast, as selected, is as follows, with the names put in order selected by Shakespears when he made out the original "bill of the play:" The Banished Duke, Mr. Mack Charles; Frederick, Mr. Bankson: Amiens, Mr. Dalton; Jacquez, Mr. Charles Hagar: Le Beau and Sylvius, Mr. Fin Beynolds; Jacques de Boys, Mr. William Bellay; Orlando, Mr. Joseph Haworth; Adam, Mr. Valter Osmond; Tuchstone, Mr. James Cooper; Corin, J. K. Mortimer; William, Mr. John Denman; Rosalind, Miss Rose Coghlan; Celia, Miss Marle Burress; Phwbe, Miss Carrie Wayne; Audrey, Miss Adele Dossert. Messrs. Kuhn, of the Kenmawr, will entertain Miss Coghlan there, she having telegraphed her acceptance of the invitation. "The health and happiness of the human race depends more largely upon the proper preparation of food than upon alf other things combined. Is not the cook who makes good bread and salads and dainty dishes in as respectable a profession as the doctor who dresses ulcers and amputates limbs, or the dentist who extracts dead teeth and inserts rubber gums? The trend of public opinion seems to be against the dignity of labor. Are not the joints enlarged by honest toil deemed vulgar, while the fingers broken by baseball are accepted as tokens of gentility? Is it not considered more genteel to make cake than to make bread? Is it not universally believed to be more respectable to crochet tidies and mats and other useless things than to knit stockings and make trousers? Is it not thought to be more high-toned to thump a piano than pound a washboard?

Blased Views of Society.

Social Chatter. Miss Nellie Rellive is visiting at Cort-land, N. Y.

Ms. AND Mss. E. A. Gropp, and children are at Bemus Point, Chautauqua. Dr. T. L. Hazzard and a party of friends have gone to the coast of New Jersey.

A Pionte was held yesterday at Idlewood by the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny. THE Centenary M. E. Church and the Lib-erty Street M. E. Church will be neighborly with each other and go to Idlewood together Thursday for a picnic.

THE Detroit Club, General Alexander Hays Post No. 3, will enjoy an evening on the Mayflower to-morrow. Music and dancing will be part of the programme.

Miss Agnes Dickson returned yesterday morning from her trip to London. Mrs. Win Sewell, who was also with the Watson party, returned at the same time. This morning Mrs. John S. Dickson, accompanied by Miss Agnes, will leave for Mackinac, where Dr. Dickson is speeding the approximation of the property Dickson is spending the summer

A TENNESSEE VIEW.

Representative Washington Expects Big Crops and a Western President. New York, July 20 .- Representative Washington, of Tennessee, was around town yes-terday with his distinguished colleague, Representative McMillin, from the same State. Of course Mr. Washington and all the other members from Tennessee are in favor of electing Mr. McMillin Speaker. Be-"Between Tennessee and New York I had two full days of daylight traveling, and I never saw crops looking so well all along the way. The renomination of Cleveland is by no means a certainty. If he wanted a Democratic nomination he had no business writing hat anti-silver letter. One thing is certain there will be a contest in the next National Democratic Convention, and I would not be surprised if a Western man should get the

PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and some of his staff will be at the Seventh Avenue Hotel to morrow. They are coming to at-tend the fete champetre of the Randall Club. Six rooms have been engaged for the party. Joshua Rhodes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, four members of the Singer family and Dr. E. S. Smith and wife, formed a party who started for Europe last evening. They will sail to-morrow on the City of Paris. Jacob Ritchter and wife, of East street Allegheny, who have been sojourning at A lantic City the past few weeks returned las night. Mr. Richter went to the sea shore i

Charles Howells, claim agent for the Baltimore and Ohio road, started for Europe last evening with one of the professors from the Washington and Jefferson College. Rev. Father Albert, Director of the Schol-

search of health.

asticate at St. Vincents College, has left to assume the directorship of the Benedictine College at Peru, Ill. G. S. Saunders, a colored bank clerk from Denver, was on the limited last evening going home. He says he formerly lived in Pittsburg.

C. Selden, Superintendent of the B. & O. telegraph system, and Ross Reynoids, of Kittanning, areamong the guests at the An-

Judge Harry White, of Indiana, and

Lyman Nichols, of Washington, are among the arrivals at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. Abner A. Wilson, a wealthy merchant of Lincoln, Neh., was visiting friends here yes terday. He leftePittsburg ten years ago. A. Victorino, of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, and W. H. Pratt, of Mt. Vernon, are registered at the Duquesne.

Joseph Bollman, of the Mechanies' National Bank, is spending his vacation New York and at the seashore. R. C. Hall, of Titusville, and A. L. Dun-bar, of Meadville, are stopping at the Mo-nongahela House.

W. L. Bowlus, commercial agent for the Wabash, is in the city. Mr. Bowlus lives in Cleveland. C. R. Hubbard and J. W. Collins, two

Constable Connolly, of Alderman Dono van's office, has gone to Ireland on a visit.

Hugo Rosenberg and wife have started on tour of the northern lakes and Canada. Prof. Charles J. Smith is home from a

rip to Lake George and Saratoga. John H. Ricketson came in from New York on the limited last evening. Mrs. John Oakley returned yesterday from a trip to Atlantic City. J. C. McConnell and wife left for Thou and Islands last evening.

Rev. Mr. Satchell and wife left for Philaleiphia last evening. J. C. Kurtz, a Connellsville storekeeper,

J. H. Sawhill has gone to Denver.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Detroit will spend \$5,000 for wines at he big G. A. R. banquet, -More registered letter business is done

-An aged traveling seissors grinder has has died in Michigan City, Ind., leaving an estate valued at \$21,000. -Next to Germany Great Britain and its

-A resident of Evart, Mich., has invented a device whereby brakes applied to a

-An Adrian (Mich.) man shoved a lawn mower over a nest of bees the other day, and according to a local paper hasn't done any-thing since but apply poultices and quote

-When the owner of a pet donkey in Jackson, Tenn., purchased a rival and installed it on his farm the jealous original pet resented the intrusion by braying so loud that it burst a blood vessel and died.

-The experience of a vine grower of Napa, Cal., who employed nearly two score

gathered around them and were counted. The elected man took office at once, and his edicts were as implicitly obeyed as an act of

nuded of its feathers. -One day Mrs. W. S. Wallace, of Butler, Fla., decided to tear up and renovate an old pin cushion that she first made over 39 years

the world as a repository for the footwear of celebrities. Among the things of interest shown are a pair of shoes worn by Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms, and the toilet slippers of the great Maria Theresa. -Brussels waiters are organizing a strike against fees, the greater part of which goes to the proprietor, what remains being in-

ing turtle of the Mojave Desert, is a the only one of the turtle species which

lives by grazing like a horse or an ox. Xerobates digs a hole in the sand to escape the intense heat; is about ten inches in length when full grown, and weighs from six to eight pounds. Coast dealers in curiosities value them at \$5 each.

milk by oxidizing it and generates lactic acid. Mr. Treadwell, of the Wesleyan University, in discussing this, states that the action is not a mere oxidization, but it is partly produced by the growth of bacteria, which is very rapid in hot, sultry weather.

—A typographical error caused the render-ng of "Gambetta" as "I am better;" and what was intended to read "A bridge carried away by a drive of logs" being rendered as "A bridge carried away by a drove of hogs." Another blunder of this sort made an adver-

few days ago, but which soon died, had three eyes. The eyes in front were rather wide apart, while the third eye was situated on

-A dense school of herring has appeared

the people of the whole settlement, who had been reduced to actual starvation by the dearth and want of food. The villagers netted such quantities of herring that there was not sait enough in the whole district to preserve the entire crop, and many hundreds of pounds had to be thrown back into the -This is the way Lady Caithness, Mme.

crown jeweis. She wore an onive velves dress, embroidered with steel. She had rivers of diamonds edging the upper part of her corsage, the stomacher and the sleeves, and on her head a countees' coronet, with a pearl on each spike nearly as large as a pigeon's egg. She has a large fortune, and has just inherited 22,000,000 more.

\$5,000; at Michigan \$2,000, and so on down to \$1,000 or less in small institutions. These figures have not materially changed, but the number of institutions offering \$5,000 has in-creased and \$5,000 no longer commands a good man unless he is very young.

Husband (reading his morning paper)-Here's a woman who was so grieved when her band died that she killed herself. That's the f wife for a man to have! Wife-That's the kind of husband for a woman to nye!-Chicago Tribune.

Bessie-I hear you have broken with Charley Loveleigh? Florence-I? Oh, no! I am quite heart-whole,-Sess York Telegran

entured Mr. Hajoede's hired man.
"Don't see how I kin do it, Jim; don't see no ray at all to do it. Tell you what I will do, th When any of the summer boarders is around, I'll Hude to you as my private secretary. But as to

"There are no flies, on me," said the coarding-house steak.
"No," replied the boarding house butter, "flies would starve to death while they were trying to get

heir teeth through you."
"But look at the flies on you!" retorted the
teak. "Why don't you run away from them!

I'm sure you are strong enough."-Brooklyn From the past experience

fast there's any operation of the for a rain machine.

- Washington Post.

(Just arrived) "Is this the world of

Frank-Why do they always speak of the

ose as Mashing?
May—Because of what frequently occurs under

Fogg-You refused me when I asked you ast June to marry me. Miss Flyrte. May 1 ask on if you have changed your mind since theu? Miss Flyrte—No; but I have changed my name. omerville Journal. "Are you going to wear the same bathing

uit that you wore last scason?" "I am."
"But fashion says that buthing suits will be fuller

The Dispatch.

News Rooms and Publishing House

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78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building. ASTERN ADVENTISING OFFICE, BOOM 21, KIBUNE BUILDING NEW YORK, where conjects these of THE DISP ATCH can always be found, oreign advertisers approciate the convenience one advertisers and free dis of THE DISP ATCH, bile in New York, are also made welcome.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

ON THE WRONG SIDE. A very accurate measure of the situation in Ohio was made by Governor Campbell's remark, in explanation of some planks in the Ohio Democratic platform that do not express his views. His assertion was that the contest is so clearly made on the tariff line that every other issue will go to the wall. Doubtless Governor Campbell hopes he will win on the issue, but that hope eaunot be regarded as so well

When the Democrats are fatuous enough to insist on opposition to the principle of full protection to American Industry they are sure to be beaten in States like Pennsylvania and Ohio. It may yet be a matter to be settled as regards the nation at large, but it is not likely that the American people have yet reached the point foreigners. We commend the Governor's tariff issue as so specifically made that it can in no way be obscured. That being the case, the respective merits of the tariff against free trade will make the November vote decisive in favor of the American

THE DISPATCH has been frank in its recognition of Governor Campbell's merits a favorable specimen of the newer class of executives like Cleveland and Pattison. But he has planted himself on the wrong side of the tariff question, and will, of course, have to abide by the decision of are not likely to incommode their office-

THE LIMIT OF LAW.

The promise of disorders contained by he dispatches about the Tennessee coal trike is reflected to a certain extent by the local reports concerning the trouble at

that order and legal rights cannot be violated with impunity. balanced by the right of employers to re- farmers will be wise to take this method tain control of their property. If it be of securing the better prices that are sure to come. Beyond that it asserts, with true, as reported yesterday, that a force of | to come. the supporters of the strike took possession | more fairness than grammar: We may hope that the facts are

not correctly reported; but there can be no question as to the principle. The best protection of the rights of labor is in the faithful maintenance of

law. This is the lesson of history, and the laboring men of to-day should not forget it.

ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE The fatality which sometimes presides over the disappearance of public documents highly disagreeable to certain interests has been noted in these columns be tore. It is interesting to the student of these phenomena to learn that the disappearing qualities of corporation tax bills and reports of trust investigations have developed themselves in the report and testimony of the commission that investi-

gated the causes of the Sioux outbreak. The press dispatch which reports this mysterious disappearance of documents from the tailboard of a wagon credits the Sioux with stealing them. It is possible hat the untutored mind of the poor Inchan feared that the litera scripta meant a cutting down of his rations, and stole them prevent that calamity. But such a theory is a good deal like crediting the anti-monopolists with buying up and suppressing the reports of investigating committees that have ventilated the Trusts. It is worth while to remember that there are interests about the Sioux reservation threetly interested in the suppression of the report. When it is declared that the documents cannot be replaced, it seems quite as possible that the interests which have been concerned in plundering the Sloux got them removed from the rear of the wagon where the commission obligingly placed them than that the Indians

performed the act of gratuitously stealing what they did not know how to use, On the whole, this dissolving view of the Stonx investigation furnishes a stronger presumption of the rescality of the Indian ag than of the general cussedness of the

Indians. THE EXAMPLE OF MANCHESTER

Another announcement of the progress of the Manchester ship canal, and the preparations that city is making for the extension of her shipping facilities by that route, gives a demonstration by comparison of the importance of the Western

Pennsylvania project in the same line. The purpose of the English work is to turn the manufacturing city into a seaport: that of our project is to bring lake ransportation to the doors of the manufacturing center of the United States. The English canal, requiring a greater depth for the accommodation of ocean vessels, is more expensive in proportion to its length; the greater length of the Ohio river and preaches the gospel of accuracy it is fatal. alle Erle project will render it a work of nearly equal magnitude. The shipments Manchester are of a character which can bear the charges of railway transportation; in the movements of coal, ore, iron and steel from Pittsburg the freight charges are a vital element. Every phase of the comparison shows that the Ohio River and Lake Erie canal is equal in impertance and even more requisite with an to future trade developments, by com- expense it will entail upon the country. As parison with that which Manchester is

just bringing to completion. In that view the work Manchester is doing has especial application as an example to Pittsburg and Western Pennsyl-

vania. Nearly three hundred miles of rail- allowed for is several times that proposed in way have been laid to build the great ditch. Although the cost was heavy, it has been provided by the public spirit of Manchester. The recognition of its value to the whole community was so general that even the cotton spinners joined their employers in putting their money into the enterprise. Finally the bonds necessary to complete the work were guaranteed by the city of Manchester. Thus the enterprise is a signal exponent of the valuation which the chief manufacturing city of the

world places on water transportation. If Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania would take hold of their project in the way Manchester has done, the canal would be an assured thing during the present decade. The supremacy of the iron, steel and coal trade of the Western Hemisphere should be inducement enough to do so.

VENEZUELA'S OBJECTION. The vote of the Venezuelan Congress against reciprocity with the United States is accompanied by a statement of reasons, the most salient feature of which is the incomprehensibility of its logic. This may not be as much the fault of the logic as of the fact that the real reason for the rejection of the treaty is one, which the legislators of Venezuela are not prepared

1 25 to avow. The root of the matter lies in the fact that Venezuela presents an aggravated case of spoils politics. The President and Congress, elected biennally, are dependent on each other, and the governmental offices, to a degree far surpassing the experiences of this country, are filled up with the members of the Congressional families. As this army of place-holders is maintained by the import and export duties, the members of Congress have been quick to perceive that to cut off by a treaty both export and import duties would necessitate the reduction of official salaries, if not the discharge of many of their friends in office. The logic in this case is much more direct than in the Congressional explanation published yester-

day; and it proved entirely convincing to the Venezuelan Congressmen. Venezuela's commercial condition is a peculiar one to the Anglo-Saxon view The phenomenon of a retail price .for potatoes of 6c per pound standing unchanged for ten or twelve years, as stated where they are ready to break down domestic industry for the benefit of is sufficiently illustrative of that fact; but in an article elsewhere in this issue, it is surpassed by the fact that the price frankness and sincerity in recognizing the for onions, established when they were an imported staple, continues unchanged now that they are largely produced in that | snee to be heard in the land," the New York country. That there is dissatisfaction with these commercial as well as political

conditions is quite natural. The real reason for the rejection of reci procity is that it threatens to cut down the patronage of Congressmen. Legislators who refuse to permit the use of the electric light because it will interfere with a gas monopoly in which they are interested, and which sells gas at \$10 per thousand, holding relatives for the sake of the extension of commerce. But they afford an impressive example of what spoils politics

THE FARMERS AND THEIR WHEAT. The bright but not very profound New the Duquesne works. Whilethese reports | York Telegram is pleased with the remay require verification, the allegations ported proposition that the wheat-raisers are specific enough to call for a warning of this country shall hold back their wheat from market in order to force higher prices. It says the farmers have the per-The right of workingmen to cease work | feet right to hold their wheat until it will and to act unitedly in maintenance of their | realize the best prices, that the outlook is wages is a fundamental one, which is favorable for higher prices, and that the

of the Duquesne works, and notified the It is not the Northwestern farmers who men there that they must not work, they can be rightfully charged with gambling. have placed themselves in opposition to the law. We may have that the facts are with taking the steps prompted by ordinary on the familiar machinations of the grain gamblers, who are trying to beat down the

rices of wheat in a year when all the world must bid for our surplus and when we will have a handsome surplus to sell. All these propositions are true enough but the trouble is that they do not fit the case. It is perfectly legitimate for any man, whether purchaser or producer, to hold whatever he owns, until he thinks he can get the best price for it. It is entirely another thing for him to call upon all owners of such property to withhold them from market, in order to produce an artificial scarcity. The man who says, "Wheat is sure to be higher. I will hold mine and let others sell until the market naturally rises," is exercising a legitimate right, although he is incurring a business hazard. The one who says, "I will neither

sell my wheat nor let anyone else sell his, until the necessities of the consumers force a big advance," is conspiring against public policy.

The proposition reported to have been made-and which we are glad to see denied by an official of the Alliance-was of the latter sort. The fact that it proposed to copy the illegitimate and oppressive acts of the trusts is not less remarkable than farmers. The trusts are able to take such methods of producing artificial scarcity only by a monopoly. To imagine that millions of producers can unite in a

It is all right to advise the farmers to hold back their wheat on the individual account, although the person giving that advice would incur a grave responsibility if he should guarantee the event. But public policy demands that each farmer shall be left at liberty to sell his wheat whenever his circumstances or his judg-

ment dictate; and the state of the case makes it certain that this will be done. An interview with Mr. Howells concern ing his own works makes him speak of "A Modern Instance" as "my best work and most artistic." This is an evidence of the inability of an author to judge of his own works correctly. The book he refers to is among his dreariest, having neither the delicate sentiment of his earliest books or the strong grasp of modern life shown in "A Hazard of New Fortunes." Even on Mr. Howells' threadbare and barren theory that art consists of photographic accuracy of details, the story makes the blunder of sending a party of travelers from Pittsburg to Columbus down the beautiful Ohio Valley amediately after leaving Pittsburg. To the ordinary author this slip would be par-

THE statement that the Russian rve crop will be only 60 per cent of an average, and that the Russian peasants are threatened with starvation thereby, is unpleasant. But the Russian aristocracy can copy Marie Antoinette's famous phrase, and ask the starving peasants why they don't est wheat

THE Democratic organs have set up another cackle about the sugar bounty and the the Democratic outery when the sugar schedule was fixed was against the injustice

the Mills bill, our Democratic friends are evidently hard up for political thunder They should try the experiment of comparing the \$11,000,000 of sugar bounty under the McKinley act with the \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 then tell which will cost the people most.

THE coming event in Newport is Ward

McAllister's rural subscription pienic. The Four Hundred will do honor to the social

leader's culinary art, and make the usual

demonstration, that the fashion like a military force, is guided by the stand It is satisfactory to learn that overtures have been made to allay the bitterness of the warfare between President Beers, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and the Times of that city. At least the insurance man has requested the Times to withdray

its unparliamentary language concerning the company, in which case we have no doubt that he would be willing to retire his full-grown million-dollar tibel suit. No WONDER Messrs, Campbell and Mc Kinley have a decided respect and liking for each other personally. Each has pushed the other into a position where both have

the attention of the country fixed upon the as positive Presidental possibilities. THE remark of Lord Chief Justice Cole ridge to the Chairman of the London Stock Exchange: "You do not seem to have im parted the principles of common honesty into the dealings of the Stock Exchange," is calculated to reconcile the mind to the fre quently too outspoken expressions of judi

cial opinions. Perhaps some American jurist will give us an equally breezy characterization of Wall street methods. MR. RAUM'S enthusiastic promise to "dump 350,000 original cases on the country" is an adaptation of Secretary Foster's idea that this is a billion dollar country, which is likely to take away the Secretary's breath

as well as his hope of a surplus. don reporter that the World's Fair is not a dollar-making business does not seem to have been in the most discreet vein. He should impress upon the Englishmen that the dollar-making is to be done by the ex-hibitors if he wishes to appeal to the commercial British mind.

COMPLAINTS are heard in Georgia tha the scool-book combination is charging a to print. The Georgians should not rebel against a profit so much below the average of the combination margin. In rejoinder to the remark of a Western

journal that "the brilliant and fearless

Watterson causes the whirr of his snicker on asks: "What is a snickersnee, anyway? Is it possible that the able Sun is so poorly posted in its Gilbert and Sullivan as that question implies? THE report from Kansas that the grass hoppers are advancing at the rate of only two miles a day can be taken as an indication that Uncle Jerry has got them partially un-

der subjection and that he will presently bring them to a dead halt. THE latest discovery in the Philadelphia muddle is that Bardsley had led a fast life for years, resulting in paresis, under the in-fluence of which he scattered the funds. The correctness of this theory is still in doubt; but there is no question that the funds in Bardsley's hands had paresis of an

ampaign cry of the Republicans in Iowa, indicates a disposition to give the Demo-crats the husks. But suppose the latter should undertake to do the husking and It is saddening to hear that the Burlington Airship Company cannot get up to actual flying till its \$10,000,000 of capital is actually raised. This is a commendable stand against ballooning stocks which have nothing but

"CORNSTALKS AND VICTORY," as the

ise that the money shall fly than that the air ship will. EVIDENCES multiply that Andrews must ronts seem to b a necessary-article now, and when the Phila

wind in them; but it contains a better prom

delphia Bulletia designates Andrews for the NINE OF THE UPPER TEN.

MME. DE LESSEPS is regarded as one of the ost devout women in Paris. Ex-Congressman Cannon has recently purchased three newspapers in the distric he formerly represented. HON. JOHN T. ABBOTT, United States

Minister to Colombia, now at his home in Keene, N. H., on leave, will sail for South America next Tuesday MRS, JEFFERSON DAVIS and Miss Winnie Davis, who are soon to go to Narragansett Pier, will be the guests of Mr. Hayes and

family at St. Elmo cottage. ROBERT BONNER has never rocad a horse for money or won a dollar on a track in his life yet there has not been a time in 2 years when he has not owned the best trotting stock in America. THE estate of the late Senator Hearst has

been inventoried at \$8,700,000, which is all in ssession of his widow. The San Francisco aminer belongs to his son, William R. Hearst, and is said to be a paying property. MME. LEON BERTEAUX, the French sculptress, is one of the most ardent champion her race in France. All of her leisure is its utter impossibility in the case of the given up to the welfare of the female art

world in Paris. The Union of Women Painters and Sculptors, in Paris, owes its existence and prosperity to her efforts. THE dowager countess of Shrewsbury i that millions of producers can unite in a one of the most prominent philanthropists policy, which those combinations can succeed in only when all of a few competitors and money in improving the condition of the poor on her estate and has established

several lodging houses and "convalescent mes" for the indigent and sick. PROF. GEORGE I. LITTLE, of Bowdoin Col. lege, has a copy of Horace used by the poet Longfellow when a student at that institution. The book has Mr. Longfellow's signa ture on the first leaf, and opposite to it that

of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe. The interesting

relic is carefully preserved in a glass case

PADLOCKS ON HIS MEMORY. How One of the Great Unspanked Enter tained Cable Car Passengers.

He is a very bright little boy, but, unlike young Rudyard Kipling, he has no idea that he knows it all, and asks questions that would worry a philosopher to answer. Yes-terday he accompanied his mama from his East End home to the city, via the Fifth avenue cable line. After being informed that there was no man under the car "ppliing the rope," and given various other add tions to his store of knowledge his mama became tired and refused to answer questions,
"What's the use of telling you," said the
good lady, "you don't remomber any way,
What I say goes in one ear and out the

What I say goes in one ear and out the other."

As she delivered herself of this reasoning the car stopped and several Italians boarded it. One of them wore earrings that looked very much like small padlocks.

"That man must be like me," said the little boy, as he eyed the Italians closely.

"Why?" asked his mama.

"Why, what they told him went in one ear and out the other, until they had to put padlocks on to keep it in. Won't you get me a little padlock for my memory, mama?"

By unanimous consent of the carload of pilgrins that boy was declared the greatest of the great unspanked.

has been a remarkably successful one. Thi

popular house will reopen August 17 with

Close of a Successful Season This is the last week of the long season at Harris' Theater. It has lasted 49 weeks and only part of these dies is in the possession of J. Calvin Randall, the coin collector of this city. There were only 86 pieces struck from the dies, after which they were defaced. The story of this coin is quite interesting. The dies were made by a Mr. Lovett in Phila-delphia, who says that they were ordered in 1881 from the South, and were to be for i-cent

RARE COIN OF THE SOUTH.

The commission which has just complete

he counting of Superintendent Bosbyshell's

nillions in the Mint in this city in examining

he curious coins in the Mint museum came

cross a 1-cent piece with a rare history, says

rom the only complete dies made for the

coining of money for the late Confederate

lovernment, and these dies were made in

Philadelphia in 1861.

Investigation discloses the fact that the

Short Sketches.

Philadelphian Turned Out Dies for the

Confederacy, but Never Delivered Them

-Eighty-Five Coins Made-A Variety of

copper coins.

After manufacturing the dies he was no able to get them out of the city, and, be-coming alarmed, hid them away after striking off 12 nickel pieces. No one except himself knew of the existence of either dies or coins until 1873, when Mr. Randall and John W. Haseltine discovered their ex-

John W. Haseltine discovered their existence by accident.

Mr. Lovett had been carrying one of the pleces as a pocket piece, and one evening, by an oversight, passed it in a restaurant. The proprietor, knowing Mr. Haseltine as a collector, sent the piece to him. The latter, recognizing the head of Liberty as Mr. Lovett's work, succeeded jointly with Mr. Randall in negotiating the purchase of the dles. dies.

The two gentlemen then agreed to strike off 55 pieces in copper, 12 in silver and 7 in gold. This accomplished, they mutilated the dies and held the struck coins for sale to collectors. The following is a description of

Obverse, 1861; head of Liberty: inscription "Confederate States of America;" reverse, a wreath of ears of corn and wheat, with a cotton bale at the bottom; in the center the words "I Cent." The restrikes were struck by Peter L. Krider, No. 618 Chestnut street.

words "I Cent." The restrikes were struck by Peter L. Krider, No. 618 Chestnut street. This was the only coinage ever contemplated by direct anthority of the Confederate Government, and the original nickel pennies and the restruck pieces are now very valuable. In 1874, when Messrs. Randall and Haseltine offered them for sale to collectors, they asked \$30 each for the gold, \$15 for the silver, \$4 for the copper and \$20 for the nickel coins, they having bought from Lovett what he had left of the last struck in 1861. The coins are now very rare and are worth a great deal more than the prices asked in 1874.

The only other coin issued in the South during the war was a half dollar. This was coined at the United States Mint at New Orleans in 1861, and for its obverse the United States die for the half dollar was used, being a seated figure of Liberty that still appears on our coins. For the reverse a die was cut, whose design consisted of a shield surmounted by a liberty cap, and surrounded by a cotton and sugar cane wreath. The legend was "Confederate States of America Half Dol." A number of these were afterward restruck, and the die destroyed. Single pieces have been sold for \$25.

He Gave the Farmers Pointers. Two young men in Pike county have a

farm of 300 acres, very stony, and with no pasture land on any foot of it, says the New York Sun. Their three cows were turned out daily to pick up a living in the vast thinly populated country. The biggest cow wore a brass bell with a discordant note about its neck, and the other two, either from love of this note or for the sake of the society of the big cow, kept close to her. Every evening one of the men had to gird up his loins and start out in search of the up his loins and start out in search of the cows. Sometimes they were found and sometimes they were not seen for several days. No matter whether they were found or not the farmers always came home after these searches for them wet and exhausted, and complaining loudly at the necessity of this labor after a hard day's work. After this had been going on during all the seasons for several years a city boarder gave the subject some thought. "Wouldn't the cows come home every night of their own accord if you made a practice of giving them at sunset a little mess of feed?" he said.

By gum! that's so. I never thought of that," was the reply.

The scheme was tried, and thereafter, just as evening came on, the big cow, with her two companions following after, came wind-ing slowly into the barnyard with expectant expressions on their faces.

Near the home of these same farmers stood Acar the nome of these same armers stood the weather-stained remains of a ruined mill that had outlived its usefulness many years ago. The ruins were an eyesore, and the farmers held many lengthy discussions as to how they should be removed. The beams

now they should be removed. The beams were large and heavy, and to their minds a yoke of oxen and a number of men were necessary to get rid of the old wreck. This would involve an outlay of money which the farmers could, under no circumstances, bring their minds to consider. After they had talked over the matter for many years they explained it to the city boarder, and promised him that as soon as they could afford it the old mill would be re-

moved.
"Don't wait for the money," said the city boarder. "The first time the wind is blowboarder. "The first time to it."
ing south put a match to it."
"By gumi that's so," exclaimed the farmers
"By gumi that's so," exclaimed the farmers
and went up in in chorus, slapping their legs.

A few nights later the mill went up in flames and down in ashes.

"The picture of a pretty girl with large, oving eyes and beautiful hair. A pretty face with an air of refinement about it, and sweet mouth that looks as if longing for kisses. Written in a delicate hand on the back of the photograph the one word 'Nel-"This was what William Tucker found in

Romance of a Photograph

his uniform," said Treasurer McVicker, of the Soudan Company, now rehearsing in Chicago, to a Tribune reporter. "All of the soldiers in 'The Soudan' wen uniforms purchased from the English government. Tucker plays the part of Sergeant O'Connor, and was given a coat suitable to his rank. In the pocket he found the

his rank. In the pocket to pleture.

"No one can tell where it came from or to whom it belongs. The photograph is soiled and stained as if from much handling, but the beauty of the face is not obscured. It is, in brief, hardly what one would expect to find in the possession of a private soidier.

"Tucker showed his find to a friend who thinks he can throw some light on the mystery. thinks he can throw some light on the mystery.

"To my mind," he remarked, 'that is a picture of Ellen Dysart, daughter of Sir Edward Dysart, whose clopement some nine months ago caused such a commotion in England. She had been in love with a young Oxford student named Chalmers or Chuddock, I forget which, but her parents forbade the match, and just before the Soudan war the young man in a fit of despair entered the army. After his name on the books of the Seventy-eighth regiment appears the word "descrted," and the girl left her home about the same time.'

"An attempt is being made to locate Sir Edward Dysart, and the picture will be sent

Edward Dysart, and the picture will be Edward Dysart, and the picture will be sent to him for the purpose of ascertaining if it is that of his missing daughter."

If this is original, and the treasurer of Mc-Vicker's has not duplicated it, one may truly say that there is a better plot in it than in "The Soudan" itself

A Point for the Superstitlous The deadly "13" continues to devastate this fair land, and there is no teiling where it will strike next. The last victim was William Hanlon, the acrobat, who was killed in Iowa last week by falling from a trapeze, says the New York Advertiser. The man who works hand in hand with the deadly "13," and is, perhaps, the worst of the two, has found that on March 13, Hay lon was at dinner where 13 guests partici-pated. This, of itself, was enough to mark

pated. This, of itself, was enough to mark Mr. Hanlon as a doomed man, but, in addition to the fatal coincidence, he was the thirteenth man to arrive. The host, being a kind, careful person, tried to find the fourteenth man to come in to break the spell, but, of course, the hoodoo was not so easily chased away. A tramp could not have been percented to join the festal board under such contains.

The dinner would not have been percented to join the festal board under such contains.

The dinner would not not the listh of July Haulon met his fate. Why he was spared on the listh of April and June is a wonder, but that was simply a whim of the hoodoo.

oodoo. The acrobat was buried from Thirteentl The nerobat was buried from Thirteenth street, in this city—that is to say, from East Thirteenth street—and his burial lot in the cemetery is No. 13.

The man who goes hand in hand with the deadly "13" has overlooked one important fact in this case, to wit, that in the came of william Hanlon there are 13 letters. This would have killed him sooner or later without the dinner, though, of course, the dinner helped the fatality along. Dinners always do.

Why does not star-eyed science find some always do.

Why does not star-eyed science find some way to vaccinate against these fatal figures?

Call Them Calams for Short.

town, was discussing politics and prohibi-

tion in its various Western phases in a place

where prohibition didn't obtain at all the

een committed in thy henroosts! DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

has been unable to leave her room. Mr. Palsley recently brought a celebrated physician from New York to treat his invalid wife, but he was unable to save her. The deceased was 40 years of age and leaves besides her husband a daughter, Miss Carrie Palsley, a teacher in the Liberty school, and a son Theodore, a telegraph operator. The funeral is arranged for to-morrow afternoon at 20 clock from her nushands residence, No. 129 Dengiston avenue, East End. Colonel Gre ory, of Kansas, who is in

Princes were doing something

Court to-day.

Taylor alleges that 24 defendants formed a Taylor alleges that 24 defendants formed a combination at the last session of the Legislature for the furtherance of certain measures and that for the services performed as a lobbyist in April last acknowledged indebtedness to him in the sum of \$8,000, but have failed to pay said amount. Counsel for Taylor stated in court to-day that he proposed to show the combine had divided \$100,000 among its members.

Chicago Tribune. 1 At Liberty, Mo., chicken thieves are so umerous and bold that they are punished by flogging. O, Liberty, what crimes have

Awful Crimes Against Liberty.

233 pounds sugar, 268 grocery orders, 325 bushels coal, 113 garments, 12 pairs partly

LEGISLATORS DIVIDE FUNDS.

Twenty-Four of Them Had a Hundred

Thousand Dollars.

George Taylor against State Senators W. O.

Banks Thomas Mayer and John T. Brode

rick, of San Francisco, and 20 other State Senators came up for trial in the Supreme

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. July 20 - The case

es, 6 partly worn hat

Mrs. Louisa F. Paisley. Mrs. Louisia F. Paisley, wife of Samuel Paisley, of the Bureau of Highways, died yesterday morning at 10:300 clock. For several years past she has been in poor health, and during the last year as been unable to leave her room. Mr. Palsley

Oblinary Notes EX-COUNTY COMMISSIONER WILLIAM K. WADE was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday and died vesterday morning aged 67 years at Erie.

The Duquesne Traction Company's Enter probably ten, within its environs last even-

in the Chicago postoffice than in any other postoffice in the Union.

colonies now send the most immigrants to America. Ireland follows next.

locomotive will operate every brake on th train.

-An old ranchman in Harney Valley Ore, has been in the habit of hauling hi daily supply of water from 80 miles away, in order to save digging a well. He could secure an abundance of water 10 or 12 feet

of Japanese in his orchard, has brought with it the conviction that in inqustry, sobriety and discipline they cannot compete with the Chinese. -In the early elections of Oklahom the rival candidates stood in wagons placed some distance apart and their adherents

-Two cooks of Ashland Ore, one negro and the other a Chinaman, indulged in a novel contest a few days ago to se which could clean a chicken in the shortest time. The celestial won in 10 seconds and the fowl was still kicking after being de-

ago It had on it nine coverings, that had been put there from time to time. From the inside of the plucushion she got 10 whole needles, besides several broken ones and a number of pins. -One section of the historical collection at Dresden is literally a museum of boots and shoes, being, it is believed, unequaled in

sufficient to make up for non-payment of wages to them. The proprietors regard the present system as the more feasible and are not likely to encourage any change that will compel them instead of their guests to pay the waiters' wages. -The Xerobates Agassizii, the grass-ent-

-Prof. Tolomei, an Italian chemist, concludes that the ozone produced by electric discharges in a thunder storm coagulates

tisement which should have read, "The Christian's Dream; no Cross, no Crown," ap-pear as "The Christian's Dream; no Cows, no Cream." -A girl baby born near Mendota, Va., a

the left side of the face, midway between the left eye and ear, and about haif an inch below a direct line between the two. In-stead of a nose there was a tumor, the size of an egg, lacking masal ducts; the occipital bone was wanting. in the White Sea along the Soomski settle-ment in Archangel. It was a godsend to

Blavatsky's successor, was bedecked at a recent reception in Paris. The diamond cross which she wore was the most amazing thing in the room, and was as great a curioity as the Mozaim set of gems in the French

-Eight years ago inquiries were made which showed that in the lesser colleges \$1,800 a year was the average for a full pro fessorship. Columbia paid \$7,500; Harvard and Johns Hopkins, \$5,000; Yale was endeavoring to reach this level; the maximum at the University of Penusylvania, Amherst, Williams and other colleges of like rank was 3,000; at Michigan \$2,500, and so on down to

RHYMES AND RHYNKLES.

"I think you'd orter raise my wages.

givin' you any more money on the month, I just can't do it." - Indiana polis Journal.

It would scarce be seen That there's any opening

'It is, my sister. What...''
(With flushing eyes) ''I have (With flushing eyes) "I have a complaint to lay before Christopher Columbus. Please show me where he is, I am Phebe Couzins."—Chicago

presume.—New Fork Herald.
"There is a pleasure in poetic pains, Which poets only know, "
Wrote Cowper long ere poets learned
To editors to go. — Detroit Erec Press.

this year."
"Well, mine will be fuller. I am a good deal stouter than I was last season,"—New York Press.