

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, \$3.00

DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter, .75

DAILY DISPATCH, Per Month, .25

DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 3 mos., \$3.00

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WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year, \$1.50

WEEKLY DISPATCH, Per Quarter, .37

WEEKLY DISPATCH, Per Month, .12

WEEKLY DISPATCH, Including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1903.

A UNIQUE INSURANCE SCHEME.

Insurance schemers are continually seeking new fields for their operations.

The latest unique idea is that of a casualty company which guarantees to pay all the claims for damages accruing from accidents caused by the Long Island Railroad Company for a fixed sum each year.

This railroad company paid out in 1890 to its victims or their friends and relatives some \$70,000 dollars, besides retaining expensive legal bills.

The Casualty Company agrees to take ten thousand dollars less and pay all claims.

Just where the insurance company will derive its profit, it is difficult to see, unless it hopes to be able to derive better bargains with the injured or their friends than the railroad company has done.

The benefit from this arrangement will not extend to the sufferers in any event, but the precedent established in this case will most likely be followed by other railroad corporations.

The saving of attorneys fees and the trouble of settling demands are considerations, which will strongly urge them to shoulder the owners' duties on someone else if they can do so for reasonable considerations.

THE POSTOFFICE FEETTERS.

Braddock may take some comfort in the fact that it has lots of company in not getting the postal service its population warrants.

Complaints, because the system of delivery is not extended in accord with the growth of population, come from all corners of the land. It is not the Postoffice Department's fault, but its misfortune.

It hasn't the money; available appropriations are exhausted, and no more money can be had till Congress votes some.

Here the rub comes in. Congress is not willing to appropriate sufficient money to meet the inevitable growth of the demand for postal facilities.

The appropriations are kept down to the actual needs of the Department at the time, and often to a figure far below this, and the Postmaster-General, honestly desirous of giving all sections their full rights in the way of postal service finds after a while that the funds to permit him to do this are not on hand.

As the New York Press says, there is no rational system about the voting of appropriations to the Postoffice Department.

The country is constantly developing, and its business is increasing every year. Yet Congress remains unwilling to make the needed appropriations.

So long as the methods are maintained it is hard to look for any comprehensive extension of the free delivery system.

What is needed is an awakening of public sentiment that will bring Congress to a sense of its responsibility.

ENGLAND THING OF FREE TRADE.

England is not enamored of free trade to such an extent as she used to be, when "D. Israel called the Cobdenites' enthusiasm 'economic frenzy.'"

Just now her greatest economists are decidedly wobbly in their views. There is a perceptible wavering toward fair trade, which is a convenient name for protection, even in the ranks of the Liberal party, which has hitherto fought under the banner of free trading, fighting and asking no quarter.

The Manchester Courier voices the general feeling thus:

There is nothing like the enthusiasm for free trade that there was in Cobden's time; it is demonstrated by the fact that the demand was wrong in many of its most confident prognostications, and many an economist wielded by a young woman, with eyes of soulful blue, and other charms of a high order, and of another maiden, a raw-boned piece of antiquity, who severally applied for the position of school teacher. He denounces the Board of Education, who are affected by the first of these visions; how their hearts went pit-pat till the little innocent thing said her name was Kittie Brown, of Vassar college, and how they froze up at the mention of the diminutive.

Then he describes the triumph of the lean and scrawny candidate, because she came with all pet names and signed herself Sarah Ann Miranda Gray. The picture of the rejected Kittie retiring with rosy cheeks all pallid grown, her young life crushed, while her rival, the cross-eyed Sarah Ann Miranda in the school room regains supreme, is pathetic, of course, but we venture to doubt if a Board of Education, or other body of men exist that would be so easily won.

The fatal legacy of beauty, as the hackneyed untruth has it, is a prodigious power wielded by a young woman. No little drawback, such as a pet diminutive name, can put beauty out of the race.

And, moreover, while the homeliness of cutting a name short is under consideration it may be recalled that now we are that began the "Man, the male being, certainly. Probably Adam did not start it, for he had hardly any excuse for abbreviating Eve, though for that matter a great many pet diminutives so called are longer than their parent names. But the fashion of calling the fair beloved of his heart by some pet name, not always an abbreviation, is in Latin the diminutive of affection, and is not often less than four syllables—was probably popular as soon as language took vocal form.

Therefore the disposition in many masculine critics to rally the Sadies and Mammies and Kitties and Susies and Daisies upon their nomenclature is unrighteous as well as unkind.

It is certain, however, that he who has a pet name is as precious a revelation as man may know.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.

The failure of the manufacturers and of the window glass workers to reach an agreement yesterday has resulted in a strike that will extend at least seven weeks.

Ten thousand men will remain in idleness during that period and the money that might have been realized from the fruits of their toil will not find its way into this country. It will be lost entirely.

Estimating that the average pay of the idle men is \$2.00 a day, this means a loss of \$20,000,000 a day, which is a pretty good figure, even if it is not a million dollars a day.

There has been a fair increase in the urban population of the Eastern and older provinces, and in the new settlements of the Northwest, but considerable decreases are to be noted in the rural population of Quebec and Ontario, and such increases as there are do not strike the American eye as being at all remarkable.

If the city of Toronto, with its growth of 80 per cent in the past decade, Montreal with 30 per cent increase, and Winnipeg with 40 per cent increase, and the rest of the country, it is not surprising that the feeling in Canada that that

THE CELESTIAL SCENERY.

The heavens in September—Opposition of Jupiter. The Harvest Moon. Disappearance of Saturn's Ring—When to Look for Mercury—Fixed Stars Visible.

—Although there are no extraordinary astronomical events on the calendar for September, there will be many events that will be of considerable interest to the student of astronomy, if not to the general reader. The most important events of the month are the opposition of Saturn, the disappearance of Saturn's ring, and the arrival of the sun at the autumnal equinox on the 23d.

Jupiter is now in the constellation Aquarius the Water-bearer, and is most brilliant and conspicuous of all the planets. On the evening of the 2d he rises at 6:30 at a point 10° north of the zenith, and from Liverpool and viewed with a telescope magnifying 40 times would appear as large as the moon does to the unaided eye. Jupiter being on the earth at his shortest distance from the earth, and his position in the sky, the moon will be the most favorable time for viewing his satellites, which may be seen with an open glass or small telescope at 4:30 P. M. on the 10th, which is the exact time of opposition. Jupiter's position in right ascension is 22h. 50m. 45s. and his declination is 21° 30' south. His motion at present is retrograde, and he will not be seen until November 5, after which it will be direct, and in the latter part of the month he will be in conjunction with the moon on the 23d at 11:24 A. M., the planet being 3° 45' north of the satellite.

The Harvest Moon.

—The phenomenon commonly known as the "harvest moon" is a peculiar feature of September's celestial exhibition. At the time of the full moon which occurs nearest the autumnal equinox, the moon is observed to rise but a little later each evening, whereas the average daily retardation is about 50 minutes. In the spring, when the moon is moving northward, the interval between its risings on successive days. So, conversely, the nearer the moon is to the horizon, the greater is the descent in moving from one evening to the next, and the interval between the risings of the moon would be greater than the average. This is due to the fact that the moon's orbit is not parallel to the horizon, the less is its descent in the sky, and the less the interval between its risings on successive days.

On the 23rd of the month, at 2:45 A. M., Pittsburgh time, the sun reaches the half-way point between the solstices. At that time, if we ignore the effects of refraction, the day and night are equal throughout the inhabited world. The effect of refraction is to raise the sun about 36' from its true place when in the horizon, thus increasing the length of the day, and decreasing the length of the night, in a greater or less degree, according to the latitude. In the latitude of Pittsburgh, this makes a difference of but a few minutes, but it is enough to make the day longer than the night on the 23d, when the sun's declination is zero, it is 36.5 m. if we consider the day to include the sun's disk above the horizon, so that the length of the day is increased more than an hour by refraction.

Practically, however, there is constant day, and the sun does not set, and the sun descends but a few degrees below the horizon, so that there is a strong twilight all day, and the sun is visible for a long time after it has set.

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