ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846 Vol. 47 No. 119 - Entered at Pittsburg Post

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. hastern advertising office, room 7s.
Tribune Rullding, New York, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found.
Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience, Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is recularly on salent Brentan to Union Square, New York, and It Are de l'Op-Paris, France, where anyone who has been dis pointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES DALY DISPATCH, One Year DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter ALLY DISPATCH, One Month...

DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year... 20 00 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'tha, 2 50 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th... 90 WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year. 123
The Dailly Dispatch is delivered by carriers at 13 comes per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at

This issue of THE DISPATCH contain 24 pages, made up of THREE PARTS Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdealers or Newsboys to supply patron with a Complete Number should be p ly reported to this office.

articles. If compensation is desired the price expected must be named. The courtest of returning rejected manuscripts will be extended when stamps for that purpose are inclosed, but the Editor of The Disparch will under no circumstances be responsible for the care of unsolicited manuscripts.

POSTAGE-All persons who mail the Sunday issue of The Dispatch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the post age thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double and triple number copies of The Dispatch require a 2-cent stamp to insure prompt delivery.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1892.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

THE DISPATCH bas made arrangem for the most exclusive, as well as the most exhaustive, reports of the Republican National Convention. Agents who have not sent in their orders for extras should promptly notify the Business Office, as the demands already received are unprecedented.

BLAINE IN THE FIELD,

As was foreshadowed in THE DIS. PATCH's special telegrams a few days ago, and positively predicted yesterday, Mr. Blaine has cleared the political situation of doubt by resigning his position of Secretary of State. The correspondence between himself and President Harrison is terse, and is marked by the absence of the usual expressions of regret on either side. With that short, sharp and decisive exchange of letters the mist in the atmosphere at Minneapolis is dispelled.

By this act Mr. Biaine shows that he is not to be in any way bound or hampered the constant and uncontrollable popular demand for his nomination on the other. there is hardly any room for doubt as to the nomination. The real force of the Biaine tidal wave is from the people, and while office holders and the expectants of favors from President Harrison will oppose it to the last, it will prove irre sistible.

Our special dispatches from Minneapolis-concerning which it is simply a statement of fact to say that they have so far surpassed those of any paper in the country and will continue to do so during the convention-show that wire pullers on both sides are claiming votes enough to has produced an outburst of enthusiasm control the nomination. But the knowl- from our esteemed New York cotemporaedge of what the people want is a stronger force than any ante-convention estimates. That knowledge will be doing its work with the delegates during every hour from this time till the convention begins ballot-

When the point of balloting is reached it will not take long for the result to disclose itself, and the Republican party will be in the field with the leading living American as its candidate, on the platform of protection, reciprocity and the alliance of the American nations for their mutual interests.

FEW WORDS-MUCH MEANING

In a remarkable letter, a remarkable official career was closed yesterday by the most remarkable public officer of his day. The letter contained eighty words, including date, heading, address and signature, and in it the Premier of the Cabinet of the President laid his resignation on the desk of the Chief Executive. In a reply, which contains sixty-seven

words, including all formalities, the President acknowledges the receipt of the eighty words from the Secretary of State and relieves him from all cares of office. In the history of American politics and public men there is no parallel for this event. It is a divorce without alimony on the ground of incompatibilty of merits.

Without regard to the desires of Mr. Blaine as to a Presidental nomination or his future purpose in that direction, it has tion that the greatest benefactor will be seemed to the people for some time as he who solves the social problem of transthough a separation between these two notable men was probable for personal reasons and the seal of accomplishment has now been placed upon this opinion.

Whatever may happen as an outgrowth of these stirring occurrences, the fact is most apparent that a firm hand, clear foresight and a masterly combination of sagacity and wisdom is taken from the management of the foreign affairs of the

MR. PLATT'S EPIGRAM.

Political epigram is generally interesting and accompanied by a good deal of satisfaction to the utterer; but it is not always discreet. Sometimes an epigran which is launched with the greatest success takes an unexpected flight and lands on the head of the person who sent it out,

after the fashion of the boomerang. Mr. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is at present enjoying the satisfactory stage of feeling over the general success of his epigram with regard to President Harrison: 'It is astonishing how quick and easy

look upon the office he holds as his private Property."

This is generally taken as hitting Mr.

Harrison. It does so undoubtedly, but it is likely to hit other people as well, and it is just possible that it may hit some of them harder than Harrison. After the public has got through fitting it to the President they may exercise their memories sufficiently to reflect that Mr. Platt is well posted on this point. He became nationally prominent eleven years ago for the strennous way in which he insisted that not only the office he then held for a short time, but a large number of other offices were the private property When a politician is tempted to indulg

of himself and Senator Roscoe Conkling. in epigrams at the cost of others, it is discreet to write the epigram down, study all its possible applications and then commit it to the waste-basket

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE RULING. Judge McClung's ruling in the Builders Exchange case yesterday, puts the legal aspect of the policy generally attributed to that organization beyond question. That line of action is placed in exactly the same legal category, as the boycotts ruled on, in the case of Brace Bros. vs. Evans, and the succeeding cases. It is illegal to "organize and combine together," and by "menace of violence or harm interfere with the legitimate business of the plaintiffs or induce or persuade others to do so." The Court is also of opinion that the affidavits in the case disclose acts of this illegal character. But as there is no evidence submitted that acts of that sort are about to be committed that can work injury to the parties complaining, the temperary injunction is refused. The Court

As before intimated some of the acts cor plained of may be such as to render the defendants who committed them liable to ac-tion at law for damages or indictment. All we determine here now is, that nothing has been shown in this case that would justify & court of equity in interfering in the manne asked for.

This authoritative declaration that the combination to interfere with the legitimate business of persons who, acting strictly within their own rights, may not choose to conform to the line of action prescribed by the Bullders' Exchange, should place that organization on its guard as to the policy attributed to it. The members of a legitimate industry cannot afford to place themselves in conflict with law and public. Nor can they, with a due regard to ultimate consequences, try to steer as near to the line of illegality as possible without getting into the grip of the courts. The building trades should be conducted on the platform that every man has equal rights. Men whose prop erty and business interests are protected by the law should be the last to introduce the rule of the boycott and blacklist, as superior to individual rights.

ACTUAL ARTISTIC VALUE A striking example of the factitious value attached to a name is presented by a picture in the possession of Prof. Well, of Newark. He bought an old painting for \$100, which is presumably what it was worth on its merits. But he finds on the canvas some traces which permit him to think that possibly the painting may be by Rubens. If experts find this to be so, the painting is worth \$100,000; if not, its full value remains at the original figure of

Yet a moment's reflection will convince anyone that it is exactly the same work of by an official connection with the Presi- art whether it bears Rubens' signature or dent. He gives the convention at Minne- not. Exactly the same skill in delineaapolis to understand that if it wishes to | tion; exactly the same art in coloring; exconfer the nomination on him he has actly the same evidences of having come placed himself in a position to accept it. down from another age exist irrespective ture alone multiplies the value a thousand fold indicates that neither art in execution, nor any of the qualities which go to make up the picture itself avail so very much.

There is a good deal of the same quality in all the extravagant prices paid for uniques, whether tulips, peachblow vases or old books. The demand which fixes value not on the merit of the work itself. but on an entirely extrinsic evidence of its origin, irrespective of its merits, can hardly be said to have much appreciation or any independent judgment of the real

beauties of any art.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROOF GARDEN. The opening of a roof garden in connection with another theater in New York ries in favor of that feature. It would seem to be an indisputable proposition that a roof garden is a very pleasant variation for the crowded cities during hot

summer evenings, but when we find the spirit of the movement going the length of presenting the roof garden as a complete substitute for the summer in the country and the abolition of peaked roofs everywhere as a relic ot barbarism, there seems to be a possibility of overdoing the thing. It can be laid down as a general proposi tion that a roof garden in the summer would be a very good thing for those who have no way of enjoying the genuine article. As a substitute for paved streets or stuffy rooms in a hot city the better circulation and cooler air will be a boon to many an overheated soul. But to tell one who is accustomed to the dewy freshness of a genuine country garden or the breezy coolness of hilltops or seashore, that he can get any substitute for them from a hanging garden of the city where the re-

fraction from brick walls and metal roofs

asts past midnight, and where the pre-

siding odor is stale beer, is something

worse than offering a stone in place of New Yorkers or any other city dwellers who cannot reach cool, windswept hilltops, or something genuine in the line of gardens, should invite their souls in the roof gardens, to the best of their opportunities. But the outburst over the discovery of that substitute, as a boon to unborn mankind, contains a strong suggesplanting a large share of the congested city population to the country, where they

can enjoy something genuine in the shape of air and verdure.

THE BURDEN OF EUROPE. A striking picture of the waste of human life in war is drawn by Camille Flammarion, the French writer, in a special article appearing in this issue of THE DIS-PATCH. The grim statistics of the total of dead bodies, dismembered limbs and wasted blood, which the European wars of the century have produced, should be sufficient to inspire in the next century a determination to beat swords to plowshares, and to melt down Krupp guns for

pacific machinery. Yet the enumeration of the loss of life and limb by war, although the most horrible, does not give the whole of its burden upon humanity. The men who are slaughtered in the wars of ambition and policy are at least emancipated from further suffering. But the waste of money in war wrung from the taxation of the masses is the process by which a man comes to represents a vast sum of human toil and

suffering without any gain. Every dollar of taxation in Europe represen day's labor for the average toiler, and the hundreds of millions in taxation spent by the European powers for the purposes of war represents the labor of tens of thousands of lives, wholly apart from the lives devoted to ectual service in the armies. Labor which improves the condition of the workman is gain, but labor which is swallowed up by public burdens is a loss of life, much slower but just as sure as the loss of ife in battle. Considering that the expenditure for the purposes of war goes on n Europe whether there is war or not, i is a matter of demonstration that the waste of human life in the labor necessary to ustain the burden of war is even greater than the actual destruction of life and

limb in battle. The cruel part of all this is that the wars of the century have been in great measure unnecessary. The loss of blood and treasure in a war to maintain a great principle or to defend the people against the in-cursions of savage foes, earns its own justfication. But when we are confronted with the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the loss in war and the burden of warlike expenditures are in wars caused by ambition or monarchical policy, the conclusion places the age but a step or two above feudal barbarism.

It would be natural to suppose that the ineteenth century could before its close have perceived the great boon to the masses of removing this terrible burder by establishing pacific and reasonable eans of settling international disputes. But as that step toward true civilization would do away with the pretext on which the military establishments of Europe are maintained, we shall have to look to the next century for the emancipation of the people from the grinding load of war and warlike policy.

PLAYGROUNDS IN THE PARK. While Schenley Park is young and unformed it is well to consider how it can be

used in part for the public benefit. In this connection THE DISPATCH suggests that it would be well for the city authorities to devote a small portion of park acreage to a public playground. This is a purely practical suggestion, for the plan is in successful operation in nearly all the cities where the nature of the parks will ermit.

For many years the people of Brooklyn have used beautiful nooks in Prospect Park for lawn tennis, archery and other outdoor pastimes which do not require much space. In other portions of the park are baseball, football and cricket gounds which can be had on application o the park authorities. These grounds are used by the young, people at will for ordinary exercise, and if a formal natch game of some sort is on, the park police keep the peace, protect the umpire and help the canoe along generally. The same applies to Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, the Common in Boston, Central Park in New York and to several of the parks in London and Paris.

It has been the experience of those charge of the parks that the outside public is a great admirer of out-of-door pastimes and does not obtrude itself in a disagree able manner. There can readily be arrangements made in Schenley Park for the preparation of a tract for use. There can be tennis courts and other quieter games by themselves and at some distance from the noisier and more public sports.

If Chief Bigelow will talk to some of hose who take an active interest in our amateur organizations he can get practical suggestions which at a trifling cost can be put into practice even this year. Some kind of inexpensive pavilion can be erected in which are lockers and dressing rooms for rental and which will serve as headquarters for those who take part in the games.

There is a very large portion of the community which has no lawns nor playgrounds of its own and it is the duty of the city's officers to try paternal governnent in a mild form.

Hyper the significant circumstances the form of Mr. Blaine's signature to his letter resigning the office of trust to which he was appointed by President Harrison, that "I have the honor to be very respectfully, you bedient servant," serves to strikingly bring to mind the observation of Sir Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, that 'I have seen very assuming letters signed, 'Your most obedient, humble servant.'"

As a sweet leaven in the daily bread next week will come the girl in white muslin who talks of Greece and Rome and things.

HARRISON'S chagrin at the palpable meaning of Blaine's summary resignation should be soothingly palliated by the fact that the vacant Secretaryship will make a uscious plum for one or other of the remarkable diplomatists whose return to home and country coincided so curiously with the approach of the struggle to retain office.

LOUDNESS in ladies is always to be deprecated, but the summer girl must always be accompanied by a racket.

THE man who in all ingenuousness strive to make the reports of rival correspondents at Minneapolis tally with one an dertakes a job that will drive him to either a lunatic asylum or an early grave. He might just as well attempt to square any circle other than those political ones designed expressly for being squared.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears erown," and grandfather's hat is incor

BLAINE and Cleveland as strong favorites, with long odds against the dark horses of the field, is about the summary of the present feeling on the chances of the Presi-dental racers. The man who is not certain that he knows the winner is hardly to b found outside the wiscacres of the lunati asylums.

COAL is much more likely to be piped manufactured fuel gas than as a powdered and watered semi-liquid.

REAL romantic robbers wear masks to onceal their identity, and there seem to be nore than enough of them around just now. Ladies with any pretension to style wea-veils to keep their faces warm and enhance their charms, and they are at present evenore numerous than the masked robbers.

HARRISON wants a second term, but it now seems probable that he will have to pu

THERE are cases in which Pittsburg can show examples of squalid wretchednes which compete successfully for the suprem degree of miserly inhumanity with the worst of London's tenement dens. This is matter in which decency and common sense oth call loudly for reform.

PHILADELPHIA must feel dizzy. Shlow leads Pittsburg in the baseball per GENERAL MILES is experimenting of

he use of bicycles for military purposes but it takes the enterprise of two burg boys, thirteen and fourteen years old respectively, to establish a private system of mail delivery and collection between tw

THERE is no name like Blaine for enthus

ing the nation and making campaign

Ir all national business were transacted with the terseness of expression and the promptness of execution which character-ized Blaine's resignation and its acceptance, affairs would progress more rapidly and with less expense than they generally do.

ANY one desiring exercise has ample opportunity for it in political parades now.

MOST of the estimates of the voting support of various aspirants sent out from Minneapolis are arrived at by a system of mental calculation in which desire over-rides the ordinary rules of arithmetic.

WHAT Chicago grain operators seem to eed is a harmless and sure corn cure.

Boston gave our ball players beans yes terday. But anyone can afford to be beaten by superb and unrivaled Boston in anything from a knowledge of psychology to the noble

THE chief weather man is the storm

THE Harrison leaders have said their chief is sure of nomination "because Mr. Blaine will not accept." Now they say Harrison will win because Blaine will ac-

BLAINE'S resigned. So am L.-B. H.

Ir the weather to-day be as warm as that of yesterday, worship will be more popular under the blue dome of heaven than under the roofs erected by man.

PERSONAL NOTES.

SECRETARY TRACY left Washington yeserday for New York to be gone a few days. COLONEL JOHN R. TAGGART, proprietor of Taggare's Times, Philadelphia, is danger-ously ill at his home at Grubb's Landing,

MRS. HARRISON continues to improve in health. Dr. Gardner, her physician, said yesterday that Friday was the best day she

COLONEL W. B. REMEY, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, was placed on the retired list yesterday with the rank of Colonel in the Marine Corps. ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, is facetiously referred to as the "consecrated blizzard." This is because of his faculty of

PROF. JOHN B. MCMASTER will retain the Chair of American History at the University of Pennsylvania, having declined the offer of the Presidency of the Universi-

getting there and freezing to the point.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER and Kyrle Bellew, who opened at the Shaftesbury Theater in London, Wednesday night, in 'Hero and Leander," have met with un-

AT a meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held in Philadel-phia yesterday, it was decided to remove Prof. Bobert Ellis Thompson from the John Welsh Chair of History.

HERMANN ROEDER, who died a few days

ago in Lisbon, was formerly the tutor of Queen Maria II. Roeder was born in Saxony, but went to Portugal in 1850 as professor of German in one of the colleges. HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Mrs. Hoar and W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts; ex-Congress-man Patrick Collins and Leopold Morse, of Boston; John M. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., and

Colonel Dumont, of Washington, are now in London. SECRETARY BLAINE, prior to resigning his office, was at the State Department sev-eral hours yesterday in conference with the Canadian Commission on the subject of the trade relations between the United States

and Canada. THE Empress of Japan only appears in public, clothed in the garments of her native country, about once a year. On other occa-Parisian artists can build for her, and looks

AMATEUR THEATRICALS ROASTED.

Other Features of Modern Life Denounby the Reformed Presbyterlans. MANSFIELD, O., June 4-[Special.]-The General Reformed Presbyterian Synod being held in this city, has been devoid of anythe report on the woman's right question was read. This report drew out a discussion which showed a vast difference of opinion. Other reports were read declaring against secret societies and deciding against any members entering the World's Fair grounds if the gates are to be opened on Sunday, or if intoxicating liquors are to be sold on the grounds.

The report on Sabbath schools showed an excellent condition of work, and recommended that increased efforts be made to have the children orgainize mission schools. The report deprecated the growing tendency to amateur theatricals, and condemned their introduction among children, saying that the giving of undue prominence to so-called festivals of Christmas and Easter is merely the revival of a dead formalism. the report on the woman's right question

WHAT HARRISON READ.

The Note of Blaine Conveyed a Double Meaning to the President. President Harrison acted very quickly on the resignation of Secretary Blaine. Per-haps he read in it what the capitalized leters in the following copy convey:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892.

To the President. I respectfully beg le Ave to sub Mit my resignation of THHE office of Secretary of St Ate of the United States to which was appointeD by you on the flith Day of MArch, 1889. The condiTion of public busin Ess in the Department Of State justiffies me in requesting THat my rEsignation may be accePted immeil Ately. I have the hono R To be

JAMES G. BLAINE. Or to be brief, this was the contents as Harrison read it: I am the candidate of the party, you bet!

James G. Blaine.

A Duil Visit for the Juvenile Queen.

oston Herald. 1 Poor little Queen Wilhelmins, of the Setherlands, aged 11, is having a hard time of it reviewing the German troops at Pots-dam. However, as she is graciously per mitted to romp on the lawn between whiles with the German crown prince, aged 10, per-haps her diminuitive highness may manage

to pull through without getting cross. Score One for the Heiress. New York Commercial Advertiser.] Score one for the Cincinnati heiress who has smiled upon an American physician and rejected a Count all the way from Europe. What will our Four Hundred say?

FOR SECOND PLACE.

TEXAS Republicans want Harrison and Fassett.-Kansas City Times. THE ticket will be Blaine and Alger if it be Blaine at all.—Chicago Herald. Ir Morton refuses to pay the freight for the Harrison dynasty, why not nominate Wanamaker!—St. Louis Republic. Ir would be well to put either Rusk or Dodge on the Republican National ticket

with Mr. Blaine or Mr. Harrison.-Louisville Some of the Blaine men say that "Blain and Sherman" would make a good ticket.
"Sherman and Blaine," however, would be fully as good.-St. Louis Gube-Der Rusk is enjoying another little Vice Presi-dental boom. Some of the Blaine shonters think the Secretary would make a capital

running mate in harness for their favorite.-Boston Globe.

By the time that Minister Lincoln reaches upper quarantine he may find himself allied with James G. Blaind on the Presidental ticket of his party. "Blaine and Lincoln" would be an irresistible combination.—N. P. A PITTSBURG SHEAF.

ert Stories Harvested in Town-The Blue Cloud Over the Bleachers-Dr. Holland's Sammer Werk and Play-This City as a Dismond Market.

On any fairly calm day if you look ever —On any fairly calm day if you look ever the ball field from the boxes above the grand stand at Exposition Park, you will see a cloud of blue smoke hanging over the bleachers. At first, especially if the Pittsburg team is playing a yellow game, you may be inclined to believe that profanity has made the air blue above the bleachers. but a closer examination will reveal the fac that the smoke proceeds from a forest of tobles and cigars. It is true that when the

There is another thing about the bleacher which cannot be so easily explained. On ordinary days, as any regular attendant at the ball games must have noticed, the right-field bleschers, and also the right-hand wing of the grand stand, are preferred. On heli days, for some unscrutable reason, the left-field bleachers fill up first. This was noticeable at the morning game on Decoration Day. At both games on that day it was also noticeable that nobody seemed to care about going into the triangular pen in center field. Having paid 50-cents they apparently pre-ferred standing upon the field to sitting in the seats of the lowly 25 centers, which were therefore given up to a few small boys with

Why He Prefers Coal to Gas.

-A Pittsburg manufacturer who has had for some years a more or less regular sup-ply of natural gas at his mills, from his own wells, said to me yesterday: "I am not pre-pared exactly to say that I have lost money by using gas, but when I think of the anxiety as well as the costliness of drilling wells I'm not sorry that circumstances are compelling me to return to coal. Granting compelling me to return to coal. Granting the convenience, and divers advantages, of a gas supply drawn from your own wells. I really think that it isn't worth the bother of setting. If it were only the money, though \$3,000 or \$4,000 is quite a sum, that one lost in a dry hole, it would be bad enough, but there's time and peace of mind as well. Now I order my coal, it comes in carloads in my works, and I know what my fuel is going to cost me for a year ahead with something like certainty. The manufact urer who goes into the gas producing business becomes a gambler, and fer this reason if for no other the return of Pittsburg's industries to a coal basis will be a blessing.

Fr. Holland's Well-Earned Holiday.

fr. Holland's Well-Earned Hollday. -The work which Dr. Holland has don since he became President of the Western University no one outside can properly ap ciate. In the University itself the result f that work are very plainly apparent, an as young men who are being licked into shape there, nothing but praise for Dr. Holland. It is no easy task to carry out the programme which Dr. Holland has under-taken, and it is telling upon him. This summer he wisely proposes to try an entire change of scene, but he will not cease work—he couldn't—but will merely vary it. Meeting him the other night in the lobby of he Duquesne Theater—for Dr. Holland was one of the many clergymen I noticed in the

one of the many clergymen I noticed in the audience which saw the Tuesday Night Club give a capital performance of "Diplomacy"—he told me that this summer he intended crossing over to London in order that he might spend some time at the Kensington Museum.

"I wish to compare my collection of African butterflies with the one in the Kensington Museum," said Dr. Holland, "and to revise my classification of the little known lepidoptera of the Dark Continent, by the light of the latest discoveries."

The advantage of a sea voyage to a busy man, even when it is no longer than the trans-Atlantic steamers now make the trip from New York to Liverpool, is that on board ship it is next to impossible for the mind to boss the body. The poker players in the smoke room may be said to keep their mentality uppermost, but the majority of passengers find that the stomach rules—if they are seasick by means that need not be dwelt upon, if they are good sailors by keeping them on the qui vive for the gong which sounds the tocsin for meals.

Diamond-Studded Labor.

Diamond-Studded Labor. -"Pittsburg is the best market for diaonds at retail in the United States," said a man who is a broker in precious stones to me yesterday. "It has been for some time. The reason for this is the large number of ed here. So many men get big wages in the mills and manufactories, and it is to them that I sell most of my diamonds. They buy diamonds in preference to other things o large value, I take it, because they know they can easily get their money back for them. Diamonds do not fluctuate, and they sell for what they are worth. They canno

sell for what they are worth. They cannot get soiled or worn, and if you buy a good diamond to-day for \$200, for instance, you have a reasonable assurance that you can sell it again five years hence for as much as you gave for it. You hear of men in my trade selling diamonds on the condition that if ever the purchaser wants his money back he can get it by paying only 3 per cent interest per annum to the man from whom he bought them."

By chance the other day I encountered a diamond salesman for a wholesale house, and was shown his method of carrying stock. First of all, the salesman unbuttoned his vest and drew from it a large pocketbook, something like the satchel used by bank messengers. In this receptacle were the gems, each wrapped securely in its envelope of soit tissue paper. There were jewels worth \$250,000 there. At night if he stopped at a hotel the pocketbook, securely wrapped and sealed, went into the safe.

"You do not often hear of diamond robberies, that is, from traveling men," he said, "because, in the first place, the men chosen for this work are exceptionally reliable and steady in their habits; and, secondly, because they never take out their goods from their strong vault inside the vest, and, thirdly, because it is generally known that they carry revolvers and know how to use them."

Literature and Liquor.

Literature and Liquor. -"It is curious," said a wholesale liquor dealer on the Southside, "what a variety of wrappers come around the bottles, jugs and demijohns that customers bring to be filled at our store. There are newspapers in all languages and from almost all civilized countries; French, German, English, Irish and Polish as well as American. Now and and Polish as well as American. Now and then we get an Anarchist sheet, and by way of contrast a page or two of a Presbyterian weekly. The other day I was astonished to recognize the Declaration of Independence as I unrolled a quart bottle which was to be filled with good old Monongahela. The precious document had evidently been torn from a biler, upon which it had hung as an ornament to some patriot's parlor. I was sorry to see it, too."

HEFBUEN JOHNS.

ON A PLOATING ISLAND.

Captain Torrey's Remarkable Experience in the Pacific Ocean. SEATTLE, WASH., June 4 .- Captain W. Torrey, of the fishing schooner "Alice," reports that his boat was almost run down by a floating island in the Pacific Ocean, off Cape Flattery. The Captain and crew went on it and made a partial exploration. There were a hut and a small farm on the island

were a hut and a small farm on the island and other signs of habitation, although there were no signs of life.

"My vessel got caught," said Captain Torrey. "I was prepared to find several fat hogs and water. All the islands in the Straits have very abrupt shores, but I was electrified to find the line playing out fathom arterfanthom and still had no bottom. At last I held the line in my hand, and, although there were 50 sathoms of it over the side, the lead was not resting on the bottom. We broke loose as soon as we could and succeeded in getting away without losing sny men, although two had narrow escapes from drowning."

MEIGHBORS FIND THEY'RE BROTHERS.

A Romance of 59 Years Finds Its Denonement in the Indian Territory. GUTHRIE, OKLA., Jane 4.-A strange story of the reunion of two brothers after a separa-tion of 59 years comes from the sparsely settled Indian country east of here. George Scott left his home in Tennessee 59 years ago, and owing to some trouble changed his name o George Mitchell. After wandering abou

to George Mitchell. After wandering about for some time he settled in the Indian territory, where he has since lived, married and reared a family.

Several years ago his brother moved to the territory and settled on a farm three miles distant. All this time, until a lew days ago, the brothers who were acquainted as neighbors, did not know of their relationship to each other, which was discovered by talking over old times in their former home.

CONVENTION NEWS.

The Dispatch Will, as Usual, Have th Best and Brightest Reports.

THE DISPATCH, which was the first upon the leld of Presidental action at Minneapolis, will continue to furnish the most elaborate, diversified and non-partisan reports of the work and gossip prior to and during the Re-

publican National Convention.

Besides assigning the best reporters on our staff to look after the local end of the proceedings, THE DISPATER has secured Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND ("Gath") to sketch the features of each day's doings un game is going against our home heroes the cloud becomes denser. You know how furiously most smokers puff when perby a special staff composed of the best writers on the leading journals of the country. By this co-operative arrangement THE DISPATCH will secure all the inside and outside information, which will be carried quickly over its leased wires and given to the public at the earliest hour every morning.

THE DISPATCH also has at its command the elaborate reports of the Associated Press, which has made extensive preparations for covering the routine work of the great gathering.

Patrons of THE DISPATOR Will get everything from all sides and in good shape. A NEW TIN-PLATE MACHINE.

Invention of a Philadelphian Which Turns It Out in a Continuous Roll.

From Hardware.] A machine for the manufacture of tin-plate has just been put into successful operation by the American Tin-Plate Machine and Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, the invention of Samuel Y. Buckman, of that turns out the plate in a long roll, making a

perfect loock of the sheets.

The machine is 80 feet long and four feet inches wide, are taken from a pickle which removes all rust, and fed into one end of the machine, passing through the different processes of cleaning, dipping and soldering together, coming out findly at the other end a continuous roll of plate. The sheets are obtained from Pittsburg, being made specially for this machine. American sheets have to be used, on account of the unusual length necessary. After being fed into the machine, the sheets are carried along by rolls passing first under two brushes, which hy the use of sand scour the top of the sheet. Further, on two more brushes scour the under side of the sheets. They then pass between sprays of water, which give a final cleaning. Three steam, or felt rolls, surrounded by steam jackets, next come in contact with the plates, bringing them to any degree of moisture desired, and preparing them for coating.

tact with the plates, bringing them to any degree of moisture desired, and preparing them for coating.

Before passing into the flux, the ends of sheets come under the action of an ungentous device which makes compact seams. From this point the sheet becomes continuous, passing, by means of a series of rolls, through a flux box containing oil flux and then through the metal in the pot, which is covered with palm oil. The seams are soldered by the metal, the two operations being performed at once. After leaving the pot the plates pass between rolls which are adjustible, partly regulating the thickness of the coating. At present the continuous sheet of metal passes from the pots to the second story, between a final set of rolls which fix the seams firmly, and a shear that cuts it into desirable lengths. No boxes will be used, the intention being to sell the tin in rolls of suitable lengths. No boxes will be used, the intention being to sell the tin in rolls of suitable lengths. Two men are required to handle the machine proper, and the complement is six men, one of them a skilled mechanic. The minimum capacity of the machine is stated to be 100 boxes a day of ten hours, the product of five stacks operated by the old method, when the separate plates have to be dipped successively into the wash, flux and metal bath.

It is claimed that this machine can turn out the highest grade of plate, as well as the lowest, and, by changing the temperature in the metal pot and regulating the rolls through which the plates pass after leaving the pot, the thickness of the metal desired can be put on. The seams are far better than can be made by hand, and the strips are as straight as it is possible to make them. It is their purpose to use in this machine only American black sheet iron, and they are now waiting upon Pitteburg for sheet iron, when the machine will be put to

they are now waiting upon Pittsburg for sheet iron, when the machine will be put to work, and, in all probability, a new era in the tin business will be opened.

MANY ICEBERGS AT SEA. teamships Arriving at New York Re the Atlantic Full of Them. NEW YORK, June 4.—The reports of incom ing steamers during the past week she unusually large number of icebergs drifting about the Atlantic. These icy monsters are becoming a great menace to the trans-atlantic liners, for they are directly in the path usually followed by the big liners at this season of the year. As a consequence of this prevalence of ice the cautious navi-gators are making unusually long trips, for

of this prevalence of fee the cautious navigators are making unusually long trips, for they steer a very southerly course to avoid bumping into one of the derelicts from the Polar regions.

The log of the Inman liner, City of Berlin, which arrived yesterday evening, shows how dangerously close to the transatlantle path the feebergs are hovering just at present. On the afternoon of May 21, about 545 o'clock, the Berlin was in latitude 50.20, longitude 42.15. It was a clear and pleasant evening. Mostly all the passengers were on deck. About 5 o'clock the air became very chilly and the temperature of the water was very low. Captain Land at once scented feebergs and steered a more southerly course in the hope of avoiding them. About 6 o'clock, only a few miles to the north, a towering double-pinnacled berg was sighted. The rays of the sinking sun glistened upon it, and in the distance the peaks looked like cathedral spires. The berg was fully 300 feet high and about 500 feet long. The sunlit monster was within full view of the passing ship, and was looked at with admiring eyes by the Berlin's passengers.

Twenty minutes later another berg was sighted on a direct line with the first. Between 6 and 8:30 o'clock four bergs were sighted. None of them was less than 100 feet high and 300 feet long. All were in a good state of preservation and looked as though they would be able to drift about or some time. All of these bergs were directly in the westward track of steamers.

The Raylian Dixon, from Jgysund, a Swedish port, also encountered some bergs. She saw two on May 25 in latitude 44, longitude 45. They, too, were of immense size. The Werlsendam, from Rotterdam, sighted on May 30, in latitude 45.83, longitude 47.50, a berg measuring 200 feet high and 500 feet long. The same day the Werlsendam passed through a lot of broken ice, and also sighted a plece about 50 feet high.

a piece about 50 feet high.

Congressmens' Record Beaten. New York Recorder. All but 19 members of Parliament went to the Derby. That beats the record of the House of Representatives.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

James Morgan, Mechanical Engineer. James Morgan, formerly of the Southside, died yesterday at his residence in Shadyside after a lingering tilness. Mr. Morgan was well known a lingering iliness. Mr. Morgan was well known on the Southside, having been superintendent at Jones & Laughlins' iron and steel works for many years and ex-Councilman for the Twenty-sith ward. He was a man of considerable inventive powers, having origuated several labou-saving machines. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Society of Mechanical Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He was also connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Milinor Lodge, Commandery No. 1. Knights Templer, Scottish Rites and Mystic Shrine. He was also a charter member of Zeno Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias.

He was a representative Welshman and a stanch Republican, and one of the promoters of St. David's Society in Pittaburg.

Jane M., wife of William C. Coffin, one of Jane M., wife of William C. Comin, one of Allegheny's oldest citizens, died on Friday morning at 1:20, after a continuing and painful illness of six months. She was born in Westmoreland county october?, 1827. She had been for life a member of the First U. P. Church of Allegheny, and a most devoted and patient Christiau. Heades her husband, she leaves to mourn her three daughters and one son in Allegheny and a son in San Francisco. Three brothers also survive her, Josiah and Samuel Osborne, of this city, and Albert Osborne, of Dallas, Tex. John W. Breker.

Mrs. William C. Coffin.

John W. Breker died Friday afternoon at his home on Liberty street, Allegheny. He was the first President of the Concordia Brotherhood, and a well-known man in Allegheny. His interment will take place to-morrow morning in St. Mary's Cametery, after the celebration of high mass at St.

Supervisor Andrew B. Kerr, of the Alle-

TALK OF THE TIME.

-At the sale of the Borghese art treas ures the other day they found a Rubens which had been stolen from the public gallery of one of the Italian cities, I do not recall which. About the same time the papers had a story of the purchase of a pisture from a New York barber by a New Jersey connoisseur, which bears the "P. P. R." signature, and which is said to show

marks of being genuine.

This recalls the fact that in one of the oldest residences in Pittsburg there are two pictures, portraits, if my memory is not at fault, which have been declared to be the work of Peter Paul Rubens by such a critic as Stanley Reinbart. The owners of the pictures are themselves well informed on matters of art, and they are firmly of the opinion that Rubens painted them. I am told that the pictures are really wonderful examples of color and detail and are good enough in themselves to be cared for on their own merits without regard to the artist. Like a good many other art treas ares which are stowed away in this city, few know of them and there is no desire part of their owners to give them to the pub-

Nationality in Footwear.

—An English acquaintance of mine said to me the other day: "When you Americana take up a fad you run it to death. Now take the brown boot craze as an example. glishmen have been wearing what they call boots and you call shoes, made of brown Russia leather, for years for outing wear. The real thing made by a good London boot-The real thing made by a good London bootmaker costs a good deal of money as such things go—from \$15 to \$25 a pair. They are always of the same color although they may vary in shape and style. They are worn as dust shoes, at the races or for out of door events in dry weather and when the grass is not wet with dew. The least touch of water spots real Russia leather boots and makes them of a mongrel, dingy, dark color. Over here the brown shoe is made of all sorts of leathers and shades, from light brown to dark purple, and they are worn on all daylight occasions and in all sorts of weather. Our wet weather or seaside shoes are of canvas or chamois skin, whitened with pipe clay, and can be soaked in water without losing either color or shape. You can have your shoes "pipe-clayed" just as you have other kinds polished and they are always neat and tidy to look at. The distinctive difference between the dress of the two nations is that the English have more things to wear, but in the end they cost less because they are only worn on suitable occasions."

Pittaburg Has Plenty of Money.

Pittsburg Has Plenty of Money. -They say there is little doing in the staple lines of trade this spring, but from the talk money seems plentiful for the summer outing. I hear of more people from and about Pittsburg who are going to Europe

seems to be in the air earlier than usual and it is hard to find a family that is not figuring n what is called a "rest," but is in realit And then another indication of plenty o cash is the way the people are dressing. I have never seen Pittsburg crowds as well dressed and as apparently prosperous as they are now.

than any year before. Besides those who cross the ocean, the home vacation bids fair

this year to outdo recent summers. It

Origin of Political Slang.

-The Hon. William Flinn, of the rather well-known firm of Booth & Flinn, and who occasionally has a word to say on local political affairs, is, among other things, a coiner of phrases. One of his happiest efforts in that direction was minted last summer, when, in alluding to a local politisian who had once been friendly to the cian who had once been friendly to the Senator, but had forsworn his allegiance on obtaining an office, he said the man in question had "gone north." This has passed into local currency, and is frequently heard. It is almost needless to add that it signifies a journey to the chilly polar regions, where they say the memory of man is impaired by the low temperature.

In passing, it may be said that Senator William has had occasion to use the phrase with more or less frequency since it was originated.

Littliging Our Three Sixers.

Utilizing Our Three Rivers.

-I do not believe there is a city in the world that gets as little amusement out of its adjacent waterways as does Pittsburg. Vithin ten years local aquatics from a sporting point of view have dried up and collapsed, and in their stead there has arisen no pleasure seeking on either of our three and Monongabela is about as little known to the average Pittsburger—except such as can be caught on the wing from the window of a railroad car—as the banks of the Oxus. Both rivers are wonderfully supplied with natural beauties, and either would make the fortune of a small European state or the English counties through which it ran.

Instead of swarming with pleasure craft the rivers are given over to Sunday excursions to nowhere in particular and bathing houses. Why don't the athletic associations turn their attention to boating, as the Philadelphians do?

P. L. W.

omnany classed them as invest

phone people have got together in some plan for continuing their monopoly of wire

THE REFORMATORY EXONERATED.

Governor Pattison Receives the Report of

the Board of Charities,

the charges against the Huntingdon Re-

has been received by Governor Pattison.

The report, which is signed by James B.

Scott George W. Rvan and George W. Starr.

states that the management of the institu-tion has been well maintained, and is honest and competent.

Criticism is made of the fact that when

Criticism is made of the fact that when improper punishment has been inflicted no records have been kept of the circumstances. Deputy Superintendent Smith is found to be competent and well fitted for the position he occupies. The Board recommends enlarged facilities for providing education for the numates of the Reformatory; modification of the solitary punishment system, and the solitary punishment system, and the abolishing of the ball and chain method. It is also recommended that the monitor system be changed.

A NEW KINK IN HAZING.

The Victim's Faces Decorated-With Nitra

of Silver at a Hoosier College.

GREENCASTLE, IND., June 4 .- There was

a dozen or more students appeared at chapel

with the marks of a new system of hazing

upon their hair and laces.

They had been taken to the woods during the night and their faces marked with nitrate of silver so that their nearest friends would scarcely recognize them. There is great indignation among the friends of the

Mr. Blaine Is Now Forgotter

Chicago Mail.)

nsation in college circles yesterday, when

HARRISBURG, June 4 .- The report of the

munication in this country

ormatory, preferred by Senator

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING. An Understanding Between the Bell Com pany and Western Union. NEW York, June 4.- The American Bel Telephone Company, by an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Comany, made in November, 1879, was not to be interfered with in the running of long dis ance and other telephones, and in return was to pay over to the Western Union Tele-graph Company a certain proportion of the enormous profit secured by the exorbitant telephone rentals charged the public. The telephone people districted out their right many local companies, taking big blocks

of stock in these subsidiary concerns. The telegraph company asked for a share of these stocks as profits, but the telephone refused to pay over the \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 refused to pay over the \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of stock demanded, and a lawsuit was therefore opened in the United States Court.

Yestesday came the surprising bit of news that the Western Union had asked and obtained a ruling from United States Judge Colt for the dismissal of the suit without prejudice on payment of costs. Attorney Fearons, of the Western Union, said yesterday that this step did not change the status. He declined to say why the step was taken, except that it was not because the Western

He declined to say why the step was taken, except that it was not because the Western Union didn't think it was entitled to the money. Whether there would be a renewal of the suit in some other form rested with the board of directors of the Western Union. If the Bell Telephone Company should appeal from Judge Colt's ruling, the Western Union Company might be compelled to go on and take the decision on the present case. It is generally thought in Wall street that the Western Union and the Bell Telephone people have got together in some Japan, where it is practised to keep a fam-

IDYLLIC HUMORESQUES.

She-I never loved anyone until I met you.

Ho—And I never kissed a girl before in my life,
Ahe little Johanie, who had been behind the
portiere, tripped softly away whistling, "I as
something of a llar myself."—New Jork Herald,

And got a sure tip on the races. "Busy now," said the telephone girl when

'I study the book a good deal." "Do you find it hard to understand?"

'What is that?'

The man who comes home after whipping the stream
All day without getting a bite

Amy-Yes, indeed; harder than to keep a se She laid her head upon his vest.

Mr. Snapp-How youthful Mrs. Century

first worked 1,183 years ago, is about to be reopened in Musashi, Japan. -At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round. -An absent-minded Philadelphia barber

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Wars during the last 33 years have cost

-Philadelphia is the greatest carpet

-A historic collection of railroad tickets

will be one of the exhibits at the World's

-Out of the 3,000,000 that inhabit New

York and Brooklyn only 13,000 own their own

—About 300 organ-grinders arrive in London every June from Italy, and leave again in October.

-The Buffalo directory credits that city

-An ancient copper mine, which was

with a resident named Peterje Emnohaiz-konskekowlowski.

nanufacturing center in the world,

2,500,000 men and \$3,000,000,000.

tucked a newspaper under his patron's chin and gave him a towel to read. -Of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last 20 years, 310,000 were granted at the request of wives.

-Five women decorators have been engaged to design interiors for new boudoir cars at Wilmington. Women excel in that kind of labor. -A Bangor somnambulist while walking

in his sleep hooked a five-pound black bass in Lake Chemo and awoke to find himself struggling in the water. -An old soldier at Wichita, Kan., recently received from the Government 3

cents which had been due him without his knowledge for more than 30 years. -One-third of a tree in Simon Mutchler's rehard, near York, Pa., is pink with peach blossoms, a third is bearing apple blo and the remainder grows good pears.

-It is said that negroes in the South are making fresh preparations for an exodus on hat before the middle of this month 13,000 negroes will be on the way. -Umbrellas are rarely used in Aden, Arabia. Rain has fallen there only twice in

29 years. Previous to the last rain, which occurred in 1888, there was a period of dry weather which lasted 26 years. -Few are aware that the human body falls asleep by degrees. A French onysiologist conceives that the sense of sight sleeps

first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing and lastly that of touch. -A German living at Pottstown, Pa, ate one dozen angle worms on a wager recently. He says he learned to eat them when a lad, and that they are as palatable as raw oysters, especially when eaten with vinegar, pepper, and sait. -A recently returned traveler says he

saw these odd signs displayed in London:
"Thunder & Co.," "J. B. Blazes," "Holvland,
Floor & Heale," "Baldwillie, Treer & Co.,"
"Peace & Plenty," "C. Heavens" and many
others equally as odd. -Fishing parties in Portland harbor are meeting with remarkable success. The other day a couple of anglers hooked what they supposed to be a lobster pot, and were greatly surprised to pull up a bag contain-ing 60 full pints of whisky.

-The oldest seaworthy craft in the world is the Wasp, which was built at Cohoes-on-the-Hudson in 1812. Once when lying in the North river, her crew mutinied and mur-dered their captain. The murderers were hauged. The vessel is now employed in the granite trade. -People who like frequent changes in overnment may find variety in Mexico.

During the past 63 years that country has

had 54 Presidents, one regency, and one Em-peror—the unfortunate Maximilian. Nearly every change of government has been ef-fected by violence. -An enterprising colored man has set up summer resort for dogs in New Jersey, where the board is \$6 a month for big dogs and less for little ones. The keeper of the resort has a family of bovs whose duty and pleasure it is to take the canine boarders swimming every day.

-That the world was inhabited long be fore authentic history began is now one of the generally accepted facts. There are said to be more than 3,000 prehistoric build-ings in Sardinia. They are almost all in the fertile districts, and are built in groups which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places.

-What is believed to be the largest sero-

clouds is lying in the Caspian Sea, near the Peninsula of Asheron. In falling it made a terrific noise and illuminated the country and sea for miles. It projects 12 feet above water, so enormous is its size. Scientists are deeply interested in the phenomenon. -The largest band sawing machine in the world has recently been completed in England and sent to Tasmania. The machin-

can saw through a maximum depth of 75 inches, and the carriage will accommodate logs 50 feet long and weighing about 50 tons. It is asserted that this saw cuts even faster than a circular saw, while wasting 75 per -The Provident Surgical Society of London distributed last year 6,223 artificial arms, legs, teeth and noses. One of the noses was brought back to be exchanged. It was a pronounced Roman nose that had caused the young woman to whose face is had been attached to be unmercifully chaffed. She was given in place of it a pratty little nex given as place of the protty little nex given to place of the pla

-The origin of the term "White Cap" was not due to the peculiar head-dress worn by Ireland who engaged in this kind of reform 100 ; ears ago, when Ireland was more popu-lous than now and when the people were not so harrassed by British misrule. The White-caps (not White Caps, two words, as written in this country) were a terror to evil-doers, thrashing them with cat-o'-nine-tails.

-There is a fruit grower in Kentucky There is a fruit grower in Kentucky who noticed that in three out of five years his best apples and peaches were killed by March frost. After trying various experiments he hit upon the idea of digzing a circular trench around the roots of each tree, filling it with pounded snow and ice and then covering up with a thick stream of clay. The budding was thus prolonged until April when all danger of frost was past.

-The custom of adoption is universal in ily name from becoming extinct. Indeed, there is scarcely a family in which it has not at some time or other been practiced.

A person who has no male issue adopts a son, and, if he has a daughter, often gives her to him in marriage. A youth, or even a child, who may be the head of the family, often adopts, on the point of dying, a son sometimes older than himself to succeed him.

Upon his face, erst bright and gay, The signs of grief have left their tr. He met an old friend yesterday

Gabriel blew the last trump. "Ring off, please, and I'll call you up."—Chicago Ness Record. "You are an ardent Bible student, I be-

"Well, I confess there is one thing in it that pu "How the writer of the Book of Genesis man-aged to find out Sarah's age." - New York Press.

Is apt to find out that it's useless to scheme,
And the market is closed for the night.

— New York Bosning Sun, Mabel-Isn't it hard to keep a diary?

And next day he was seen
Inquiring for some ilquids rare
To take off bandoline.

—New York Herak

In the excitement attending the march to gheny Valley Road, died Friday night at his home at Johnston Station, aged 67 years. He was the oldest employe in the service of the company, connecting himself with the road in 1854. His funeral services take place to-morrow. looks. She carries her years so well.

Mrs. Snapp—Humph! No wonder, the load is
light. She drops several each hirthday.—Change