The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

THE MAN AND PLATFORM.

The Democrats yesterday finished their business at Chicago, with the result of Cleveland and Stevenson as the national ticket. Cleveland is the great known quantity in this combination—the tail of the ticket being less known and of less weight than usual, even for Vice Presidental nominations.

Mr. Cleveland is in every sense a very large figure in American politics. There is none but the purblind partisan, or one who has not studied Mr. Cleveland's character, who will refuse to admit that the nomination is the most creditable the Democrats could have made. It is only the plainest justice to say that during his career in politics Mr. Cleveland has constantly shown the highest type of moral courage. He has been bold and steadfast in the expression of his convictions, even when they threatened loss of popularity; and those who felt sure that at times he has been wrong—greatly wrong, as upon the tariff issue—have felt obliged to pay the unstinted tribute which is always due to candor and conscience. As a public man always true to himself, trimming no sail for the transient popular breeze, nor yet relying upon vicious machine methods in politics, Mr. Cleveland was entitled to the recognition which he obtained at the hands of his party. More than that, he possesses deservedly public esteem and respect.

When this is said all is said that can be urged on behalf of his candidacy. Personally strong, he stands upon a platform which, if there was the slightest probability of its being carried out, would in its most vital part menace with embarrassment, disruption, and largely with destruction the great industrial interests of the country. Happily there is no such likelihood. The policy of protection for American industries has now been long enough before the people for every grown person to understand its bearings. It means American markets for Americans. It would be carrying coals to Newcastle to discuss it anew for the community. For one hundred miles around, the lighted fires, the clanging wheels, the busy towns, the brisk trade, the populous centers of manufacturing and mercantile activity, are the living testimony of the wisdom of the economic policy under which, in the sight of the present generation, they have thrived and grown. The issue of the policy to be maintained for our domestic industries will dominate and outweigh any personal qualities which in a less crucial campaign might attract popular support.

Mr. Cleveland stands pre-eminently as the leader and representative of the free trade cause—the cause which would throw down the gates of American markets to the cheap labor products of foreign countries. There was a time when the Democrats had leaders who believed in a policy of tariff for revenue with incidental protection for American industries. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, represented that view, and it deserves to be noted with some gratification that 49 of the 64 Democratic votes from Pennsylvania at the Chicago Convention were cast against the ultra free-trade doctrine which the majority of the convention on Thursday night incorporated in the platform. Undisguised free trade is, however, now the shibboleth of the Democracy. The openly avowed doctrine is that the Government has no business fostering our industries, or promoting our industrial activities. Its function, according to the specific words of the platform, is purely that of a tax gatherer—to raise money to meet the official expenses; and the expressed view of the Chicago Convention is that it is the right economic policy to secure the cheapest articles for our market, even if foreign manufacturers by using foreign cheap labor can supply it to the exclusion and destruction of our American industries.

The effect of this, if carried out, can be computed in a general sort of way. It would mean either the reduction of wages of American workingmen to a point to enable the production of goods in the United States at as low cost as in Europe, or else the closing of vast lines of industrial business which were unable to keep up with the cheap European procession. It would mean at all times the harassing of our manufacturers and workingmen by foreign competition, with such consequent disturbing and evil effects upon business, and upon capital and labor, as may more readily be imagined than described. The political motive of this free-trade vagary is to tickle the farmer. From the farmers of the country the Democrats expect by this coaxing of a free market, into which cheap things will come from Europe, enough votes to put them in power. They are also making a bid to the importers, as in New York and other seaboard cities. They are willing to let our manufacturing interests, and all connected with them, employers and employed and merchants of the interior who cater to them, take the ragged edge of disastrous chance. But November will show that these latter classes can fight for their interests, and that the farmer is not so easily tickled into forgetfulness that his interests are interwoven most vitally with those of the rest of the people.

Mr. Cleveland, it is not to be doubted, is quite honest, as are many of the free traders in the support of their pet economic policy. But the plain, practical common sense of every day people who see what protection has done in building up the great industries of the United States, and who know the squalid and hopeless condition in which free trade keeps the masses of the workingmen of Great Britain, have an object lesson constantly before them which is more convincing than the specious phrases and misleading sophistry of the doctrinaires.

In defense of the industrial interests of the country it is the duty of the people—and especially of the labor and capital engaged in the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—to bring all their powers to bear for the defeat of Mr. Cleveland, the unquestionably estimable and popular representative of a bad and dangerous policy, which never before in the national history reared itself so boldly in its challenge of public condemnation as it does to-day—and never, we are happy to say, with more assurance of being condemned.

THE POLICY OF TEARING DOWN.

As the Presidental campaign, by mutual consent of the party leaders on both sides, is to turn once again, only more decidedly than ever, upon the vital issue of Protection vs. Free Trade, it becomes well for people to look at the practical and demonstrated results of the one policy and the probable results of the other.

Protection, which the Chicago Convention denounced, has been the policy under which the great industries of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, notably, and of the New England States have been built up. It is the policy under which manufactures have sprung into being in the South, bringing to extensive sections a degree of industrial and mercantile activity which was not dreamed of in the period when agricultural resources alone were depended on. Had our markets been opened to foreign products produced by the cheaper labor of Europe, these great American industries, which give employment directly and indirectly to millions of people, could not have been established and maintained. A tariff for revenue only—one which considered merely how much money was needed to run the government, and which raised that money without any attempt to protect American industries from foreign competition—would have left the European manufacturer with his cheaper labor in possession of our markets. Such a tariff now, embodying no idea of Protection—on the contrary expressly renouncing it, as the Chicago platform does—would invite to our markets those who produce at the lowest cost and who could sell at the lowest price. That is the philosophy of the Free Trade. The Democratic leaders can fashion fine-sounding phrases upon it, but these phrases are useless so long as they think it wholly unnecessary to consider the immense industries of the country which have grown up under a protective policy. They ask workingmen to vote for competition with the cheap labor of Europe. That is the sum and substance of their position on the great question of the day.

It is not necessary to think twice as to what the answer will be. The more the people inquire into the A B C of the question the surer will their verdict be for the system under which the great industries have been built up and high wages made possible. They will not rush into wild experiments with a vast line of industries which, if crippled or upset, would cause universal distress and immense permanent loss, if not ruin.

In the manufacturing States especially there can be but one serious voice on the subject.

Once there was a element high in the councils of Democracy which stood merely for the revision of what it considered tariff abuses—the modification of tariff schedules to suit the state of the market, but still to give substantial protection. That was represented by Mr. Randall in his time, and is to-day spoken for by the New York *Sun*. But the free-traders have taken the bit in their teeth, and henceforward the cry is to be no protection at all, but a mere tariff to meet the government expenses, and after that an invitation to foreign manufacturers to send over their goods as cheaply as they can produce them and take possession of the American markets, unless Americans can produce as cheaply.

No sophistry or specious phrases can hide the meaning of this policy. It will lead the Democratic ticket to defeat as often as it is brought up.

ONE FIRM SIGNS.

The wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has been signed by the Tyler Tube Pipe Company, of Washington, this State. Thus has the ice been broken, and the prospect of a satisfactory solution has been enlarged. There is a commendable evidence of willingness to discuss the rival claims, which cannot but result in a harmonious decision of the dispute. The fact that one firm has already agreed to the demands of the workmen is most encouraging that the larger concerns must follow suit before long.

A cessation of work would be deplorable for more than the parties directly concerned, and it is highly gratifying to find evidence that common sense and business-like consideration will prevent so disastrous an evil. Even the uncertainty now prevalent is injurious to commercial enterprise, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a compromise will be arranged right speedily.

WHITNEY'S GREAT SUCCESS.

While the Chicago Convention equals the Minneapolis gathering in consigning certain practical politicians to the back seats of obscurity, it has a more positive result in bringing a manager to the front who bids fair to loom as a Warwick. Before the convention there were some vigorous attempts to push Wm. C. Whitney to the front as a Presidental quantity. Mr. Whitney took occasion, however, to choose a more fruitful role, and by the smooth and skillful management of the Cleveland campaign stands more prominently than even Depew on the Republican side as the power behind the throne.

Everybody unites in praising Mr. Whitney's astute and suave policy at the convention. He guided the Cleveland forces to victory without an error. Under his tactful management the vulgar and repulsive methods of seeking delegates were eschewed. No attacks on the personality of opposing candidates were permitted; no brass band hunting for delegates was indulged in, and the new fashion of employing women shouters to start a stampede was calmly ignored. The good taste of the Cleveland management was so prominent that even Tammany was forced in very self-defense to adopt good manners. The course of the ex-Secretary was original, but is proved by the event to have been almost infallible. First he quieted the anti-snappers and prevented a contest; then he won Palmer over and bagged Illinois; after that Watterson was landed by the selection of Temporary Chairman, and the Indiana contingent was brought into the net. Such work was helped by the fact that he had the popular candidate; but its skill and success put Whitney way in the lead among managers on the Democratic side.

If Cleveland is elected, Whitney will be a great figure in Democratic politics. That very large "if" is all that interposes between the wholesale tapping of Standard Oil barrels and the spreading of diamond-back terrapin before the Democracy with a view to the Whitney future as a *fin de siecle* candidate.

A PROPOSAL OF BLUFF.

Presumably apropos of the President's message advocating retaliatory measures against Canada, at a meeting of the Empire League in London the Canadian High Commissioner advocated the use of a preferential tariff. He outdid Salisbury's recent tariff speech, in which the Premier distinctly excluded articles of necessity from the imports which he proposed to tax. For he advocated the imposition of a duty of five shillings a quarter on American wheat, while leaving the Canadian grain duty free.

This would be a delightful thing for Canada, and a somewhat bad blow for our farmers. But leaving out of the discussion the question whether it would raise the price of breadstuffs in England—as it probably would—there is too strong and too deeply ingrained a feeling in England against taxing for any but revenue purposes to permit even the serious consideration of a proposal to place a tax on American wheat for Canada's benefit. The High Commissioner must have known this very well, and there can be no doubt that his audience did. His speech therefore is to be regarded simply as an empty bluff, and a matter rather to be laughed at than seriously considered in this country.

ONE WAY TO CURB THEM.

An interesting decision was recently rendered under the anti-trust law of Illinois, which shows that all the legal efforts to restrain the trusts are not to be valued as waste paper. The case was that of a man who had bought milk of a combination to control the milk trade of Chicago, and who when sued for what he owed the combination set up the defense that it could not under the Illinois statute collect its claims. The court sustained the defense, saying that the only question was whether there was an "agreement, combination, confederation or understanding to fix the price of milk."

We are not likely to form any very flattering estimate of the man who evades the payment for what he has bought by this plea; yet a moment's consideration will show that the legal attitude is a just one. It is simply that an organization which deliberately and persistently carries on business by methods obnoxious to the law, and uses its wealth and influence to defy and nullify statutory enactments shall not be permitted to seek the protection of the legal authority which it ignores. One of the paradoxical features of the times has been the spectacle of vast interests which summon the protection of the law for themselves and calmly set the law aside when it, places any restraint on them. The Illinois statute calls a halt on that entirely one-sided arrangement, although, we fear, with the result of hitting merely local and petty combinations and leaving the great trusts unscathed.

PETTINESS AND POETIC JUSTICE.

The scattering among diplomatic representatives when Bismarck went to Vienna to attend his son's wedding is universally recognized as a demonstration of the pettiness and ingratitude of imperial politics. It is certainly a marked exhibition of those qualities when the statesman to whom Germany owes her greatness is made the subject of such strenuous exhibitions of imperial disfavor. Nothing could be much smaller than the imperial motives unless it be the action of the creatures of the monarch who fled from Vienna in such haste lest they should earn their master's displeasure by being ordinarily courteous to the old Chancellor. But there is a more salient feature to the affair in its illustration of a statesman who is thus taught the adverse side of his own system.

The real moral of Bismarck's experience at Vienna is an exhibition of poetic justice such as is rarely witnessed in this world. Bismarck is the man who is responsible for building up the system in which the greatest talents can be sent into retirement and placed under the frown of a personal monarch. It was by his choice and labor that united Germany was organized on the basis of imperial absolutism rather than popular government. He established and taught the divine right of war lords and the centralization of power which his pupil has turned against him. It is a signal retribution that he should be the first and most famous victim of that Frankenstein, which he created with so much energy a couple of decades ago.

In this matter William is small and Bismarck is great; but no clear-sighted man can feel much regret over such a remarkable demonstration of the vice of the form of government which he forced upon Germany.

THERE is some talk of establishing a Bureau of Public Safety at Oil City to act under authority granted by an Act of Assembly with such jurisdiction as will enable it to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as that recently suffered. Some steps ought certainly be taken to enforce a proper regard for public safety. And such a bureau should answer the purpose well, if its organization were properly managed and its duties clearly defined.

FASHIONS in bathing suits indicate that it is hotter at the sea shore than inland.

THERE is nothing to be gained by underrating the strength of the Free Trade party. But with solid and united work from patriotic Protectionists there can be no mistake about the outcome in November.

THE Democrats have a regular father and son ticket—Stephen and Stevenson.

TRUTH is vindicated. An angler has been found honest enough to confess that he caught no fish on his fishing excursion, and even that he tried to buy some to keep up appearances and failed.

MEN with winter and summer residences give the burglar a double chance.

NOW that both national conventions have been disposed of, the people of this locality might find time and money enough to complete the fund necessary for the relief of the Oil Creek sufferers.

GARDEN parties with hose pipes and bathing costumes are now in order.

IT is a peculiar coincidence that the American tourists who disdain American scenery are for the most part liberal patrons of European tailors and dressmakers.

HOT is the atmosphere and lukewarm is most political enthusiasm.

HILL refuses to be interviewed. Of course he is too busy swallowing the Cleveland nomination pill to be able to express his feelings in the matter.

WHAT a boon Pittsburg's excellent free baths are at this season!

SCHENLEY PARK is being rapidly prepared for the Fourth, and the Mayor still needs monetary help to insure the success of his undertaking.

CALIFORNIA is a great State. It sent out news the other day that it had a glacier, but Lower California beats it with two real live volcanoes.

EVERYONE sighs for a shower, but nobody likes to get wet.

THE owners of an Eastern race horse hitherto known as Tammany changed its name yesterday. So are the mighty fallen.

VISITORS to Chicago got their money's worth of discomfort.

THAT Democratic platform would make excellent kindling in some districts where the blessings of natural gas are unknown.

THE tiger howled, and Tammany imagined a vain thing.

FROM the efforts at secrecy in the suits at law one would imagine that the Baltimore Terminal was a very subterranean affair.

THAT Gray mare was not the best dark horse after all.

CLEVELAND sent his message to the press without waiting for the formal notification of his nomination.

HAMMOCKS and garden chairs are in great demand.

STRAWBERRIES and ice cream have a good many festive engagements in common these days.

CONVENTIONALLY speaking, it is all over.

NOW for the stump and then for the election.

Another Victory.

'Mid thunder crash, and rain, and shouting,
Great Grover's forces won the day;
'Mid the same noise, with factions pouting,
The blue once more defeated Gray.

PROMINENT PERSONS PARAGRAPHED.

AMELIE RIVES will spend the entire summer at her Virginia home, Castle Hill, engaged in literary work.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE and daughter left Chicago yesterday morning for their home via the Lake Shore road.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who sails for Europe next week Wednesday, seeks health and is not going on business.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is said to be colorblind, but the same charge was brought against Homer. Mr. Whittier probably isn't worrying much about it.

THE eminent statesman and savant Ahmed Vefik Pasha wrote, among other works, a Turkish dictionary. The Sultan has presented 480 copies of this to schools of Constantinople.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, with the assistance of a well-known German artist, has designed a new crown for himself—something stunning in diamonds and gold. Grandfather's crown should have satisfied him.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS and her daughter Winnie, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," are on their way to West Point, where they will stop at a hotel that already contains among its guests the widow of General Grant.

SITTING BULL'S 18-year-old daughter, Minnehaha, who is poetically thought to have died of a broken heart from her hopeless love of an army lieutenant at Fort Sully, is to have her memory honored with a life-size statue in the South Dakota women's exhibit at the Columbian Fair.

DAM BUILDING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some Weak Points of Construction Outlined by an Eastern Cotemporary.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is something wrong about dam building in Pennsylvania, or the water reservoirs of the State would be able to withstand summer storms. It is not a sufficient explanation to say that there have been extraordinary cloud bursts, for dam breasts should be built to resist just such pressures as come upon them from an excess of water.

Sometimes the fault results from too great economy in construction, and sometimes from an extension of the dam breast without proper strengthening of the foundations. Each builder of a dam, though his stored water may endanger the lives of entire villages, is sole judge of what precautions he should take.

The people of St. Clair and other villages near Pottsville have passed 48 hours of great mental strain due to a leaking dam that threatened to sweep away their homes, and, though no disaster should follow, the incident should be accepted as a lesson just as valuable as one given by a great disaster. The lesson is that dams of this character should meet the approval of State engineers before they are allowed to be used for the accumulation and storage of large bodies of water.

OLD HUTCH IN A NEW ROLE.

Has Abandoned His Restaurant and Starts a Second-Hand Furniture Store.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Old Hutch went into the second-hand furniture business yesterday, and was busy all the morning carting broken-backed chairs and legless tables into the big store extending from 31 Pearl street through to 20 Bridge street, which he rented originally to open a restaurant. His labors wearied him, and in the afternoon he dropped down on the sofa which he had sent from Chicago when he landed in town, and slept the torrid afternoon away. He left both doors wide open, and crowds flocked in, but he snored unmindful of them.

The furniture which encumbered the place was about as rickety a lot as could be found in a week's search. Where Old Hutch got it no one knew.

He had sold the three coffee boilers which he bought for this restaurant. Jonas Whitley, who inspected them with a view to purchasing, said they leaked, and if Old Hutch got $5 for the lot he had driven an excellent bargain.

ENGLAND'S GRAND DISPLAY.

Sir Henry Wood Talks on the Exhibits at the Chicago Fair.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Sir Henry Wood, British World's Fair Commissioner, arrived yesterday on the City of Paris. He was very enthusiastic over the interest England was manifesting in the big show and predicted that she would have an exhibit worthy of her name.

"We have," said he, "allotted as our space at the Fair grounds about 300,000 square feet and shall have an admirable exhibit of pictures, also a large display of pottery and probably one of the finest electrical collections ever got together. The object of my visit now is to look after the erection of an old-fashioned English house, which shall serve as the headquarters of the officers having charge of our show."

Proof of Depew's Ability.

[Boston Herald.]

Mr. Depew is displaying marvelous diplomatic ability in dealing with the newspaper reporters who visit him to inquire whether he is going to accept a Cabinet portfolio. A man who can be so urbane and so mum all at once is fitted for the loftiest station in diplomacy.

Loved for the Enemy He Has Made.

[Boston Globe.]

The continued popularity of Bismarck as he journeys across Europe must be intensely galling to the young Emperor, who is only too well aware that the people love Bismarck chiefly at this time for the distinguished enemy he has made.

Blake Leaves for Londonderry.

TORONTO, ONT., June 23.—*[Special.]*—Hon. Edward Blake, the Canadian candidate of the first Parliamentary party for the Imperial House of Commons in South Longford, leaves for Londonderry to-day by the St. Lawrence.

Another Engagement Open.

[Chicago Mail.]

Mr. Whitney is said to have received a very flattering offer from the Barnum circus folks to train their family of tigers.

A LOOK AROUND.

WITNESSES did not materialize yesterday, so the Maryland Central inquiry went over for a day. It is public talk that some of these days there will be some more litigation among some of the principals in the Baltimore deal. When some big operations in New York get in shape the other side of the present suits will probably open fire to recover large sums claimed by them to be due by Gustave Lindenthal and others.

THERE is probably a greater diversity of opinion as to what will be the result in New York next November, as between Hill and Cleveland, than any other State can cause. The cold truth seems to be that Tammany will be in a measure compelled to support Cleveland, owing to the influence and money of the importers who are of course free traders. I am told that one large firm, which usually gives as high as $50,000 to the Democratic Committee, will this year increase their contribution to $150,000. This amount was pledged by them to Whitney and other Cleveland leaders, contingent upon the nomination of His ex-Excellency. The loss of John I. Davenport to the Republican party in New York City will be severely felt, for no man was so able to prevent what may be called "needed majorities" in the downtown Assembly districts.

IF Harrity heads the Democratic campaign and C. L. Magee that of the Republicans, what a busy time there will be among Pennsylvanians. The spoilsman of the Philadelphia postoffice will be no mean antagonist, though he lacks the knowledge of the country at large, which so marked Barnum. Much the same can be said of Mr. Magee as compared with Quay or with Clarkson. Outside of the fight in New York, Indiana and West Virginia will be among the most interesting storm centers.

WHAT is the matter with the City Hall clock o'nights? It is as dingy and dark as the balance of the grimy monument to municipal architectural weaknesses. It is true that the big clock does not keep the best of time and is not always to be relied upon in daylight, but it would be handier to guess by if somebody would light a candle in the tower.

Is it a soup ticket?

CLEVELAND is stronger than Harrison in one respect. He has no son Russell.

FRED MULLER, of the *Bulletin*, tells a good many interesting things, but he has a hard-luck story of his own which beats the average. His father owns a farm, near Zelienople, in Butler county, and away back in the '60's Fred sank a well for oil. The market price at that time was $7 a barrel, and, when after going down 800 feet, no signs of oil were found, all Fred's golden visions vanished. Eight hundred feet was regarded as deep enough to get whatever was going in those days, and, although the owner of the well wanted to go deeper, he was discouraged by the drillers. Besides that he had used up his ready cash and did not feel like going into debt. About eighteen months ago big wells were struck on the Muller farm at a depth of 1,090 feet and the farm's production now is 7,000 barrels a month of which the owner gets one-eighth at the market price of oil—about 53 cents a barrel. If oil had been found in that first well, the owner would have had it all and $49,000 a month is certainly worth a passing regret.

A ONCE familiar figure in the manufacturing world who is occasionally seen on the streets still, but no longer is a man of affairs, is James I. Bennett. As head of the great firm of Graff, Bennett & Co. and President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, at one time Mr. Bennett was as well known and as busy as any man in Pittsburg. After his second failure he settled down to a quiet life at Belle vue, coming to the city in his well-known buggy now and then to assist in settling something connected with his former business. He seems in good health and spirits, and takes a keen interest in passing events in politics and trade.

NOBODY seems to think of or care for the night workers. The boys can run lemonade stands under his window from the early morning unobscured by the police, who would be sure to interfere if anybody made the same amount of noise right after midnight. There are thousands of men in Pittsburg who work all night in the mills, the telegraph and newspaper offices, and other branches of business and industry. These men have to sleep until afternoon under drawbacks which would seem unsurmountable to the ordinary sleeper. Habit is much, but there is no reason why unnecessary noise should be permitted at any time when it interferes with the comfort of those who work hard while others rest. Make the street sales as quiet as possible, Mr. Chief of Public Safety. If you do the night toilers will dream of you. WALTER.

HE WAS UP IN ARMS.

Ohio's Governor Gets a Ride on the Shoulders of His Friends.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A little scene occurred Tuesday night after the Republican ratification meeting had adjourned, in which Governor McKinley was paid high homage by his enthusiastic admirers. In fact, the altitude of said homage was such that the Black Prince of Protection was for a minute in slight danger of life and limb.

As the audience dispersed, the men on the platform all gathered around to congratulate the Governor, and he was the center of a struggling crowd. When all had shaken hands, the members of the Ratification Committee suddenly grasped the Governor on all sides, raised him to their shoulders, and bore him triumphantly off the stage. He was helpless in their hands, and could only submit.

It was a spontaneous movement, and while such honor has been accorded many men before, it is doubtful if any were borne on such a heterogenous palanquin, formed by the shoulders of representatives from every State and Territory in the Union. It was another dramatic picture added to the many in his past career, and good protectionists probably regard it as a happy omen.

WATCHING FOREIGN SHIPPERS.

The Inspection of Their Merchandise in Transit to Be Inquired Into.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Representative Hitt, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the House a preamble and resolution on the subject of the inspection of merchandise transported in bond through the United States.

The resolution instructs the Foreign Affairs Committee to inquire whether further legislation on the subject is necessary and especially whether a careful inspection of such merchandise should be had at the frontiers of the United States upon the departure and arrival of such merchandise and whether the interests of the United States do not require that each car of such merchandise, while in Canadian territory, shall be in the custody and under the surveillance of an inspector of the Customs Department, the cost of such surveillance to be paid by the foreign carriers transporting such merchandise.

MUST BE NO COMMENTS.

An Amendment to the Agricultural Bill Causes a Windy Argument.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The agricultural appropriation bill was disposed of by the Senate to-day except as to one amendment on which action has been reserved until the Senate meets again on Monday. That amendment gave rise to much discussion and to so much opposition that a yea and nay vote upon it could not be dispensed with, and such a vote would have only disclosed the absence of a quorum.

It was in relation to the provision as to monthly crop reports, the bill as passed by the House requiring them to be "strictly" confined to percentages and to be without comment. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended the striking out of the restrictive words and it was that recommendation which Mr. Vest, aided by Mr. Washburn and others, fought and which still remains to be voted upon.

Pottsville's Danger Nearly Over.

POTTSVILLE, June 23.—The Water Company's leading dam still holds together, and from present indications the breast is likely to remain intact until all the water is drawn off, which is now being accomplished at the rate of four inches an hour.

AN AWFUL STRAIN OVER.

But the Democrats Have Incurred More Debts Than They Can Pay.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 23.—No political convention has been such a strain upon the delegates as this. To the last hour it has been awful. The two-thirds rules required in the present situation such sacrifices that both Indiana and Illinois were promised the Vice Presidency for votes. The enemies of Cleveland rallied to the side which would do him the most injury, and Stevenson supplants Gray, whose Indiana friends have gone home irate.

Boies was saved by his friends, who dared anybody to put him into the Vice Presidental race.

It is supposed that Palmer, for turning the Illinois delegation over to Cleveland, got his reward in defeating Gray and nominating Stevenson, for whom the civil service plank was made light indeed.

The Gray men charge on Colonel Dickinson the principal treason, saying that that he brought out his Michigan candidate with sublime selfishness, after he had given his pledge to Indiana. He was called all sorts of epithets, I understood, by the Indianians on the floor of the convention.

Bourbonism in Indiana stretched out Gray. Stevenson was nominated to equalize Harrison as a soldier. The air is full of vengeance against Dan Voorhees, who came here like Gorman, swearing against Cleveland, and then to get Gray supported Cleveland. Hence New York voted solidly for Stevenson under Croker's direction. In the West Indiana and Illinois antagonize each other, as in the East New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whitney is not so much praised tonight as he has been. The debts he incurred to nominate Cleveland have brought him curses, not loud but deep.

The convention, on the whole, shows how minor things, like the platform and the Vice Presidency, are subordinated to the supreme passion to renominate a President who has had one term and two nominations. The platform is spoken of here as a mere subterfuge. The Vice President is regarded as of no consequence. But the Cleveland men have left behind them at the last hour the impression of false play. Whitney, Dickinson and others are to-night denounced.

Mr. Cleveland has been compelled to abide by the platform he never meant, and there are planks in it which will plague him and require all his personal popularity to override them. Indiana, the Republicans say, has been given up, Iowa spurned in her new Democracy, and Illinois cajoled because she assisted Pennsylvania to nominate Cleveland. The campaign lies on the mugwumps. GATH.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Protection for Home Industries.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I am much pleased with your remarks in this morning's DISPATCH about the contract for the Phipps Conservatory being given to a New York firm, and I entirely agree with you that it would be equally fair to import coal from England. I am an ardent believer in protection, as my father was before me, and it has frequently seemed strange to me that while we are protected against England and Canada we have no protection from competition from other States. There are plenty of contractors in Pittsburg who could have built the Phipps Conservatory; then why go to New York? It seems to me that architects and contractors from abroad should have to pay a good stiff license before being allowed to do any work here. Our merchants are protected against outside competition by a tax on peddlers, and why should not our contractors and architects have the same show? I suppose they were enabled to bid a little under our people, having probably more facilities, but if our contractors were only protected for a few years until they got securely on their feet, they could build buildings so low that they could defy outside competition. If this is not so, then I do not understand the logic of protection. E. VARUNA.

PITTSBURG, June 22.

Pure Water and Plenty of It.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Apropos the handling of Indian creek waters—more fully set forth in an issue of an evening paper Friday, June 17—the following figures may be pertinent:

Under heavy piston pressure water is supposed to travel 100 feet per minute, but under hill reservoir the pressure is double and perhaps more than double. A 10-inch pipe under heavy piston pressure will throw 408 gallons per minute, while the same pipe, under hill reservoir pressure, will throw 1,000 to 1,200 gallons per minute, or 72,000 gallons per hour, or 1,728,000 gallons per day.

Indian creek waters are unquestionably of the purest quality, and the writer holds that if some of our doubting editors, open to conviction, would, at the dryest weather stage, visit Indian creek and its tributaries, with their never-failing springs, a favorable impression would be made, to say the least. Pittsburg could secure a perfect and pure water supply from this source. D. H.

PITTSBURG, June 22.

THE CHICAGO TARIFF PLANKS.

TARIFF for revenue only is the declared policy of the Democratic party. Under that banner it goes into the fight.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.)*

THE tariff plank, as altered by the action of the convention itself, is highly satisfactory to the more earnest tariff reformers.—*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).*

THE tariff plank makes the issue equally as plain as it was four years ago and the verdict of the people on it next November will be the same.—*Buffalo Express (Rep.).*

THE Republican party will thank the Democracy for this plain expression of hostility to American industries, for it tells us just where the Democratic party stands.—*Ohio State Journal (Rep.).*

THERE is no room for quibble as the resolution stands. The repeal of the McKinley tariff act is promised as a consequence of the re-establishment of the Democracy in the control of the Government.—*Philadelphia Record (Dem.).*

THE platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention declares for tariff reform and honest money—for a tariff that will be just to all the people, and for a silver dollar that will be worth a dollar.—*Wheeling Register. (Dem.)*

THE country owes a debt of gratitude to the men who made and won the fight for the minority report. As Mr. Watterson has said more than once, the Democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing.—*Wheeling Intelligencer (Rep.).*

WHILE the tariff plank in some respects may be criticised even by Democrats, it is, in the main, sound and satisfactory. It indicates the party's earnest purpose to enact genuine though conservative measures of tariff reform.—*Buffalo Courier, (Dem.).*

WE compliment and congratulate the Chicago convention for its action in striking out the tariff straddle proposed by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions and inserting in its place our old friend, "revenue only."—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

IT makes the issue in the campaign clearly and emphatically between protection and free trade. It eliminates from the canvass all of the indefinite and confusing twaddle about "tariff reform" by substituting tariff revolution.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

The Mother of Vice Presidents.

[Boston Traveller.]

Virginia may perhaps be the mother of Presidents, and Ohio may be a good second; Kentucky may be the mother of Speakers, but New York is emphatically and decidedly the mother of Vice Presidents. Eight New Yorkers—Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Thompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, William A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur and Levi P. Morton—are on the roll already. Whitelaw Reid will make the ninth.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Colonel George R. Clarke, Chicago.

Colonel George R. Clarke, one of the oldest real estate men of Chicago and the founder of the Pacific Garden Mission, died at Morgan Park, Ill., Wednesday. Fourteen years ago, when D. L. Moody, the evangelist, held a series of revival meetings there, Clarke was converted. He saw how little attention was given to the spiritual needs of the lower classes on the "levee," and resolved to help them. Unassisted he bought the Pacific Garden saloon, and in place of beer and whisky he dispensed bibles and hymn books. He spent from $8,000 to $6,000 every year on the mission, and said that a better investment could not be found.

THREE FAIR EVENINGS

Promised by the Ladies of the Butler Street M. E. Church—Alumni Association to Banquet—Reception to Graduates—Concordia Club House Accepted by the Members.

THE Butler Street M. E. Church last night began a three days' session of a most agreeable kind—an entertainment combining a garden party with a bazaar and strawberry and ice cream festival. The grounds, which were lent for the occasion by Dr. Clark, of Lawrenceville, are situated on Butler street and Forty-fourth street, and thus being on the main thoroughfare offered every inducement to the passer-by to come in. The grounds are scarcely orthodox, the turf in this case not being grass but tan bark. The novelty, however, proved very successful and elicited many comments in admiration. The booths were dotted everywhere, and out of the middle of the lemonade stand grew a great tree, whose forked trunk held the several implements of the trade. It had a unique effect and proved attractive. Among other attractions was the redoubtable merry-go-round, untiring and energetic as ever, and from the opening of the fair until midnight it continued in a wild hilarious course to the delight of every small boy and girl in Lawrenceville who had the pennies to buy his way. As the evening still showed no signs of rain, confidence was restored in the breast of the multitude, and by 10 o'clock standing room was uncomfortably close quarters. The first evening augurs well for the two remaining. Whatever the state of the weather, there are still two days of the fair to come. It will be deferred in event of rain, but certainly will be given on a later fair evening. The complete list of committees is as follows:

Decorating Committee—Messrs. W. Bailey, D. K. Murray, T. Stewart, Elmer Burns, Jesse Hiller, John Teets, B. Fork and Dr. J. J. Covert.

Ice Cream Committee—Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Chairman; Mrs. Dillinger, Mrs. Syves, Mrs. W. S. Williams.

Confections Committee—Mrs. J. W. Folsom, Chairman; aids, the Misses Maud Evans, Ruth Evans, Annie Folsom, Annie Sinning, Tillie Beck, Eva George, Miss Shannon, Mary Ferguson, Emma Grine, Kate Grine, Mollie Knoll, Clem Knoll, Mrs. Eli Fetzer, Attie Hostester, Florence Littlefield, Jennie Taylor, Sadie Harris, Netta Robinson, Gerty Smith, Ira Alvee, Eliza Creighton, L. Evans, Annie Cameron, Mrs. Burnet, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Barclay, Ella Barton, Lina Shoop, Mollie Conler, Lizzie Bowers, Mrs. Hart, Emma Paulson, Mrs. Grant Darby, Ida Flaccus, Martha Seebick, Miss Hoyer.

Fancy Table—Mrs. C. L. Flaccus, Chairman; Miss Poor, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. John Patterson, Mrs. Edward Munn, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Kinnear, Miss M. S. McElheney, Miss Julia De Arnult, Mrs. W. A. Lincoln, Mrs. George Seebick, Mrs. T. N. Richards, Miss Alice Poor, Mrs. C. R. Miller, Mrs. H. J. Lang.

Lemonade—Mrs. C. Kenworthy, Chairman; Mrs. Mary Jeffries, the Misses Sadie Metcalf, Laura Grine, Bailey McChesney, Fork Evans, Reeves, Mrs. William Bailey, Mrs. M. E. Johnston, Miss Emma Smith, Nettie Bair, Carrie Evans, the Misses Hoyer, Leah Fetzer, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Snaman.

Target Practice—Alexander Lockhart, Chairman; Frank Cameron and Dr. Cameron.

Fish Pond—Mrs. Sosie H. Wallace.

Doorkeepers—W. F. Williams, T. B. Stewart, G. B. Littlefield, Thomas Jenny.

Ticket sellers—H. B. Stewart, John G. Robinson, John B. Stewart, G. Garrison,