The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 47, No. 142.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

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POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
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The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1892.

THE HARRISBURG FATALITY.

The fatal accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad is another of those typical rear-end collisions which happen from a conjunction of unusual but by no means unforeseen circumstances. The first section of the Western express was stopped outside of the station a little longer than usual. The engineer of the second section did not see the signal, or the wrong signal was given from the tower. The result is summed up in the death of ten people and the injury of about fifty more.

Such a calamity cannot by any means be classed in the list of unpreventable accidents. Only a little more care in each of two or three details would have prevented it and saved a half score lives. The conjunction of circumstances may have been out of the ordinary, but they were by no means so extraordinary as to do away with the need of guarding against them.

It is a significant fact that nearly all the fatal collisions on the Pennsylvania Railroad for some years past, which to the credit of the management have been few, have been caused by the loopholes or neglect of the block system. That system is a great safeguard, but no system can be relied upon to do away with the necessity for constant vigilance against the perils of railroading.

THE END OF GORMAN.

It is a pleasure to note that Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, in the Democratic convention, like the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the Republican, was made the subject of a subsidiary and collateral dump, which, though not the leading results of the conventions, are final and conclusive so far as these statesmen are concerned.

Like Mr. Reed, Senator Gorman conceived the idea that he was in a position to be a Presidental candidate *sub rosa*. He did not have the nerve to present himself in that light, after the bold manner of David B. Hill. On the other hand, he could not retain his attitude of discretion long enough to prevent it from being seen that after making representations to all sides he was really working for Arthur Pue Gorman. As a result Democrats at large notice that political alliances with the Maryland Senator cannot be appraised at the value of the breath required to make them.

Gorman may be rated at the most completely flattened out statesmen among the Chicago victims. Hill had effectually broken his own neck some weeks before the convention. Brice will chase rainbows less attitudinously on account of the convention. But not even Brice is so thoroughly shown up and laid out as an imaginary Presidental quantity in the past tense, as Gorman, of Maryland.

A CAMPAIGN OF INTELLECT.

The conventions of the two great parties have now done their work, and already there is begun a political campaign which will be watched with profound interest everywhere that the economic principle at stake is understood. The issue of protection or free trade is boldly set out. It is unhampered by personalities, as both Harrison and Cleveland have already filled acceptably the Executive chair, and nothing is to be made by assailing either personally. The main issue is almost unencumbered by other issues. True, the Force bill question is raised by both antagonists; and there is some diversity in their attitudes upon silver coinage—but these are only the garnishments of the platforms served up by the conventions. By common consent it is the case of Protection vs. Free Trade that is to be settled in November. Not alone the United States but every nation in Europe will follow eagerly each successive stage of the contest.

Our own State of Pennsylvania, and the adjacent States of Ohio and West Virginia, have the deepest interest in the verdict. Here, where the success of the protection policy is demonstrated upon every side in the immense growth of our industries, there is no room for serious pretense of a radical conflict of opinions. Local interests all combine to secure a practically united support for the economic policy under which they have prospered.

But it is not merely through the manufacturing States that the immense benefits of protection to American industries will be recognized. It can be shown that the farmers, for whose votes the Democratic plank is a bid, and the agricultural laborers, like the workers in manufactories, are better off in every way than the same class of citizens of countries where free trade exists. It can be demonstrated that the protection policy, while fostering and supporting American industries, at the same time has had the effect of producing such competition at home and effecting such reductions of prices on protected articles as would not have been secured had our markets been left in the control of the European manufacturers. The histories of the steel and plate glass and carpet industries, and many others which might be named, will be full of instruction on this point. They will show that, while protection has shut out the competition of foreigners, yet by making the home business profitable it has stimulated such enormous activity and competition in this country as to secure to the general consumer great reductions in the prices of articles from those which prevailed when the American factories were started.

If the tariff has ever been esteemed a dry or difficult subject, it will surely not prove so between now and November, for the best minds of the country will be engaged in elucidating it from a thousand rostrums. The men of books and theory will not have their own way, either. They will have to measure their theories up against the indisputable facts and figures of every branch of industry and trade, as well as of the relative conditions of countries employing the antagonistic systems.

Such a campaign will be instructive in the highest degree. The protectionists have nothing to fear, but, on the contrary, everything that is desirable to expect from it.

A DIFFERENCE IN SIZE.

We observe an announcement from Washington that the State Department, even in its present acephalous condition, has come to the conclusion that it will not take up the case of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, recently expelled from Russia, for having expressed his mind too freely about the Czar's government while in this country. The theory of this abstinence from eagle-spreading is, according to the Washington *Post*, that as Mr. Bigelow broke into Russsia on his own responsibility, he is to be left to take the consequences of his action.

This may be all very well so far as Mr. Bigelow is concerned. That gentleman has so widely advertised his intimacy with the German Emperor that there is a certain degree of justice in leaving him to go for vindication and indemnity to his imperial chum. But the United States Government may appear slightly at disadvantage in the matter. It is not very long since it was somewhat flamboyantly announcing that the flag must be respected and the rights of American citizens maintained all over the world at any cost. If there is any right of American citizens more indisputable than the one of traveling peacefully in any country with which we are in treaty relations, it is that of writing his impressions of the country after he gets home. As these acts are the sum total of Mr. Bigelow's offending against Russia, there is a strong impression that the rights of American citizens in Russia are not worth mentioning.

This is not on the whole a very great loss, since intelligent American citizens can as a rule protect themselves by staying away from that flat and uninteresting country. But may not the invidious remark be made that the difference in the altitude of our diplomacy, in the case of Russia as against Chile, is due to the difference in the size of the two nations?

A SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

The association of workingmen to carry on their own industrial enterprises has long been recognized as presenting in the abstract an ideal solution of the labor problem. Where the workmen are their own employers there can be no disputes about wages; where they operate by their own capital the common interest of capital and labor is beyond question.

The practical results of this solution depends largely, of course, on the business conduct of the co-operative or corporate enterprise. Many cases in which such projects have failed, for lack of efficient or honest management, are cited as proof that industrial co-operation is impracticable, but this argument forgets that a very large proportion of failures for enterprises on the ordinary plan of organization can also be found. It also is liable to be overset when we find an enterprise in which the workmen are their own capitalists achieving a marked success. Such an example is described at length by the *Christian Union*, and the statements concerning it are well worth pondering.

The enterprise in question was started by a number of Swedes in Rockford, Ill. Sixteen years ago they were workmen in a furniture factory, and as an offset to a sharp reduction of wages they determined to start a factory of their own. Twenty-five of them put in $9,000 of capital. They seem to have recognized that corporate organization is ideal co-operation so long as it is honestly managed, and the result has proved their wisdom. After sixteen years their single factory has grown to twelve. Eighteen hundred men are employed in the works, of whom all but ninety are shareholders in the enterprise. The profits last year were $150,000 and a like amount saved by the men from their wages was put into the concern as increased capital. The workingmen as a rule own their own homes. The workingmen take their sons into the factories to teach them the trade, and the apprentices receive a graded bonus for three years.

It is rather mortifying to our nationality to have the members of this successful concern explain that its success, compared with other co-operative failures, is due to the good faith of the Swedes with each other, while, if an enterprise pays among Americans, they at once commence trying to freeze each other out. It is beyond question that greed and distrust would be fatal qualities to any such enterprise; and it is equally certain that, with honest conduct, the plan of making workingmen their own employers is the most complete solution of the labor problem. In such a concern each hand is interested in doing good work, and thus contributing to the prosperity of the concern. Habits of economy and thrift are inculcated; and every sacrifice to ensure the success of the plan lays up something for the future, instead of being wasted, as is the case in so many strikes.

The corporation as it was intended to work furnishes the ideal form of organization for such enterprises. The corporate record also shows how utterly the legitimate and ideal purpose of that method of organization can be perverted and abused to enrich the few at the cost of the many.

LIMITATIONS OF THE LEVEE.

It is an indication of awakening common sense that the New Orleans *Delta* is beginning to entertain a doubt whether the stubborn adherence to the levee system as the sole protection against floods in the lower Mississippi is the wisest course. It makes the suggestion that the treatment of the Atchafalaya river has been a short-sighted one. New Orleans insisted upon stopping up the head of that stream for fear that the Mississippi in some of its freaks might make that the main channel. The consequence is that the outlet for overflow being blocked, the whole force of the floods is turned upon New Orleans and the levees have proved each year to be more and more an insufficient safeguard.

This illustrates the short sightedness of the levee policy. The function of the levee is very useful in confining and directing the flow of the river as long as its volume does not exceed the usual capacity of the channel. But when the ordinary channel is full and the danger line is reached the only safety is in multiplying outlets. The fact that the Mississippi river has made outlets of this sort for its floods might have been recognized as showing its necessity. But the desire to reclaim lands by means of levees has been so great that it has taken a vast expenditure of money and still greater losses by floods to demonstrate that the levee system is not sufficient by itself. Yet it is better to learn the lesson late than never.

The true policy beyond question is to use levees and dikes for directing the flow of rivers so long as they keep within their banks. But when the great floods come all the outlets that are available should be employed to carry the water off easily.

THE POINTS OF UNCERTAINTY.

With Harrison and Cleveland pitted against each other in the field once more, the Republican mind turns naturally and jubilantly to presages of a repetition of the result of 1888. This is what all the friends of protection must bend their energies to secure; but in order that the effort may not be lax, it is well to consider the doubtful points of the contest, which may possibly prove of importance enough to turn the issue.

Besides the general verdict of the people there is one place in which the schemes and disappointments of political leaders may exercise a powerful result. That is the State of New York. In that State, too, we have the peculiar case of practical politicians on both sides, supposed to hold the lever of politics, whose wishes have been notoriously overriden by the nominations. Piatt has not been more completely chagrined by the nomination of Harrison than Hill and Croker have by the nomination of Cleveland. Dissatisfied managers in other States may indulge the attitude of cold indifference without materially affecting the result. But in a State so close as New York the enmity of a leader, carrying perhaps no more than a few thousand votes with him, may prove fatal.

The question in New York seems to be whether Hill and Tammany can and will knife Cleveland more thoroughly than Piatt can and will knife Harrison. Of the willingness to do this on either side there is not much room to doubt. The defeated bosses on both sides are vindictive, and their political future, if their parties succeed without them, will be a nullity. It is likely, therefore, to prove an important question as to their respective ability to take votes away from the respective tickets. Tammany has a larger trained following thoroughly dependent on it than has Platt. For that reason we regard the element of discontent in New York as more dangerous to Cleveland than to Harrison.

On the other hand there is uncertainty of another complexion in the possible third party vote in the West and Southwest. Here the only question is as to what the third party can do, for if it affects the result at all, it will affect it in favor of the Democrats. Say that it carries a State like Kansas or Dakota, which otherwise would have secured the election of Harrison. It will thus throw the election into the House and secure the election of Cleveland. Say that it takes away from the Democrats a Southern State which might otherwise have given Cleveland enough votes to elect him. The effect will only be to throw the election into the House and make Cleveland's victory a moral certainty. The probability that the People's Party will carry any electoral votes may be slight—but to whatever extent it exists it is a threat to Republican success.

These two uncertainties, together with the activity of the tariff reformers everywhere, should warn the friends of protection that they cannot be idle this year. Vigorous work from now till November will be required to make victory secure.

A MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING.

A novel project in the line of building enterprises, and at the same time a marked step in the progress and improvement of the city, is reported elsewhere in these columns. The enterprise for an office building for physicians and dentists on Sixth avenue is an interesting one; and the large and ornamental building that is to be constructed will prove a material addition to the business architecture of the city. While people do not generally stop to think of the difference in requirements for the offices of doctors and dentists, it is very clear when stated. The new eight-story building will therefore have a distinct usefulness and prove a very great accommodation to the members of the healing profession and their patients. The physicians who have organized this project are to be congratulated on their progressiveness as well as the future quarters which this enterprise will give them.

SEVERAL visitors to the Democratic Convention have, strangely enough, already reached home from Chicago in fairly good health and without much damage to their apparel.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general statement that Mr. Gladstone's meetings are the only ones undisturbed by rowdies in England's political field just now, the Grand Old Man has been struck by a stone while out driving. Fortunately the miscreant's missile did no harm. Besides its indication of the heated feelings now rife in England, it recalls the old Tory charade which of course no good Liberal could solve. "I would be my first, if I had my second to throw at my whole" or, "I would be glad if I had a stone to throw at Gladstone." But the aged statesman seems proof against stones, material and metaphorical alike, he comes unscathed through all trials, and his vigor is the envy of many a younger man.

WHOLESALE dealers selling liquor in jugs have been warned that they are liable to be jugged if they continue the practice after this month.

ENGLAND'S cooler climate accounts to some extent for the heat of the political discussions over there. The heat of the weather is conducive to a comparatively temperate behavior among American politicians, which is more conducive to a logical determination of the issues than is the system of physical fisticuff arguments resorted to on the other side of the Atlantic.

CONGRESS only sat for a minute and a half yesterday, but it accomplished as much as it often does in far longer sittings.

VISITORS to a free concert at Highland Park who know no better than to throw refuse into the reservoir ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves. Efforts should be made to prevent the recurrence of such ill behavior by apprehending and severely punishing the offenders.

SURELY the Fourth of July fund is not to be kept waiting long for a little matter of between six and seven hundred dollars.

THE architects of that proposed new building for the accommodation of doctors and dentists exclusively should provide thick walls and plenty of window screens to prevent the hourly turning in of false alarms for the patrol wagon or ambulance by distressed passersby.

THERE is evidently something serious the matter with the Cincinnati players, for Pittsburg beat them again yesterday.

So Depew has decided to keep his diplomacy for private use until the end of this term, at any rate. He has plenty of business offices to fill his time, and he will no doubt find plenty of occupation for his leisure on the stump in the campaign.

A NUMBER of people have left the city to swelter elsewhere, but the street loafer is still with us rain or shine.

STANLEY'S electioneering experiences in North Gambeth must make him regret that the costermongers, whose votes he desires, are not amenable to the soothing methods which he used to persuade the Africans of the superiority of his civilization.

THAT disastrous wreck at Harrisburg appears to have been due to some individual's signal failure.

QUEEN VICTORIA hardly feels equal to visiting and competing with the other attractions at the World's Fair next year. But she will not miss it all, as Buffalo Bill and his wild westerners appeared before her at Windsor yesterday.

IT is about time for Parisians to learn that duelling with an ex-cowboy is a serious matter.

IN locating the refreshment stands in Schenley Park for the Fourth of July it is to be hoped that the appetites of the menagerie denizens, and conveniences for satisfying the same, have been taken into due consideration.

IT was just cool enough to breathe once and again yesterday.

IT is said that Kaiser Wilhelm intends to witness the general election in England. An intelligent observation of England's free press and free speech should do the hot-headed little monarch some good.

CONGRESS proposes to begin to do some work to-morrow.

THEY must have heard of the redoubtable Perry over in France, as French shippers of valuable diamonds to the World's Fair are loath to trust their treasures to the custody of the express companies.

TENNIS arms and sunstrokes are seasonable inflictions.

THE only great difference between the campaign of this year and that of four years ago is that the policy of Protection has four years of strong evidence in its favor now that it lacked then.

NEWSY AND PERSONAL.

MRS BALLINGTON BOOTH receives only $7 a week for her services in the Salvation Army.

TWENTY-TWO pages of the British Museum catalogue are required to contain a list of Mr. Gladstone's writings.

PRINCE ALBERT, eldest son of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is sojourning in Munich, has exchanged visits with Prince Bismarck.

"THE French woman gains her liberty, the English woman loses hers, and the American woman continues to do as she pleases," as a result of the wedding ceremony, according to Max O'Rell.

"THE first lesson in the art of money-getting," says Andrew Carnegie, "is the knowledge that it isn't the man who does the work who makes the money, but the man who gets the other men to do it."

MRS. NELLIE GRANT-SARTORIS now lives in London and is a woman of wealth. Her father-in-law left his estate to her and her two children, on the condition that they would make their residence in England.

DREXEL INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, has been presented by George W. Childs with the autographs of every President of the United States, and also with manuscripts of Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer, Lowell, Hunt, Bryant, Willis and Cooper.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will make a visit to England, independently of the proposed visit to Augusta, to witness the yacht race off Cowes. His departure from Germany is put down for June 30, and the object of his special trip is to watch the general elections in England.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR has been elected a member of the Advisory Council on Literature of the World's Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Barr's high attainments in the field of literature and the excellent judgment for which she is so well known entitle her to an important position in the council.

SENATOR JOHN W. DANIELS, of Virginia, Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, and Governor McKinley have accepted invitations to speak at Columbia, Tenn., at the formal opening of the new arsenal on the 13th of July next. A committee of citizens from Columbia will leave for Washington and New York in a few days to invite Mr. Cleveland and other orators of national distinction.

Music for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Washington Hesing received word by cable to-day from F. Ziegfeld, Director of the International Temple of Music, who is now in Hamburg, saying that a contract has been signed with Conductor Fritz Scheel to come to Chicago during the World's Fair. The contract also includes the services of Hans Von Buelow's orchestra and the Hamburg military bands.

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

AN active, earnest and uncompromising Democrat, he has shown himself in public office and in private life worthy of any honor and equal to any station.—*Louisville Courier-Journal* (*Dem.*).

A BETTER selection could hardly have been made. Mr. Stevenson is a stanch Democrat, widely popular, and his selection will be especially satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland.—*Cleveland Plaindealer* (*Dem.*).

IT is a long distance from Thomas A. Hendricks and Allen G. Thurman to Adlai E. Stevenson, but that is the way political parties generally come down stairs when they start to tumble.—*Philadelphia Telegraph* (*Ind.*).

IN the exercise of "turning the rascals out" of all the postoffices Mr. Stevenson proved not only that he is a Democrat, but that in swinging an ax and cutting off heads he is hard to beat.—*Rochester, N. Y., Advertiser* (*Dem.*).

MEASURED from a political point of view and quite without regard to personal considerations, it strikes us that Mr. Gray would have given more strength to the ticket than Mr. Stevenson can do.—*Boston Herald* (*Ind.*).

MR. STEVENSON is a man of character, ability, popularity, unconditional and uninterrupted Democracy, aggressive partisanship and of marked power to organize and impress the strength of the party.—*Brooklyn Eagle* (*Ind.-Dem.*).

HIS principal service to the country was rendered as Assistant Postmaster General under Vilas, and consisted of constant violations of the civil service reform law in the interest of the "hungry and thirsty."—*Philadelphia Bulletin* (*Rep.*).

IT cannot be said that Mr. Stevenson was chosen as the financial auxiliary of the contest; neither can he be relied on for glittering campaign oratory. He is not exactly popular in Illinois, but he has scarcely an enemy from Chicago to Cairo.—*Chicago News* (*Ind.*).

IT is surely a remarkable thing that the two States which stand at the head of the doubtful list, the loss of either of which would be fatal, should be singled out for especial disfavor. There is probably no man in the country better pleased with the action of the Chicago Convention than Benjamin Harrison.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean* (*Rep.*).

A LOOK AROUND.

J. M. CARSON, of Butler, Reading Clerk of the last Senate and a well-known newspaper man, was in the city yesterday. He is a candidate for re-election to his old position. It is probable that E. W. Smiley, of Venango, will again be Chief Clerk, and Anthony F. Bannon, of McKean, is after the Journal Clerkship once more. Senator Flinn is Chairman of the committee which will name the slate of Senate officers.

THE name of the latest large oil field suggested some reminiscenses to a party of gentlemen the other day and one of them remarked: "I can say in all truth that the most enjoyable fishing I ever had was when as a boy I used a pin hook. I mean a good, stout, ordinary brass pin, which I bent myself and fashioned into a hook. With this I have had many a day's sport in the Wabash near my old home. I have caught bass weighing a pound with such a hook without bending it."

THE Republican County Committee was in session at City Hall yesterday when I chanced to enter the building, and I spent a few moments watching the proceedings. It was a collection of remarkably shrewd-looking men. Nearly all the Republican notables belong to this body, and there is not a county or city office that is not well represented, either by the principal or one of his clerks. Incidentally I may be permitted to remark that in addition to being a matutinal philosopher when he administers justice at Central station Magistrate and Chairman John Gripp is a cool, even-tempered and very popular presiding officer.

I HAVE the honor to know a truly remarkable lady. She received a trunk containing six new costumes from New York five days ago and the trunk is still unopened. This record is believed to be without an equal.

CHIEF BIGELOW is delighted with the result of Friday night's concert in Highland Park. He says that at least 10,000 were present, which is a conservative estimate. What pleases the Chief most is the manner in which the crowd behaved. There was not the slightest trouble of any sort, no exhibition of drunkenness, nothing, in short, which could be wished out of the evening's events. Everybody and his wife were there, rich and poor, notables and unknowns. The concert will be followed by others, and it is to be hoped they will prove as agreeable all around.

BEFORE long the Woods house in Schenley Park will become a carefully managed restaurant. The house is being remodeled, wide verandahs are in course of erection and the place will be put in attractive condition. It will be put into the hands of some carefully selected caterer. This is decidedly a move in the right direction and one which has already been much talked about by the people who drive or walk in the park. All parks worth the name have such public conveniences and ours should be up in the first row next the orchestra as soon as it can be placed there.

SOME day our ball club will be managed on the same basis as our rolling mills or other business enterprises are—that to have good results there must be good material well handled.

WHY is it that the boats on both rivers begin to fire up just as they pass under a crowded passenger bridge? It is a familiar experience with pedestrians to be suddenly engulfed in a sort of sooty jelly from the smokestacks of river craft. It happens so often that it looks as though somebody thought it was funny—and it is not.

THE prices of the leading restaurants for some things are simply absurd. For example, why should Pittsburgers be charged 30 cents for a small dish of strawberries when they are selling for 6 or 8 cents a box in the market? A little lettuce is 25 cents, new potatoes are 10 cents each, tiny lamb chops are a quarter each and other things are in proportion. Prices are higher for many things than at Delmonico's, which is ridiculous, as most of them are home-raised and cheap. Of course this comment is made with full understanding of the cost of service and comfortable surroundings, and due allowance is made for wastage, but the fact remains that charges are excessive and the food not up to the standard of such places. The service, too, is not what it was or should be.

THE police are taking the position that some kinds of dresses shall not be worn upon the streets. The "suspender dresses," is to be hoped, will soon obtain recognition in the City Hall ukase.

How wonderful has been the inroads of comfort and coolness in dress upon traditions and stuffiness! It began with the reign of the flannel shirt when outdoor sports took so sudden and general a spurt a few—say half a dozen years ago. Then came all sorts of old and new materials for shirts for men and waists for women, loose things with comfortable collars and cuffs, soon to be followed by ties of lawns, linens, percales and shirting goods. All these are loose and comfortable in style with a small modicum of starch in the makeup. Easy shoes, cooler and lighter hats, a thousand and one details known best to the tailor and milliner have come in the train of summer wear and the result is apparent on every hand. It adds to the neat appearance of both sexes because so much of it is on the surface there can be no shams and no untidiness. It is a wise change, long in coming but thoroughly taken hold of when it did come and I cannot see how we can ever go back to starch, stiffness, heat and general discomfort.

ONE of the funniest checks I ever saw was shown to me by a banker yesterday. It was drawn on one of the ordinary check forms of the bank and read thus:

PITTSBURG, June 25, 1892.

——— National Bank:

Pay to ——— twenty-three dollars if there is that much to my credit. I think there is sixteen dollars there and I will make up the rest on Tuesday of next week. So please oblige me.

JOHN SMITH.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad telegraph office had a number of anxious visitors yesterday morning. A number of Pittsburgers had relatives or friends on the wrecked train and were in a fever to hear from them. The dispatchers answered all queries as promptly as possible and rushed messages to and fro until everybody was satisfied.

WALTER.

A Pertinent Question.

Cleveland Leader.]

Where did "General" Stevenson get the military title given him by Democratic papers? It looks very much like a case of trying to capture the votes of old soldiers by false pretenses.

JUNE AND AFTER.

A bright June day,
Cool fountains play,
A hammock's gently swinging—
A damsel fair,
With golden hair,
Sweet songs of love is singing.

A good cigar,
An old guitar,
Which skilfully is played on—
A young man dreams,
And all life seems,
A stage no pleasures fade on.

The hammock holds,
Within its folds,
A youth superbly handsome—
But more than all—
For beauties pall—
He's worth a kingdom's ransom.

She sings her best,
He does the rest,
He and the things surrounding—
She lifts her eyes,
In soft surprise,
And soon her heart is bounding.

They swear to love,
All else above,
Each one of them the other—
And love's old lay,
Is sung that day,
And not the love of brother.

When autumn falls,
And fireside calls,
They talk of getting married—
And wonder much,
Their love is such—
That thus long they have tarried.

But when they're wed,
Their life is led,
In other circumstances—
She soon lets out,
With pretty pout,
She wants to go to dances.

In vain he tries,
To make her prize,
A dual situation—
She loves to roam,
Far, far from home,
In search of admiration.

F. J. M.

LORE OF BYGONE CENTURIES.

A New Manuscript of Victor Hugo's Rescued From a Mass of Waste Paper.

LONDON, June 25.—Reference has been made heretofore to discovery of the manuscript of Victor Hugo's "Journal d'Exil," and as to doubts that were entertained in some quarters as to its authenticity. M. Octave Uzanne, who has examined the manuscript, says there is no doubt of its genuineness. He says he recognized in the manuscript the writing of the late Francois Hugo, the poet's son; and in many of the conversations Victor Hugo is referred to as Mon Pere, and Charles Hugo as Mon Frere. Moreover, the corrections are in Victor Hugo's own handwriting.

Samuel Davey, who found the manuscript, says that M. Auguste Vacquerie, who is a great admirer of Hugo, and who was one of his close friends, is of the same opinion as M. Uzanne, and corroborates the strange story told to Mr. Davey's son, that this journal of 2,000 pages, with nearly 1,000 letters addressed to the poet, were sold as waste paper from Hauteville House by one of the poet's relatives the preceding year.

The Rathschulbibliothek of Zwickau, Saxony, is in possession of a rich treasure of letters of the period of the Reformation. About 4,000 of such letters have been found, and the cataloguing of the collection is now in hand. Among others of special value are two from the hand of Johann Neudorfer, of Nuremburg, the creator of the German Schonschreibenkunst. The only specimens of his own writing hitherto known to be extant were his subscriptions to Albrecht Durer's pictures, "Die Temperamente," and a single letter of his in the Nuremberg city archives. Both the letters discovered at Zwickau were written to Stephan Roth—one in 1583, the other in 1533.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN DECLINES.

The Prohibitionists May Nominate General Bidwell, of California.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The American public is by this time accustomed to national conventions, so that the announcement of another for next week will not be startling. The National Prohibition Convention meets in Music Hall in this city Wednesday, June 29. The substantial building, in which the Democratic National Convention of 1880 was comfortably accommodated when General Hancock was nominated, has been appropriately decorated.

The convention bids fair to outstrip its two predecessors at Minneapolis and Chicago in size. The total delegate list is 1,191, and there are as many alternates. The managers say that nearly all of these will be present. The National Committee of the party opened its headquarters this afternoon at the Grand Hotel. Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, is Chairman. Preliminary to the convention there has been arranged a mass meeting for Music Hall to-morrow afternoon, to be addressed by Miss Frances Willard, Dr. W. H. Boole, Dr. A. B. Leonard and others.

Chairman Dickie talks like a politician about the expectations of the party. He says it is not a church organization. He wants it understood that not all Prohibitionists are church members, nor, indeed, total abstainers from alcoholic drinks. Many men who drink favor the destruction of the traffic, and Mr. Dickie says: "We are a party and must get votes from all available sources."

The question of the nominee for President naturally does not wear upon the persons interested to any great degree. The first man in minds of most of the party, Mr. St. John, peremptorily declines to permit the use of his name. The next man suggested is General John Bidwell, the farmer of California, whose land extends 14 miles in length and three miles in width.

HONORS FOR YALE BOYS.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Young Men Gather in Their Share.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 25.—The "honor list" of the graduating class at Yale, or the senior appointments, as they are called, were made public this morning. The number is rather small, indicating only a moderate standard of scholar-ship attained by the class as a whole. Among them are: Philosophical orations—J. W. Ingersoll, Marengo, Ill.; J. D. Hutchins, Los Angeles, Cal.; Percy Findlay, Memphis, Tenn. High orations—G. H. Gitty, Cleveland, O. Orations—O. H. Fisk, Covington, Ky.; Abraham Meyer, Chicago; M. P. Noyes, Evanston, Ill. Dissertation—F. H. Haisslein, Genoa, Ill.; Junius Wheelock, Chicago.

First disputes—F. W. Hinkle, Cincinnati; H. B. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. G. Pettis, St. Louis; E. E. Snydacker, Chicago. Second disputes—S. C. Burt, Cincinnati; C. R. Holden, Chicago; A. F. Lewis, Bozeman, Mont.; William Messick, Memphis, Tenn.; E. R. Ridgeway, Galion, O.; B. P. Hollister, Cincinnati; A. C. Crisk, St. Louis. Second colloquies—C. N. McAllister, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. W. Pease, Cleveland.

FORTY MILLIONS FOR AN EDITOR.

A Virginia Villager, the Descendant of a French Family, in Great Luck.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 25.—M. M. Dupre, city editor of the *Virginia People*, hopes to get a share of an estate worth $40,000,000 in France. He is descended from the Dupre family that was banished by Louis XIV., and came to this country. Some of the Dupres returned to France and recovered their property. They have become extinct, and the vast estate reverts to the branch of the family in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

M. M. Dupre is also a claimant for a large estate in Virginia, through his maternal grandfather.

The Peary Expedition Ready to Leave.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Red Cross steamer Miranda, which goes to the relief of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition, will sail from Brooklyn Monday for St. John's, N. F. The party on board will consist of Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Henry G. Bryant, William E. Mehan and F. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia; Dr. Jackson Mills, of this city; C. E. Hill, of Burlington, N. J.; Albert W. Vorse and Samuel J. Entrikin. At St. John's they will take passage on the Kite and sail for Greenland.

Honoring the Memory of Shelley.

LONDON, June 25.—Rev. C. J. Robinson, Vicar of Horsham, Sussex, Mr. Hurst and other admirers of the work of the poet Shelley, are making arrangements to celebrate the centenary of his birth, which occurs August 4 next. Shelley was born at Field Place, near Horsham. Rather earlier than this celebration was a dinner given at the Wheatsheaft Restaurant to-day, which was also to celebrate the birth of Shelley.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Dr. C. W. Sprankling, Veterinarian.

Dr. C. W. Sprankling, Sr., the veterinarian, died at his home in Baltimore Friday. He was 61 years old. He was born in Philadelphia, but had lived in Baltimore 15 years. He was a shipbuilder originally and an athlete, and had won several contests in the prize ring. At one time Dr. Sprankling was a United States detective in New York. He also served in the navy. He passed an examination in a Philadelphia college and received a certificate, after which he practiced veterinary surgery. Dr. Sprankling owned a number of fine trotting horses at different times. Much of his practice was devoted to the horses and mules in the Wilkesbarre, Pa., coal mines. He married a New York lady, Mary A. Barton, who, with one son, survives him. The body will be cremated, according to the doctor's request, at Loudon Park.

Joseph Caras, Manufacturer.

Joseph Caras, senior proprietor of the Caras Iron Works, died yesterday morning at Massillon of paralysis. He was one of the best-known iron manufacturers in the country. He was born at Tredgar, Wales, 72 years ago, and started to work in a rolling mill at 12. He formerly conducted iron plants at Akron and Girard, O.

Ex-Congressman George W. Cassidy.

A State Silver Convention was held at Reno, Nev., Thursday and three Presidental electors were nominated. During the session George W. Cassidy, an ex-Congressman and Democratic nominee for Congress, fell dead at the close of a speech.

Obituary Notes.

JUDGE DAVID A. BARNES, of Murfreesborough, N. C., died Friday, aged 73.

REV. W. Y. SHEPPARD, a prominent Episcopal minister at Danville, Ky., died Friday night from the effects of a sunstroke.

CHARLES F. GOLDSBOROUGH, Associated Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, Cambridge, Md., died at his home in Cambridge, Thursday evening, aged 62 years.

T. CLARKE OLIVER, the marine painter, died at Amesbury, Mass., Friday, aged 63. Some of his works are widely known, particularly "Kearsarge," copies of which have been made in steel.

THE Earl of Harewood died Friday. Henry Thynnee Lascelles, Earl of Harewood and Viscount Lascelles was born June 18, 1824, and succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, February 22, 1857.

REV. CHESTER NEWELL, the oldest United States Navy Chaplain, died in Savanah Friday, in his 89th year. He entered the service in 1840 and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars, being retired in 1879.

ETERNITY'S GRAND EON.

A Little Bird to Carry Away the Globe—Appalling Calculation Based on the Power of Squared Numbers—The Limited and the Limitless.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

—There is something staggering to the mind, in the thought of beginningless and endless duration. Our thoughts have to do with the measured and the finite, with little spans of time and infinitesimal bounds of space. In only a few years from our advent we are back again in the realm from whence we came, and yet are apt to think that much was done for our especial accommodation; that somehow our coming was something of an event, instead of taking rank as only a very little and most common-place incident.

All that is, was, has been and will be again, though possibly not in so far as concerns our own little world; but this also—our world with all its belongings—is only an incident among the infinity of worlds and the occurrences in the cycles of that endless duration, pertaining to the boundless, measureless and beginningless past.

We will try to measure a little of this eternal duration, to enlarge our conception of our environment that we may see how small a factor must be, all that we know and can conceive of.

A Few Things We Know.

—We know something of the sphere we are on. It has comprehensible dimensions, form and composition. We know with pretty fair precision its bounds and movements; we may know approximately its age, how and impelled by what force it came, and what ultimate destiny awaits it. We recognize such a fact as eternity and certain conclusions relating to certain consequences, then follow inevitably. In a small way, we know something of quantity. In a feeble way, we know something of the power of numbers to express it. We are on a globe of matter, having a diameter of about 8,000 miles. We will now consider a very gradual process of transporting this matter, let us suppose, to other worlds and try to grasp something of the immensity of time that would be involved in the transaction, and use this as a basis in considering other quantities of time.

Let us suppose that in the year 1900 a small bird shall come, and grasping as much as it can conveniently carry in its bill, shall fly hence with it. Millions and billions, yes, billions multiplied by billions of such bits could be taken from an ordinary farm and the diminution of malaria would not be noticed. But at the end of a thousand years, which would be in the year 2900, a bird comes again and seizing as much as on the former occasion it flies away, leaving the earth with that much less. But from this time on, each visit on this mission of carrying away matter will be measured by the time of the visit just preceding it, squared. Consequently, the next call, after the thousand year call, will be after the lapse of a thousand times a thousand years, in other words, one million years. A thousand thousands is one million, and a thousand millions is a billion. Think of it and try to grasp it, such an amazing time and only three bill-fulls of matter carried away. But the fourth visit will be after a million of millions of years, or what we denominate a quintillion of years, thus: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.