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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH, POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

Independence Day in Pittsburg has been heralded by a few preliminary and sporadic outbursts of firecrackers and rockets, on the part of the impatient small boy, and by the energy of the Mayor in summoning the masses of Pittsburg to

THE NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

the old-fashioned and patriotic celebration of the day at Schenley Park. The comparatively mild manifestations of the former class may mean that the day is to be observed somewhat less sulphurously than usual, or that the small boy is saving himself and his explosives for a grand fusillade to-day. The efforts of the Mayor and his coadjutors leave no doubt that if the weather smiles on the plan, the population of Pittsburg will enjoy the day in the city's pleasure ground to an extent

unknown heretofore. The plan of combining the appropriate celebration of the day with a popular fete in the beautiful and picturesque park of the city has already been properly established in the public favor. But the park itself presents attractions for the gathering of population for outdoor pleasures, such as have not existed before. While the work of embellishment will go on for years, the work of the past year has brought its walks, drives and imposing scenery to a stage which presents the attractions of a completed park. The tens of thousands who go out there to-day will at once drink in the volumes of patriotism and the fresh air of breezy hills and wooded vales; will simultaneously listen to the well-turned periods of oratory and look upon farreaching views and picturesque hollows. Both together present an ideal combination of celebrating a great anniversary with the individual enjoyment of scenery, air and exercise, such as can be had in few

other cities. With the permissible hope that the rains of Saturday night and Sunday were preparatory to clear and cool weather to-day. we may expect such a celebration at Schenley Park as Pittsburg has not seen before. Half the population of Pittsburg may be expected to avail itself of the pleasures of the day, and will come hom enthusiastic over Pittsburg's constantly enhancing acquisition in its new parks.

THE UNERRING RESULT.

The announcement, widely made at the time the anthracite coal combination was formed, that it was not intended to increase prices but only to equalize them, recoives a forcible commentary in the record of the changes of price. Every change that has been has been an advance, the sum total ranging from 15 cents to \$1 20 per ton. The unerring accuracy with which an arrangement of this sort equalizes prices up and none of them down is a most characteristic feature.

This is rivaled, however, by an explanation offered by the Philadelphia Record, now a recognized organ of the deal. That journal insists that the advances in coal have not been made by the coal carriers but by the coal producers, whom it is the purpose of the deal to control. "The increased cost of coal," says the Record, "is the result of agreements between producers, who are so trying to systemize the work in the mines as to give constant instead of intermittent work to miners and to adjust the output to the demand.'

This sketch of the effort to "systemize" work so as to increase the cost of coal under constant instead of intermittent work, added to the previously mentioned feature, deserve immortality as typical pictures of the modern combination.

ABANDONING JACKSON'S STAND. In view of that extraordinary declaration of the Democratic party in convention assembled that it is unconstitutional to levy tariff duties with any other purpose in view than the raising of revenue. it is interesting to refer to what Democratic authority has said in the past. The mes-

sage of President Andrew Jackson to Congress in 1830, contains the following very interesting remarks on that question: The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is consid-

ered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branch of industry is so completely identical with that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently if it be not possessed by the general Government it : be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to loster their own industry and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated

to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who bave each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the con tiqued acquiescence of the States, and the

general understanding of the people. Andrew Jackson is referred to to-day as the patron saint and type of pure Democracy, including the principle that the offices are among the spoils of victory. There may be some significance in the

when the Democracy repudiated his con-stitutional principles. Apart from that the fact that the Democratic party in 1892 goes to the length in denying the power of Congress which Jackson formally and officially disavowed, quoting in his support the authority of Washington, Jefferson,

Madison and Monroe. It should not be understood that in citing these words of Jackson we are representing him as a protectionist. He was opposed to the policy of protection. But prejudiced and violent partisan as he was, he had the sterling and stubborn loyalty to see that the denial of constitutional power, made by Calhoun in nearly the same terms as by Watterson now, lead to nullification and dissolution. He stood like a rock in the path of the nullifiers; and while opposing protection on the question of policy, made it clear that he would not tolerate the factitious manu-facture of constitutional theories to justify the repudiation of the power of the Federal Government

Nothing is more striking as an illustration of the fatality which presides over Democratic fortunes than that in the last decade of the century the National Convention of the Democratic party abandoned the principles of Jackson and adopted those of Calhoun which Jackson had defeated 60 years before.

DARK AGES ON THE DANUBE.

That report of last Friday from Bulgaria, by way of Vienna, is calculated to make civilization pull itself together and inquire whether it is enjoying the last of the nineteenth century or struggling in the middle of the Dark

There is certainly room for dispute as to our progress from the age of darkness and violence when we count over the following features of the situation: (1) a plot to assassinate the prince of a coveted realm; (2) that plot inspired by the political influences at work in the greatest empire of Europe, which covets the little principality; and (3) the evidence of the plot extorted from the prisoners by the torture of starvation and beating, with the hungry men tantalized by food given to other prisoners during the scourgings, until they made the desired confession.

If this report is true, it is clear that Bulgarian politics have made no real advance from the barbarism and crime of the Middle Ages. It is not only that there is the same cruelty now as then; but there is equal or greater stupidity. There may have been some excuse for people of the elder days, who failed to see that when a man had to be tortured into making a desired confession, that destroyed all faith in the reliability of the confession. But people who use that method after centuries of better experience exhibit an extraordinary devotion to the customs of savage ignorance.

But is the story true? If the report militated solely against either Russia or Bulgaria, we might readily conclude that it was invented for a purpose. But as it shows both sides in the worst possible light, to regard it as a pure invention is to believe that Bulgarian and Viennese newsmongers are wholly without any method in their mendacity. .

THE PULPIT KEEPS THE FIELD.

It is difficult to find any material for approving comment in the action of District Attorney Nicoll, of New York, in dismissing the indictments found against Rev. Thomas Dixon, unless we recognize his discretion. The principle advanced is that public officials must expect a wider liberty of language in criticising them than private citizens would be expected to The weakness of that this liberty of speech cannot go to the extent of declaring that public officials are thieves and crimmals except on one supposition-and that is the truth of the as sertion. If Mr. Dixon's specific and pointed assertions of this sort concerning certain Tammany officials were truthful he had a right to make them. If they were false he should be punished for making them.

When we remember that Mr. Dixon's first assault on Tammany brought out declarations that he would be punished and produced a prompt indictment, and that instead of backing down he followed the matter up by more and plainer talk, it is possible to conclude that Mr. Nicoll wisely concluded to a void giving the clergyman the chance to produce evidence establishing his assertions. In the contest between the politicians and the pulpit, the former have backed down.

THROWING IT INTO CONGRESS.

The possibility that the People's party movement may go to the extent of throw ing the election of a President and Vice President into Congress, and the certainty that such a diversion would really elect Mr. Cleveland, have been duly discussed in these columns. It is a further interesting development of that possibility that it would with equal certainty elect the Republican candidate for Vice President, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and that the curious and heretofore unprecedented spectacle would be presented of the election of the President and Vice President both from the same State.

The vote in the House on President will be by States; and as the Democrats have a majority in thirty out of the forty-four State delegations in the House the election of Cleveland, if the Third party should succeed in preventing an election by the electoral vote, would be a moral certainty. The vote on Vice President in the Senate is by individuals, a majority of the whole body being required, and the vote being con fined to the two leading names in the electoral vote. Forty-five votes are therefore required to elect a Vice President; and the Republicans have 47 votes in the Senate. In the remote contingency, therefore, of the election being thrown into Congress, the next President and Vice President, in all human proba bility, would be Grover Cleveland and

Whitelaw Reid, both of New York. There is an impression that the Constitu tion forbids the election of a President and Vice President from the same State. That may have been the purpose; but the actual prohibition is only that the electors of any State shall not vote for more than one of the candidates who is "an inhabitant of the same State with themselves." It has heretofore been recognized that the letter of the Constitution might be observed and yet the President and Vice President taken from the same State, if a party was certain enough of a majority to permit the State thus favored to throw away its vote on Vice President and trust to the other States to elect the candidate. No party has yet been found willing to take that chance; but in the contingency contemplated here we have a new way of reaching the unexpected result of candidates of opposing parties being elected from the same State

by the Congressional vote. It is no difficulty to predict that if third party should produce that extraordinary mixture of results, it would arouse fact that the observance of Jackson's day a very active demand for the election of Press.

was less general than usual in the year | President and Vice President directly by a vote of the people.

ALL is is quiet at Homestead. It should remain so until the noise of industry is restored by a satisfactory and honorable agreement between employers and em-

THE old superstition about the anatomy of woman being so planned for some mys-terious reason that she cannot throw straight is revived by the fact that both Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck have been hit in the eye by missiles projected into the atmosphere by the fair hands of woman. There was variety in the projectiles, that in the case of the English statesman being a piece of gingerbread, while the man of blood and iron was socked by a bouquet. But we fail to see that bad marksmanship is proved in these cases. Both statesmen are opposed to woman suffrare and petricoat influences in politics, while it is possible that the shots evinced an unsuspected accuracy, which would make the fortune of a female baseball player.

RECENT events in New York in which women and horsewhips played prominent parts are apt to create the impression that theatrical maidens are more athletic than

By the ruling of the World's Fair Director foreign exhibitors will be permitted to pla-card their exhibits with the price of articles at the place of manufacture and the price at Chicago, both including and excluding the customs duty. As the Philadelphia Ledger says: "It would be foolish for protectionists to object to it, provided the true prices are given." But it might be well for stic manufacturers to make ample exhibits of the same classes of goods of lomestic manufacture, with the prices attached, so as to show what has been done

A FREE-SILVER party with anti-free silver platform and candidate is in danger of not knowing exactly where it stands when the election comes off.

IT is pleasant to hear from Washington where they have a new swimming beach that the authorities have issued strict orders to the officer in charge that "no person is to be permitted to use the beach unless you are satisfied by personal observation that he can swim." The only story of the careful mother, who resolved that her boy should not go near the water until he had learned to swim, was supposed to be a fable; but here we have the cheering official intelligence that it is solid fact.

At the present rates of progress anthracite coal in the Eastern cities next winter will be among the luxuries which only the

THE street assessments under the curative act are stated in a local article to be making satisfactory progress, the majority of the cases having been confirmed by the courts, and a considerable amount of the money having been collected. Still there are or or two big cases to be fought over up to the Supreme Court, and till that elevated body has had its final say it is not wise to count too confidently on what may not turn

THE Signal Service managed to hit it in its Saturday afternoon prediction. It did rain somewhat on Saturday night.

ACCORDING to the old definition of fame as "having your name misspelled in the newspapers," how pleasant it must be for our gallant and comely friend, Major E. A. Mon-tooth, to appear in the New York news paper lists of the City of Chicago list of pas sengers as "E. A. Monteith."

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen of Italy is organizing a superb show of native Italian lace for the World's Fair.

It is reported that Mr. J. D. Washburn, of Worcester, Minister to Switzerland, will resign and return home in September.

HORACE E. SCUDDER has recovered sufficiently from his recent severe illness to resume his editorial work on the Atlantic Monthly.

PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA arranged the flowers for the state dinner given to the Zar by Emperor William at the Kiel Schloss.

THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Car-

olina, Senator before the Civil War and a Confederate General, is still living at the age of 80 years. MISS ELLA L. KNOWLES, whom the People's party of Montana has nominated for Attorney General of the State, is a suc-

ssful practicing lawyer in Helena. PALMER COX, the artist who became famous through his Brownies, is a bachelor, tall and slight, with light hair, a mustache

and face tanned by exposure to sun and ELIAS CARR, the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, is 51 years of age. He was born at "Bracebridge," s

state in Edgecombe county, and is he son of James Carr, once a noted farmer. MRS. OSBORNE, a widow, has cleared 5,000 to \$6,000 a year from her ranch near Sait Lake City. She raises vegetables. Lately she added a chicken ranch and two incubators, and expects to clear \$10,000 a

DEALING IN CONFEDERATE BILLS.

Novel Green Goods Game Broken Up by Federal Officers in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, July 3.—Three important arrests were made yesterday by United States off-

cers at Van Buren, Mo. The prisoners are william Clinton, John A. Clinton and Absalom Colwan. The offense charges a green goods game whereby they are alleged have netted \$2,000 profit per month. The men were held in \$2,000 ball each.

Their plan of action was to advertise thus: Their plan of action was to advertise thus: "Counterfeit money, none; \$1 to \$100 bills. Fine-toned paper. Perfect engraving. Particulars, 4 cents." Correspondence being opened, would-be purchasers were, the officers alleged, given to understand that the stuff offered for sale was easily shoved counterfeits, and the sucker, of course, received Confederate bills. It is claimed by the men that they sold on the Confederate bills and pretended nothing else, while the officers assert that captured letters prove a clear green goods case.

BRITAIN'S SUMMER PICNIC.

THE returns show that Lord Randol ph Churchill will continue to smash china at the old stand.—Philadelphia Inquirer. THE discussions in England are apparently conducted with commensurate energy and warmth, and uncommon interest will attend

the event .- New York Tribune. NEXT Tuesday's election in sixteen London precincts and forty provincial constituen-cies will form a pretty accurate test of the rth of the parties in Great Britian .-Peoria News.

ENGLISH campaigns do not last as long as American ones, but they are more intense. The American variety is full of excitement, but it lacks the Euglish accompaniments of brickbats and broken heads,—Boston Globe. THE elections to be held this week will determine whether Mr. Gladstone is to crown his political career by securing the local self-government of Ireland.—New York

MICHAEL DAVITT'S cablegram to Hugh Me-Caffrey is the first personal assurance of a reliable character which this country has received of the probable success of the home rule campaign in Great Britain.—Rochester

THE lively, not to say bloodthirsty, manner in which the British candidates for office are treated by those who do not accept their views is calculated to impress them with the idea that we are a pretty slow set politically. mpressions drawing comparisons in this no.-Washington Stor.

Ws will not suggest that Rudyard Kipling and the London Saturday Review should re-frain from sneering at the manners of Amercans until they have given due attention to British election manners, for if they were to wait until they had cast out the beams from insular eyes before dalling attention to mores in continental ejes their occupation would in large part be gone.—New York

HAIL TO THE HOLIDAYS.

[WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

ALL hail to all the holidays-except the sort which they are celebrating just now out at Homestead! Welcome the Fourth of July! Would that some remarkable event had taken place upon the Fourth of August also, and some other notable occurrence upon the the year, making imperative a whole new cycle of additional holidays! Even though they should necessitate the endurance of tir norns and fire-crackers, yet would the blessing far over-balance the nuisance—the bles

ing of rest, of a "day off" more often. It is possible, of course, to exaggerate the benefits of holidays. It is proverbially true that too much of a good thing is as bad as oo little: a flood is as fatal as a famine. In the middle ages, when every other day was a saint's day, and when every saint's day was an occasion for prayers in the morning and for skittles and hear in the afternoon and for no work from early morn till dewy traffic and obstructed progress. Holidays had to be put down by stress or law. But we have long got past that stage. What we need now is a reversal of the process. We work too much and too long. We have forgotten how to play.

A Result of the Infrequency. SOME people point to the abuses of holidays as an argument against having any holidays. But these abuses are only the natural result of the infrequency with which the "day off" comes round. Men do not have enough holidays to learn what to do with them. The only way to learn to swim is to venture persistently into the water, and the only way to find out the best uses of spare time is to have some spare time to practice on. They say, perhaps with some exaggeration, that every successful oculist learns his business by spoiling a peck of eyes. What wonder if the act of keeping poliday is also attained by a similar spoiling of holidays? I am not disposed to blame the craftsman who gets liberally drunk in the celebration of his infrequent holiday. I deplore it. I am sorry for the ignoramus who has not yet got any further along than that in his ideas of a good time. But, poor fellow, how should he know any better? He

has never had a chance.

I believe in the people. They can learn anything-even how to enjoy themselvesif they have a chance. The more holidays there are in the year—within reasonable limits—the better they will be kept. The more hours of leisure the working people have, the less will they be disposed to spend them foolishly, until by and by we can use the same word for holiday which they use in Germany, and call it a hochzeil, that is, a "high time." The national holiday, if it is but sufficiently multiplied, will come to be a time for occupying ourselves with high things rather than with low things. Holidays will become holy days, days which will minister to health, health of body, mind and soul.

The Benefit of Fireworks.

ACCORDINGLY, I rejoice in the emphasizing of this day. It means not only rest, but patriotism. It reminds us of our country. Some people think that it is too bad to spend several thousands of dollars for fireworks at Schenley Park. They say that it would be better to use that money for the poor. I doubt it. It is a great thing to care for the poor, but it is a great thing also to care for the country. One of the first steps toward good citizenship is a realization of hosts of men who cannot be taught that out of books, nor even by the eloquence of patriotic speeches. They need to have it canged into their ears by the din of cannon, and blazed into their eyes by the fiame and glow of fireworks. We cannot afford to leave the Fourth of July out of our national

I am glad to see in some shop windows the sign, "Saturday Half Holiday," and in still more windows the announcement, "This store closed at 5 P. M." I wish that these placards were as many as the leaves of Valambrosa. Every retail business in this city ought to shut its doors upon its cus omers every Saturday afternoon, and open air and the green fields. We are a little behind the times here in this matter. In the East there are more stores closed for the half holiday than there are here. We lag a little in the adoption of this beneficent custom. In England the half holiday is well-nigh universal. I well remember trying to make a purchase in London on a Saturday afternoou. The shops were as deserted as the shops of old Pomneil

And, really, they make quite as much noney over there as we do. The man who wants to get the most work out of his horse does not make him trot up the hills, and does not keep him at his fastest gait all the the time even along the levels. He uses his judgment as well as his whip. And the merchant who would get the best service out of his clerks does not treat them like machines, but gives them a let-up now and then, and, for his own sake, as well as for them, take some interest in their health.

Better to Be a Man Than a Mint. AFTER all, the whole of life, even on Wood street, does not consist in making money. Humanity and happiness are of ore value than a whole library of check books. To make a reasonable amount of profit, and to live in peace with one's emploves and with one's own conscience is better than to be a millionaire task-maker like old Pharaoh and to live in daily fear of visitation of plagues. It is better to be a As it is, the men and women who have the

most need of holidays get the least rest. would be well to have our blessings a little more evened up. The early closing and the Saturday half-holiday are steps in that direction. They are the just provisions which men make who say: "I have a good vacation every summer, and I live in a house all the year round in which life is a blessed noliday after my working hours. Now I am going to try to share some of these blessings with my brothers and sisters who lack them. I will give out of my abundance an hour or ternoon, once a week, out in the fields."

As for the good people who are packing their trunks just now for the long vacation, I hope that they will not forget those who will have to spend the hot days in the tene ment houses. Especially the mothers and the little babies, to whom the blue sky and the green trees would be medicine and that the parents who are preparing to take their children to the seashore or the mountains will remember those other parents and ose other children. The Soc Improvement of the Poor have a summer home at Oakmont, and for every five-dollar bill put into their hands they can take a child from the tenements into that paradise for two weeks. The hands of these good people ought to overflow with five-dollar bills this month. Send a check before you go to Mrs. S. E. Lippincott, 76 Sixth avenue

A TOT IN A SWAMP,

She Wandered Away From Home and Was

Found Hanging on a Bush. BRIDGETON, N. J., July 3.—The 6-year-old child of Lazarus Barofsky, of Carmel, who wandered from its home, was found yester-day afternoon by four of the searchers in Lebanon swamp, about one mile from home. sound was heard by one of the party just about the time the searching party were about to give up the child for dead. Finally the child was found hanging over a bush and faintly uttering a sound. There were at least two feet of water zur-

The party who rushed to the rescue fou The party who rushed to the rescue found a terrible spectacle. The bushes within the child's reach hrd been gnawed and eaten, and the clothes were torn from the little one, while blood streamed from the wounds and gashes on its body and legs. The skin and flesh on its legs were torn off, its hands being badly lacerated and shrunken. The child had been lost four days, and had been out in two heavy thunder showers. Hundreds of people came from far and near to see the child, and its parents were evercome with joy at the finding of their child. The doctor has grave doubts of the child's recovery, learing pneumonis.

Hints That Pas Unheeded maha World Herald.] All the small boy has to do on Monday is to buy a toy pistol, press the trigger and the

SHERMAN ON THE ISSUES.

Both Platforms Fairly Represent the Par

ties, Except the Democratic on Silver. Bosron, July 3.—[Special.]—United States Senator John Sherman landed in Boston today after a short sea trip from Baltimore, and after registering at Young's he saw a reporter and briefly stated his views on the political situation. He said is not conversant with the latest urn affairs might have taken at Washington, having been several days absent from the Capital. The Senate has passed the silver bill by a majority of four, which was the exact strength of the silver contingent as it

had been previously rated. "The votes of two men," said the Senator, "I am surprised at, and those are Mr. Cam

"The votes of two men," said the Senator,
"I am surprised at, and those are Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hill, of New York. Both States are dead against free sliver, and it seems to me a dangerous vote for those who represent those States."

When asked his opinion on the platform of the two parties, Senator Sherman replied: "The Republican platform is a very fair statement of the Republican position, and there is nothing in it but what I approve. The two platforms—Republican and Democratic—present the party issues fairly, except the Democratic plank on silver. This does not represent the majority of the Democratic party, for the majority of that party in the South are in favor of free coinage without restriction or qualification. The five silver-producing States of the Union are represented now by Republican Senators."

"Do you think the silver plank of the Democratic platform will injure that party's ticket in the South!"

"No, I don't. The South is too solidly Democratic. They will stick to their party. They are Democrats merely from issues growing out of the war. They will shout against the force bill, so called, and endeavor to cheat the negro (and Republican whites in some cases) out of the right of suffrage, at the same time that they count them in to increase their power."

THE AGE OF CANALS.

Brilliant Future Predicted for Artificial Waterways in 'merica, S. S. McClure in New York Sun.] -

Financiers and men who are making a study of commercial conditions are satisfied that the United States is entering on an era of canal building, and that by 1926 the country will be bisected by several country will be bisected by several great ship canals which shall practically overcome the limit put on ocean commerce by the coast. The Chamber of Commerce of New Fork has expressed informally an opinion that the Eric Canal, stretching from Buffalo to the Hudson, must be deepened so as to admit ships of considerable burden. Col. Frank Bond declares that it is inevitable that a ship canal be cut across the State of Michigan, say from Grand Haven to the St. Clair River. Capitalists are in consultation over the construction of a ship canal across New Jersey to the Delaware, thence across Maryland to the Chesapeake, with a view ultimately of extending it through the North Carolina sounds to Charleston or Savannah. The expectation is that early in the next century a ship canal, capable of floating vessels as great as those that are carried through the Nicaragua Canal, will be cut across the upper part of the Florida peninsula, thus shortening by 1,000 miles the trip from the coast cities to the Nicaragua Canal. The great West is determined that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that by the 150th anniversary of the nation's birthday the most stupendous canal system the world has ever known may be developed, affecting, in a manner of which it is impossible to estimate the extent, the commercial relations of the United States with other countries, as well as the relations between the cities of this country. great ship canals which shall practically tries, as well as the relations between the cities of this country.

In Accord With the Fourth.

Chicago Times.] Anthracite coal seems to be deserting the province of fuel and taking to pyrotechny. Thanks to the operation of the Reading confbine, it is going up as fast as a rocket.

It Is Never Too Late to Mend. ston Herald. 1

The first half of leap year has gone, and still some of the dear old girls are not happy.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Theodore A. Kammerer Theodore A. Kammerer, well known as merchant, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at was born in Pittsburg in 1885. He was the son of the Rev. David Kammerer, now of Wooster, Ohio, but formerly of Pittsburg, and who for almost seventy years has been a clergyman of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Kammerer removed with his parents to Onlo, but when very young re-turned to Pittsburg and entered the boot and shoe house of his brother-in-law William E. Schmertz, with whom he remained until the failure of the firm last year. During his forty-three years of connection with this business he saw Pittsburg grow from a country town to a great city. He was an ardent Republican, but in war time was prevented by his health from becoming a soldier, although one of the first members of the famous Marion Guards, the home company commanded first by General Bowman Sweitzer. Mr. Kamfirst by General Bowman Sweitzer. Mr. Kammerer was a man of quiet and retiring tastes and of most domestic and lovable character. His acquaintance among the older Pittsburg business men was most extensive and no man was more generally respected and held in kindly esteem. His life was devoted with great fidelity to his family and his business. His health has been breaking for a year and recently he had a slight paralytic stroke, which led to complicated brain affection. He was married some 32 years ago to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, sister of the late Rabert J. Anderson, the steel manufacturer and granddaughter of the late Anthony Dravo, She died in 1881. Mr. Kammerer leaves two daughters, Mrs. Parkesh Walter and Miss Florence B. Kammerer. His aged father still survives him. The interment will be in Homewood Cemetery, in which Mr. Kammerer was one of the earliest lot owners, Devoted as a son, tender as a father and staunch as a friend, there will be more mourners for this man of retired life than for many who have stood in the fore rank of men of affairs.

Hon. Israel D. Haines, a Forty-Niner. Hon. Israel D. Haines, a California pioneer of 1849, prominently identified with the early neer of 1899, prominently dentinated with the early nistory of the Pacific cooast, died in Baker City, Ore., last week. He was born in Xenia, O., in 1827, moved to Missouri with his parcents in 1841, and crossed the piains to Oregon in 1849. He was then in the Quartermaster's Department of the then in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Loring. The regiment took possession of Fort Vancouver a few days after its arrival, under the treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Haines left the army soon after arriving on the coast, lived in Caifornia a while, and then returned to Oregon, where he built the first house on Coos bay. He was once a member of the Legislature and served two terms as State Senator.

Ex-Congressman John J. Taylor. Hon. John J. Taylor, born at Leominster, Mass., in 1808, died at his home in Oswego, N. Y. Friday, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Taylor was a graduate of Harvard in the class of '29, of which Benjamin Curtia, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Oliver Wendell es, and Samuel F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, '' were also members. H Country. Tis of Thee, "were also members. He was District Attorney from 1888 to 1842, and was a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution of the State of New York. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and held the balance of power in the Missouri compromise. He was defeated for Lieutenant-Governor with Hon, Amos J. Parker in 1858.

Mrs. G. E. Kepple

Mrs. Nettie Viola Kepple, wife of G. E. Kepple, the Pittsburg newspaper man, died at Uniontown Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Kepple has been in very poor heaith for some time and he death was not entirely unexpected. The decease was 25 years old and a woman of estimable char acter. The remains will be brought to the resi dence of Philip Kepple, 206 Robinson street, Alle gheny, this morning, and to-morrow morning will be taken to Slate Lick, Pa., for interment,

Mrs. Margaret Wylle, Mrs. Margaret Wylie, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Wylle, D. D., died Saturday morning at Washington, D. C., aged 88 years. She was a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Black, deceased, Her inneral services will be held in the Seventh Avenue U. P. Church to-morrow morning.

Dr. S. R. Rutledge, surgeon for the Penn sylvania Railroad at Biairsville, and a well-known Indiana county physician, died at his home in

JOHN M. IFFT, a prominent member of the Pride of the West Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., died at his residence on Grant street, Atlegheny, on Satur-day. The funeral will occur to-morrow.

CAPTAIN JAMES BOYD died yesterday morning at his residence, 19 Union avenue, Allegheny, He was one of the best known Northside citizens. The funeral will be at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon. COLONEL JOHN MENDERHALL, Second United States Artillery, commanding officer at Fort Adams, died at that fort on Friday of hemorrhage of the stomach, Colonel Menderhali was born in 1829 in Indians. He would have been retired next year for age.

JULY IN THE SKY.

-JULY is exceptional for the surpassing beauty of its moonlit and starlit sky, and this happens most fortunately at the season tractive, and those who take pleasure in the study of the starry heavens are best enabled to pursue their investigations. Beneath the grand sky reach that arches over the sea shore, the mountains, or the rural resorts the planets are found playing their allotted parts amid the glory of the stars.

Our satellite is no insignificant member of the planetary community during the month. She passes through five phases, two of them being that of first quarter, on the 1st and or the 31st. Twice she heads her shining path low down in the south, where she seems so much nearer than when, on winter nights she soars high up in the north. She is lovely as, in crescent form, says the New York Times, she meets and passes the planets and the brightest stars which make the July

nights beautiful as a dream.

The earth has also her mission to perform on the monthly calendar, for she was in aphelion on the 1st at 3 o'clock in the morn ing. She was then 3,000,000 miles furthe from the sun than in January. The inhal itants of our north temperate zone have reason to be grateful that the heat of the distance.

The Sun Is an Early Riser Now. THE sun now rises about 4:15 o'clock and sets about 7:20 o'clock, making the days somewhat over 15 hours in length. Before

the month closes we shall find that our day

light has been reduced by an hour from

solstice. There is a difference in declination

hat it was at the time of the summer

of 50 as the sun moves toward the equator and his speed visibly increases at the end o

of 5° as the sun moves toward the equator, and his speed visibly increases at the end of the month, his motion then being three times as rapid as it is to-day.

The brightness of the sun is among the most wonderful things in nature, and in connection with this there are three things which we are particularly told to keep in mind. First, the beauty and brilliancy of the lovely days of this early summer season. Then we must remember that all this flood of light comes from a single lamp at a most tremendous distance. Finally, we are to recollect that the sun is not like a buill's-eye lantern, concentrating all his light specially for our benefit, but that he diffuses it equally around, and that we do not get on this earth the two-thousand-millionth part of what he gives out so plenteously. When we think of the brightness of day, which we love so much, and of the distance from which that light has come, notwithstanding that the sun dispenses with all assistance from condensing appliances, we can begin partly to comprehend the sun's true magnificence.

Venus, once so conspicuous an object in the evening skles, shining as she did with unparalleled splendor, is, alast now conspicuous by her absence. As we look at the western sky as night closes in it is with a feeling of disappointment that we turn away without being rewarded with a feeling of disappointment that we turn away without being rewarded with a feeling of disappointment that we turn away without being rewarded with a feeling of not not not not hat day in inferior conjunction with the sun, and, having passed that luminary, she joins the morning stars, and once more challenges Jupiter to a contest for supremacy. In another month, then, the early riser will see her fair face shining in the East, the harbinger of approaching day.

Saturn Shows Up Pale and Duil.

Saturn Shows Up Pale and Dull. The pale, dull star in the western skies throughout the evening is the planet Saturn, which does not possess quite the same amount of interest to us at present as he doe when his wonderful rings are showing and he is nearer the earth. We shall not have him much nearer us this year, although we shall be enabled to have a somewhat better view of his rings as they gradually come into a more favorable position for our obser vation. Saturn and the four-days-old cres cent of the growing moon are in conjunctio on the 28th, and we shall have a fair picture to gaze upon, if the night prove clear, as Regulus and Spica, both first-magnitude stars, and others of the brighter stars of less magnitude are in that locality ready to form a brilliant setting to the piece.

On account of the great distance of Saturn ts movements are much slower than thos its movements are much slower than those of the other planets known to the ancients. Twenty-nine years and a half are required for this distant object to complete its circuit of the heavens, and though this movement is slow compared to the incessant changes of Venus, yet it is rapid enough to attract the attention of any careful observer. Even in a month the planet traverses an are of the sky, which can be detected by anyone who will take the trouble to mark its place with regard to the stars in its vicinity. with regard to the stars in its vicinity.

Have you seen Mars yet? If not, try to have a look at him and keep him in view for a month. It will repay the effort, if such it be, and will add to the interest of all that we shall have to read about him during the next lew weeks. Besides which it will be a number of years before he will again be so favorably placed for our observation. He rises about 9.45 o'clock in the evening, and cets up still engling as the month advances. rises about 9:45 o'clock in the evening, and gets up still earlier as the month advances, until he manages to bob up just as the sun disappears. His increase in size and ruddy light will be perceptible as the time comes for the phenomenon called opposition, and we can quite readily convince ourselves that he is about to become an object of all-absorbing interest, toward which the most powerful telescopes will be directed in the ardent hope of settling some of the old problems and of discovering things of which we have now but the slightest idea. low but the slightest idea.

Mars but a Few Steps Away, It is known to-day that there are many points of similarity between the earth and Mars. The Marsian axis inclines to the lane of the ecliptic at exactly the angle of he axis of this earth, and therefore the Marsian seasons will correspond to our own. He has day and night almost as we have rain, dew, sunshine-but has he vegetation and life? Although he will be 35,000,000 miles away, the powerful magnifying lenses will make him appear as though he were some 2,000 times his present size. Mars but 17,500 niles away! What wonder, then, that as tronomers are feverish with anxiety for the

early August days.

Mercury is evening star, and is drawing away to his furthest eastward from the sun, which position he reaches on the 29th, and which cosition he reaches on the 29th, and will then begin to retrace his steps. If we look about 10° to the left of the sunset point soon after the sun sinks to rest, we shall find a twinkler brighter than those about him and shining with a clear white light. This will be Mercury on one of his periodical visits to a position where he enables us to have a look at his face. The planet, when furthest from the sun, will be in the constellation of the Lion, and about half way between Mercury and the sun is Regulus, a bright first-magnitude star.

Uranus begins the series of conjunctions with the moon, being within three-quarters of a degree of that luminary to-day. On the last day of the month the growing crescent and the distant planet are again together, a closer meeting than the first, only a space equal to the diameter of the moon separating the two. Uranus is an evening star, is in the constellation of the Virgin, and about a degree south of Spica, the brightest of the group.

Nenture is the morning star, his right

a degree south of Spica, the originest of the group.

Neptune is the morning star, his right ascension being 4 hours 34 min. and his declination 20° 27' north, and ordinates that change but little during the month. He is in the Bull group, and is not of any particular prominence in this month's records. His conjunction with the moon on the 20th is at so great a distance in declination that the meeting is not near enough for us to determine the planet's whereabouts with satisfactory approximation. satisfactory approximation.

AN IRISH PATRIOT DYING. Injuries to Health, Sustained in an English

Dungson, Is Killing Barkins,

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- [Special.] - Michae Harkins, the young Irish patriot, who was released from the Portland prison, England last August, is at the point of death at hi home in this city. Harkins, with a number of others, among them young Dr. Thomas Gallagher, of Brooklyn, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from 15 years to life, on suspicion of having

terms of imprisonment, ranging from its years to life, on suspicion of having been implicated in a dynamite plot against the Queen's life during the celebration of her jubilee. Harkins, who was released on account of shattered health, brought about by the terrible treatment of the Irish prisoners in English dungeons, has grown gradually worse since his arrival home last fall, and his physicians declare that it will not be many days before the Irish historian can write the name of Michael Larkins among the long list of Irish patriots who suffered and died for their country.

When he heard a few days ago that Congressman McAleer had introduced into Congress a resolutin, requesting the Department of State to investigate the case of Dr. Gallagher, who he declared is the worst-treated man in the English prisons, here joiced greatly, and constantly prays that his life may be spared him until he can see "brave and good-hearted Tom Gallagher as free man." His story of the treatment of Gallagher, who was a fellow-prisoner with him, is only equaled by that of the Russian political exiles.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Women of every rank go bareheaded in -The next president of the United States

will receive about 7,000,000 votes. -Women were employed in printing of fices as long ago, it is said, as 1530.

-A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is years old.

-A Connecticut scientist calculates that there are 43,560000 mosquito larvæ to an acre of swamp land. -In Pentonville prison out of 1,000 con-

victs at one time in jail 751 had been Sunday school scholars. -In South America there is a race of

cats to which "meowing" is an unlearned -Firteen thousand children are numbered in the membership of the Norwegian Total -The number of exhibitors to the World's Fair is estimated to be 175,000. Their mail will be delivered every hour.

-Many persons will not allow the rocking of an empty chair, because they say it is a forerunner of death in the family. -A New Hampshire cure for sore throat

is to wear about the neck a stocking. In the toe of which a potato has been tied. -Most of the men in the islands of Southwestern Japan lead lives of idleness, and are cheerfully supported by the women.

-According to a Maine belief a nutmeg pierced and hung on a string around the neck prevents boils, croup and neuralgia. -In Japan, it is said, there are apple trees growing four inches in height, which bear fruit freely about the size of currants. -All the chickens in the Western part of French Guinea are perfectly white. It is impossible to find one with a colored feather.

-In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age

-If at the table a little salt is spilt between two people, the way to prevent a quarrel is for each to take a pinch and throw it over his left shoulder. -It is interesting to note that of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States

during the last 20 years 316,000 were granted at the request of wives. -There has just died in Poland a once celebrated beauty, who refused the hand of Napoleon III. She was the Princess Belene Sagonsko, and died unmarried at the age of 57.

-People who like frequent changes in government may find variety in Mexico. During the past 62 years that country has had 54 Presidents, one regency and one Em-

-Frau Probsti, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaria, at the age of 41. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds. -The French flag was adopted during the

revolution. The Republic first took green, but gave it up, and blended the Bourbon white with the red and blue, the colors of the city of Paris. -Some of the New York hotels provide chaperons for female guests unacquainted with the city. A shopping tour, under the guidance of one of them, soon familiarizes a stranger with the city.

-Watch crystals are made by blowing a sphere of glass about one yard in diameter, after which the discs are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a dia-mond at the extremity of one leg. ... -A tender-hearted Parisian lady has

made her pet dog comfortable in cold weather by clothing it with an embroidered fur-lined blanket, and decorating its little legs and feet with shoes and stockings. -At a house for waifs in England one of

—At a house for waits in England one of the inmates is the unfortunate possessor of hands and feet which closely resemble extremities of a beaver. The fingers toes are joined together by a layer of skin—The Egyptologists are continual making fresh acquisitions of knowledge, A valuable find of skeletons belonging to the fourth dynasty was recently made in Egypt. This is the earliest known data of Egyptian remains.

-In London there is a cripple entirely without legs who is said to surpass his comrades in school in his skill of swimming. He is furthermore an excellent run-ner, moving along rapidly by means of his muscular arms. -The following are a few examples of the

rate of pay of women in London: Making rate of pay of women in London: Making paper bags, 4d per 1,000, possible earnings, 5s to 9s per week. Button holes, 3d per dozen, possible earnings. Ss per week. Shirts, 2d, each worker finding her own cotton, can get six done between 6 a. m. and

-When a marriage takes place in Italy in a princely family the bride and groom, after the religious ceremony, present themafter the rengious ceremony, present them-selves to the Pope to receive his benediction. Then the young couple, in wedding costume, proceed to St. Peter's alone, and kneeling on the bare flags before the statue of the "Prince of the Apostles," pray. -Some years ago the burial vault of the

Chaplin family at Blankney, in Lincolnshire, was opened, and it was ascertained that a harge gray bat which has been found within the place on several occasions when "to vault was opened, was still a living linh than to the said vault. It was calculated that the bat had lived in the tomb 33 years." -Hundreds of years ago the Old World printers used to chain copies of their books outside their offices and reward peripatetic scholars who might detect er prizes graduated according to the seriousness of the slip—a cup of wine for a broken letter, a cup of wine and a plate of meat for a wrong iont or a turned letter, and so on

in proportion. -The German capital maintains and pays an official bird catcher. The catching of birds is prohibited, but the collections and educational institutions of the university require, for scientific purposes, birds, birds eggs, nests, etc., and the taxidermist Lemm is the only person commissioned to furnish them within the precincts of Berlin and the districts of Teltow and Niederbarnim.

-In Persia the first time a man is caught in the act of stealing he is "bastinadeed," rod) and made to sign a paper declaring that that will be his last offense. If he forgets this when the soles of his feet quit burning, and tries it again, the second offense calls for the amputation of his right hand. If he is still obdurate, and goes at it lefthanded, the third, and, of course, last resort

ETCHINGS IN BLACK. Mrs. Gossip-Yes; they are matched, but Mr. Quirk-Er-; sort of friction match, chi-

'Tis now he sells his ball and bat To buy the festive cracker. He likes to monkey with the cat And with his dad's terbacker -New York Book

Mrs. Bingo-Mercy, John, what have you got baby tied up with that trunk strap for?

Bingo-While you were out he swallowed a collar button and I was afraid he would get away.—

Clothier and Furnisher. Mr. Clovertop-Julie, I see that the

nountains of Idaho are settling.

Mrs. C.—Deary me. but I am glad to know it, for
have always heard that they were powerful wild. He tires with his offhand ways,

We wish him far away.

Who siaps us on the back and says.

"How do you feel to-day?"

— New Fork Press. First Guest (at summer health resort)fou are going home early this season, Miss Saulary Measures.
Second Guest—Yes, I have to go, for my health.

Texas Siftings. "This," said Mr. Livewayte, of Chicago, pointing out a painting to his visitor, "is one he old masters."
"Indee1;" replied the guest, with deep interest.
"Yes, I had it painted to order."—Detroit Fra

Although the Fourth is loud enough, The small boy likes it louder; That's why he always love to stuff

"What! Do you dine in that fourth-rate place?"
"Only when I am not hungry. What is the use
of wasting good food on a poor appetite!"
dianopolis Journal.