# The Dispatch.

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# TWELVE PAGES

SAME PARTY AND CANDIDATE. When the People's Party Convention,

after a lively night session, nominated General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, it did much to quiet the fears of those who have had apprehensions as to the effect of the Omaha gathering upon the prospects of the old parties. General Weaver 12 years ago was the chosen head of the Greenback party, and six years ago came to the front as a leader of the Union-Labor party. In reality it has always been the same party. When Henry George and others undertook to nationalize the labor movement in politics, which had been a partial success in sections, the old Greenback guard with Weaver to the fore appeared and took possession of the organi-

That effort at once languished and soon died. Then the farmers under such new leaders as Simpson, Polk and Kyle achieved temporary success in 1890 and Weaver and his associates were prompt to c'aim the credit and assume control, with the result indicated by the Omaha conven-

General Weaver possesses a pleasing personality, is a fairly effective campaign orator and has considerable experience in legislative work as a member of Congress. The old-line Greenbackers, what are left of them, will rally to him most entitusiastically, and with the farmers who can be induced to remain in the ranks may swell his vote something beyond the 300,000 he received in 1880. But as the candidate of a new third party he will not cause a hegira from the Republican and Democratic times. The reason is that it is the same old third party with the very same candidate, making the same appeals that proved fruitless so often before.

#### A COINCIDENCE OF LEGISLATION. There is a singular, if not important,

significance in the fact that when the free coinage bill was passed by the Senate the other day, Vice President Morton was absent from the chair and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was occupying it in his stead, At the time when the same measure was taken up by the Senate in the last Congress to the exclusion of the force bill Vice President Morton was also out of the chair and the place was occupied. also, by Senator Harris, of Tennessee. On the first occasion a parliamentary ruling from Senator Harris and his recognition of a particular one of his colleagues at a critical juncture had much to do with the result, and in the current instance there was a preliminary tie vote which would have postponed the measure until the next session. Perhaps however, that need not be considered vital. Inasmuch as the majority in the Senate, including representatives of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, were determined to pass this bill at some time, the country might as well take its dose sooner as later.

The coincidence may not be especially significant or especially remarkable. But it does seem to suggest that when measures of national import are pending, the Vice President would do well to be present and attend to his not very exacting duty of presiding over the Senate and giving the deciding vote when it is made necessary by a tie.

# THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

With cholera in the Caspian provinces of Russia, at the Italian port of Brundusium, and reported to exist in the outskirts of Paris, it is evident that the time has come when civilization must be on the alert to prevent the spread of the disease. The recent regulations adopted with reference to the quarantine of cholera at the Suez Canal diminish rather than augment the obstacles to the passage of the contagion through that channel of communication with the plague-infested East. This course may be justifiable on the theory that cholera always does advance beyond the Suez Canal in any event; but it emphasizes the need for every nation to protect itself against contagion and to put its cities in the best shape for combating the disease.

There is not much danger of the spread of the cholera to the United States in time to become epidemic this year. But this fall and next year, when the tide of travel may set in this direction, we should be prepared to offer every check to its spread, both by the most rigid quarantine and the most thorough cleanliness.

#### VERY INTERESTING FIGURES. The Secretary of the Treasury, in con-

nection with the balance-sheet for the fiscal year just closed, meets the assertions of the opposition that the Treasury balance of \$126,692,000 was obtained by staving off the payment of claims, with the declaration that "expenditures had run \$28,000,000 less than during the preceding year and this, notwithstanding all that had been said by unfair critics about postponing the payment of innumerable claims. had come about without putting off the payment of a dollar of just Government debt to anybody."

This is certainly a much more satisfactory view, if correct, than the one assiduously spread during the past that the Treasury was cooking up a favorable balance by putting off the payment of claims which must be met sooner or later. That would have amounted to a moral, if not technical, falsification of public documents. The alternative theory is that the dministration in the exercise of its wise discretion has abstained from contracting all the expenditures which were author-

ized by the lavish appropriations of the

last Congress. This appears more clearly in the statement of receipts and expenditures made for the last two fiscal years. The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, were \$401,976,000; and the expenditures, \$389,327,000, leaving a surplus of \$12,649,000. In the year just ended the receipts

fell below the expenditures by nearly \$5,000,000, the former being \$356,933,000 and the latter \$361,348,000. The decrease of \$28,000,000 in the expenditures is the more noticeable because the appropriations for last year exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by over \$62,000,000. Thus the administration by its own showing has improved on the work of Congress to the extent of \$90,000,000. But there is even a wider difference in the comparison of the total appropriations with the total expenditures. The total appropriations, annual and permanent, were \$525,018,000 and the total expenditures by the Secretary's statement, were but \$361,348,000. It thus appears that the administration was able to get along on less than the amount appropriated by Congress, with the very neat saving of \$163,670,000. It is presumed that \$77,000,000 of this is due to excluding the totals of the postal department from the balance sheet, but the \$86,000,000 difference remaining is important enough to warrant some desire for additional information as to the details of

the economy.

If the Government has really made a saving of \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000 on the appropriations of the last Congress, it will be decidedly creditable to the administration. Such a statement, on its face, takes away the ground for the assertion that appropriations cannot and should not be very materially reduced.

#### THE FOURTH IN THE PARK.

The popular celebration of the Fourth of July at Schenley Park vesterday was unalloyed in its success, and gave the public an opportunity to see for themselves the immense gain secured to the city by the acquisition and improvement of its parks and the increase of its means for transit. No more perfect weather for an outdoor fete could be imagined. The bright sunshine clear and bracing air, and vegetation freshened by the recent rains gave especial zest to the enjoyment of the people's pleasure ground by its owners. The ceremonies of observance were appropriate and reflected no slight degree of credit on those who have energetically labored to complete their arrangements.

But the enjoyment of the parks was the great pleasure of the day. Of the scores of thousands who roamed through that beautiful pleasure-ground there were few who did not recognize the beauty and value of this new creation for the benefit of the public, or who would consent that the city should surrender these beautiful possessions for many times what they have cost. The lines of transit did well in transporting the myriads of pleasureseekers to and from the parks, but the packed cars showed that their facilities were none too great. As the population grows and the park celebrations attract greater crowds, it is evident that the utmost transporting facilities, not only of the street lines, but of the steam railroads connecting with the park, will have to be

brought into use on such occasions as this. The Fourth of July in Schenley Park has already become an established custom, but it is one that will never grow old, Each year will increase the attractions of that charming place and swell the crowds who resort to it on public holidays.

#### WAGES IN THE SOUTH

The reference of THE DISPATCH to the 80-cent-a-day wages paid to workingmen the Buffalo Courier to say that it is "a plea for higher duties"-which is an error -and to remark that "the line of reasoning is not clear enough to be followed readily." After which our cotemporary goes on to give other facts showing the low wages paid the labor of the South as compared with the North.

It is not vital that our Democratic cotemporary fails to follow our line of reasoning, so that it recognizes, as it does the crucial fact that low wages in the South are the result of the conditions of labor in that section, irrespective of the influences which establish higher wages in our section. The remarks of THE DISPATCH were in reply to another Democratic journal which made the 80-cent wages a reproach to protection, and even to emancipation, by asserting that the laborers in the Chicksmangs field were no better off than if they had remained slaves. When the Courier concedes the fact that Southern wages are far below the scale paid to Northern workingmen it furnishes the most complete reply to that style of argument, and points the way to the true conclusion that such wages are due to the traditional pro-slavery and ultra-freed theory still enforced in the South that the laboring element must be held in subjection by fair means or foul.

Of course there are other influences be sides those of protective duties which affect the rate of wages. One of the most potent of these is the prevalence of the principle and its maintenance, either by aw or violence, that the proper lot of labo is ignorance and subjection to the ruling

#### Tace. THE POLITICAL CELEBRATIONS.

The national holiday was celebrated yesterday by one or two demonstrations which were largely political in their nature. Tammany Hall returned to its original purpose to the extent of celebrating the day with political speeches and letters from leading Democrats, including one from Senator Hill, declaring that fidelity to Democratic principles and the regularly nominated candidates was the duty of the hour. Inasmuch as party principles are supposed to be stated the party platforms, it might be supposed that the New York Senator would take

this opportunity to explain apparent lack

of harmony between the Democratic plat-

form and his vote on free silver coinage; but he singularly omitted to do so. The members of the Cabinet were largely represented in the regular annual demonstration at Woodstock. They did not neglect the opportunity to sprefore the country a full statement of the benefits of the administration's policy of protection and reciprocity. The balance in the prominence of political activity. however, seems to have been won for the Democratic side by Mr. Stevenson's oration at a Democratic celebration in Illinois

There is nothing at variance with the celebration of the day in party leaders using it to impress on the public mind those principles which they deem most important for the welfare of the country. at gatherings which are recognized as political in their character. Nevertheless, the most ideal observance is in recalling and impressing on the public mind thos broad principles of patriotism on which all parties can stand in harmony.

PITTSBURG is undoubtedly a mor patriotic city. Even its ball team plays the better for the fervor of a public celebration. It won two games on Decoration Day and

two more yesterday. It is evident that

THERE is a striking difference between the steamer City of Chicago and Chicago the city. The former is firmly fixed and founred on a rock, while the latter is founded on a marsh.

POPULAR enthusiasm and lung power threaten to become inconveniently com onplace, when a crowd goes wild in cheer ing such a conglomeration of fallacious sophistries as the platform of the People's party for nearly half an hour in a mid mer atmosphere.

PATRIOTISM and youth triumphed over pervousness and age in the loud and lusty belebration of Independence Day.

As a protection against disappointment, it is well for Bland's peace of mind that he is able to express a conviction that the President will undoubtedly veto the free coinage bill if it should happen to succeed

SCHENLEY PARK was full of opportunities yesterday for those who love the soli-tude to be found in a crowd.

BOURKE COCKRAN is undoubtedly a man of great ability and oratorical power, but be re he can hope to earn the confidence o the nation he will have to cut himself adrift from the political corruption of the Tammany machine.

BESIDES empty cracker cases there will be a medical case or two as the result of yesterday's explosions.

THE marvel is that the People's party should be able to find any one man with a versatility elastic enough to enable him to adopt all the tenets of its creed and repreent it as a nominee doomed to defeat.

THE recoil has set in, and there is a lull in the firework and flag industries.

To judge from its actions with regard to ree coinage measures, it would appear that the Democratic party puts planks into its conventional platform in order to trample on them Congressionally.

THIS is the day for gathering up the fragments.

#### MUNDANE METEORS.

HORACE SCUDDER, editor of The Atlantic, has been ill, but is now able to resume his

REV. WILLIAM P. KANE announced to his congregation yesterday that he had decided not to accept the presidency of Wa-bash College at Crawfordsville, Ind.

THE eminent Italian actor, . Ernesto Rossi, has Parifamentary aspirations and pro-poses to represent the city of Leghorn in the Italian Chamber if the voters will assent to it at the coming election.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND was educated in

France, and during his recent visit to Paris delivered a two hours' address in French which has been warmly received by the ap preciative French people. BEN TILLETT, the British labor agitator. s an omniverous, but not altogether injudi-

ious, reader. Ruskin, Carlyle, and New man are his favorites; and he is now strug gling with Duff's Old Testament theology. THE Archbishop of Canterbury is an enthusiastic horseman. He rides mainly to offset a tendency to corpulency due to a sedentary life. His costume when riding is a

peculiar one, for with knee boots he wears his shovel nat and apron. MRS. GENERAL NEWBERRY, wife of Congressman Newberry, is dangerously ill. Her death is hourly expected. General New-berry is somewhere in the East, but repeated telegrams have failed to locate him. Mrs. Newberry has been an invalid for several

BENJAMIN F. CABLE, the young Democratic Congressman, who made such a happy hit in introducing the resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Blaine, at the Chicago Field says of him: "He will bear watching or he has a career."

ABRAM S. HEWITT will shortly be the quest of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at their home, Blenheim Castle, the oof of which took so many of Mr. Hamers ley's dollars to repair. The couple were ried by Mr. Hewitt, it will be remen bered, when he was Mayor of New York City.

# GOULD HAS BRONCHITIS.

So Says Dr. Munn, His Personal Medical At

NEW YORK, July 4. During the past fe days the newspapers have printed various dispatches, all dated Pueblo, where Jay Gould is now located in his private car. Gould is now located in his private car. These dispatches have been to the effect that Mr. Gould is rapidly recovering his wonted health and strength.

A great many people refuse to believe these cheerful statements. They say Mr. Gould is not only very sick but very dangerously sick, and there is little or no chance of his ultimate recovery. His filness is described by Dr. J. P. Munn, his personal medical attendant, as a bronchial trouble. The truth seems to be that Mr. Gould is suffering from consumption, or something that bears from consumption, or something that bears from consumption, or something that bears a striking likeness to it. Outside of all direct information as to Mr. Gould's condition, it need only be pointed out that Georg Gould and his wite left for Pueblo last Mon day, and probably joined Mr. Gould this

day, and probably joined Mr. Gould this morning.

Many people believe George Gould and his wife have gone out to join Mr. Gould because of his desperate illness. Mrs. George Gould has been ill for some time, and at present she is in no physical condition to undertake a journey of 2,000 miles unless there is a very serious reason for undertaking it.

# A PRIEST ON THE WARPATH

He Is Hot After City Officials Who Are

Slow to Prosecute Liquor Men, ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—The Rev. Father Gessner paid his respects to Mayor Rankir of this city from the altar in St. Patrick's Church Sunday over the Mayor's failure to close the saloons on Sunday, and said that a prominent lawyer had informed him that he Mayor could be indicted by the grand ury for his dereliction of duty. Father Gessner plainly intimated that it was his i tention to go before the next grand jury and have His Honor, hauled over the coals for his failure to carry out the Sunday closing

The priest said the moral sentiment of the The priest said the moral sentiment of the community would sustain him in taking the step. He then flercely denounced the politicians of both parties, who, he said, were controlled by the rum element and were arraid to pass any law looking to the curtailing of the liquor traffic.

This attack was provoked by the refusal of the city council to pass an ordinance introduced by Father Gessner to close all saloons from 11 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning. The board tabled the ordinance and the priest now vows to wage incessabt warfare on the liquor dealers and the subservient politicians who sustain them.

Blaine's Thanks to the President, WASHINGTON, July 4.—Ex-Secretary Blain as sent the President a cordial acknowl dgment of the receipt of his telegram sympathy and condolence at the time of the death of his son, Emmons Blaine. The President's telegram was sent the day young Mr. Blaine died, but it was not received by Mr. Blaine until he returned to Bar Harbor after the funeral h Chicago.

eapolis Tribune.] The name, residence and occupation of the People's party candidate for Governor of Kansas are thus set forth in the City Direcory of Wichita: "Lorenzo D. Le capitalist, 1614 Hillside avenue."

# Banking on a Sure Thing.

Buffalo Express.]

The Democratic party asks the people to forget its record and think only of its promises. The Republican party points to its rd as a guarantee that its promises

#### A LOOK AROUND.

WITHIN ten years time our Fourth of July has changed from a day of ice cream and Roman candles and firecrackers to one of noise and speech-making. American in-genuity has supplanted to a great degree that product of the Mongol, the small firecracker. Time was when the boys were content with these noise-producers, and even when their ambition soured they were satisfied with an accumulation of them under a barrel or some other magnifier of sound. But, bless us! the boy is humble and meek, indeed, who is to be made happy by meek, indeed, who is to be made happy by such means now. He wants cannon crackers, big things looking like a section of paralyzed red bologne sausage and capable of arousing the neighborhood. As an adjunct to these he must, forsooth, have torpedoes the size of Euglish walnuts, which go off with the detonation of an old time shell mortar. Of course he wants pockets and Remon candles and fixzing rockets and Roman candles and fizzing things that fill the night air with crimson streaks, and children with delight, but above all he must have noise and a good deal of it all at once. If by any chance you are sick in a city on the Fourth, get your doctor to give you something to move you over a day without you getting awake.

WHAT a wonderful thing this new discovery in photography is, which has been made by the French savant, Dr. Lippman. It was announced some time ago that he had found a process by which he could photograph the colors of the spectrum and now he gives to the world the views of his ability to photograph a bed of flowers or any combination of colors, It seems inredible at first glance and yet the colo waves which produce this result are as tangible and efficient as agents as the waves of sound which make the telephone a com

I WONDER what has ever become of the process of taking photographs in the dark. Some years ago during a course of lectures delivered in the chapel of the First Presby terian Church Prof. Langley announce what was news to nearly everyone in this country. It was that an English scientist who was experimenting with the camera, had discovered a process by which he could successfully take pictures in the dark, and that he had gone so far as to take the faces and figures of a group of a dozen person seated in a room which was absolutely dark I remember trying to get some details of the manner in which so curious a proceeding was made possible, but Prof. Langley said make the process public, as he naturally de sired to proclaim it himself in his own way I may be behind the age as to this process ing of its being prought to a sufficiently

THERE seems to be a prospect of getting big apartment house in the central part o the city-somewhere about Oakland, I be lieve.

IT is doubtful if there is a street of its importance in any large city which is as spotted in the character of its buildings as

JOHN GLENN, late of the Auditor General's office and Secretary of the State Com mittee, has located in this city permanently He is by profession a lawyer and will associate himself in the future with the law firm of Lyon, McKee & Sanderson.

"A WOMAN is a queer thing," remarked street car conductor. "One of them ropped a coin in my car the other day. We looked for it, but couldn't find it. She wasn' sure whether it was a dime or a cent. Sh rode all the way to East Liberty and back to look for it and finally on the way in she discovered it and found it was a cent. Then she had to go out again to the East End."

I AM told that a firm of real estate oper ators of this city recently bought some property in Scranton for about \$8,000. They cut it up into lots, advertised it well and had they sold all the lots for \$60,000.

How the town is spreading beyond Forbes street to the eastward of Craft avenue. All the way out to Shady lane there are signs of rapid growth, and where there were stretches of pasture or idle fields a few years ago, there are now abundant evidence f growth. A line of rapid transit through that section, would soon lead to its being built upon extensively.

# BROOKLYN RLOPERS CHECKWATED

They Take With Them a Sum of Money Belonging to Boarders.

New York, July 4.—Thomas Bogart, Jr., 2 years old, son of a carpenter living in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Lizzie Field, 22 years old, the wife of Francis Field, a carriag painter, eloped on Thursday morning from Field's home in Brooklyn. Young Bogart had been a friend of the young woman's family and had free access to the house at any time he pleased. Mrs. Field's parents, with whom she and her husband and two with whom see and not not not confident, but never suspected the course affairs were taking until the sudden departure of the young woman with her two children. Then it came out that Bogart had been making came out that Bogart had been making preparations for the flight for some time. He had induced Margaret Lonergan and Mary O'Neil, two women who board with his father, to withdraw from the South Brooklyn Building Association and permit him to get their checks cashed. Bogart got the money, and then he got young Mrs. Field to pack up and go. Their trunks were traced to Bridzeport, Conn.

Bogart had \$140 belonging to his father's boarders, and the detectives who were put on the case made up their minds the couple would not go far. They did not go to Bridgeport, however, as they were traced to New

would not go far. They did not go to Bridge-port, however, as they were traced to New Bochelle, where Detectives McCormick and Dennedy of Brooklyn found them on Satur-day night. They had hired a small cottage furnished, and nad gone to housekeeping. Both were brought back to Brooklyn with the children, and are now locked up in the Fifth avenue station. Field took his chil-dren home. Bogart's father has made good free home. Bogart's father has made goo he money his son took, and the charge of arceny on which the two elopers are hel will probably be withdrawn.

New Castle Young Men Claim to Have Been Chused by a Giant Spook.

New Castle, July 4.—[Special.]—About

year ago an old house near New Caslin postoffice, four miles from this city, was said to be haunted, but no person believed the story until lately. About a month ago. as two persons were passing near the house, they heard a curious noise coming from that direction. They went toward the house, when they saw a figure moving about. The figure walked about the yard for some time, when it suddenly disappeared. The two young men entered the house to investi-gate. They unfastened the door and again heard the peculiar moving noise in one of the rooms, and whenever they went into one room the noise came from another direcroom the noise came from another direc-tion. This continued for some time until the sounds suddenly ceased. The young men became terrified and ran out of the house. They again heard the noise, and looking around, saw a terrible looking ob-ject ten feet high on the roof. According to their story the eyes were about three inches in diameter.

their story the eyes were about three inches in diameter.

The object, then descended to the ground and came toward them. They started to run, with the chost atter them. Finally the young men reached home, more dead than alive, and one of them is now confined to his bed with nervous prostration. One of the young men said to your correspondent: "I suppose the people will not believe this, but it is positively true. It wore something like a sheet, and when on the roof it swung its arms around and made queer gestures." Several other persons in that vicinity claim to have seen the object, and there is a general terror in the vicinity which keeps the people in the house at night.

# A Rival of Victoria Woodhull.

Chicago Tribune.)

If Mrs. Henry M. Stanley will shake the dust of old England from her shoes and bring her husband to this country she may chooses, but announce herself a candidate for office without running the risk of her life. Where is the boasted English love for fair play, anyhow?

#### BISHOP WHITEHEAD'S VIEWS

Ars Received With Commendation Upon the Pacific Coast

Portland Oregonian. ] Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of the Prot Episcopal diocese of Pittsburg, ha come out in favor of opening the art de partment of the World's Fair on Sunday, and, indeed, any other department that can be opened without the aid of machinery. He argues that as Chicago already has the continental Sunday, it is better to give the people interesting and instructive places to go to than shut the doors of these in their faces and drive them to the saloons and other places wherein idleness brews mischief. Although there is no reason why one department of the fair may be opened on Sunday and another closed, it may be possible to effect a reconciliation of differences upon the question upon the basis proposed, which would be better than to openig antagonize either the one side or the other by an arbitrary decision. Practical people have to give up a great deal when striving to adjust matters of material interest to a work-a-day world, to meet the approbation of those who persist in dealing with society as it should be in their estimation, rather than in treating conditions as they exist.

It is better many times to do this than to quibble with and hopelessly antagonize people who are firmly convinced that they have a mission to overcome "the world, the flesh and the dear!!" and in their faces and drive them to the saloons a mission to overcome "the world, the flesh and the devil," and that this can be accomplished only by bringing everybody to conform, outwardly at least, to their own view of what is right and seemly. Bisnop Whitehead realizes, probably, that it is conditions, not theories, that conform the Sandar grantion and their that confront the Sunday question, and that whatever will contribute toward making Sunday a day of rest and recreation in the lives of the people will help them and help Christianity.

#### THE FOURTH AT CHAUTAUQUA

A Patriotic Programme Carried Out, but

Firecrackers Were Few. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 4 .- [Special.]-To day was so quiet as to cause one of the ora-tors, Colonel Francis W. Parker, of Chicago, to lament the fact that the small boy and hi firecracker was not turned loose at an early hour and kept at it all day. A small, but patriotic audience assembled in the amphitheater this afternoon, and after Rev. Dr. Hurlburt had read the Declaration of Inde pendence, Colonel Parker spoke of the glories of this great country and what should be done to educate the youth to a proper appreciation of their opportunities. Dr. Flood followed in a very brief address, id incidentally made reference to wor frage. Dr. Hurlburt was introduced to something on the other side of the question He said the women should consider them selves flattered that the burden of suffrage

He said the women should consider themselves flattered that the burden of suffrage was kept from their shoulders. Continuing, Dr. Huriburt compared America with Europe, where no country can have peace without a million soldiers, while here it is hard to find employment for 20,000.

Miss Margaret Goetz sang, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the entire audience joined in singing "America." At 5 o'clock Mrs. Sarah Teal lectured about the pilgrim mothers. Her talk was mainly about the fathers, with the addition that the mothers were with them and joined them in all their undertakings. This afternoon Prof. Gilmore gave the first of his course of university extension lectures on the rise of American poetry, his subject being William Cullen Bryant. This evening £ Warren Clark talked about three styles of Moorish architecture-giving some very good illustrations. At 9:30 o'clock there was a fine display of fireworks to close the day's patriotic programme.

Senator Hill's Course on Silver.

New York World.] Both the great parties have recently de fined their attitude toward silver in deliberate platform utterances. Neither has lent countenance to such a bill as the Senate, by both Democratic and Republican votes, passed on Friday. Both parties favor bimetallism, with dollars of equal value. Neither countenances the sort of silver inflation which the Senate bill contemplates That is a "People's Party" measure pure and simple, a cheap-money bill, intended to effect a reduction of the dollar unit and the effect a reduction of the dollar unit and the complete lapse to the single silver standard. The bill provides for the free and unlimited coinage of all silver at the present false ratio. It directs the coinage even of the silver bullion in the Treasury held as security for the notes issued in payment for it. It is a measure of inflation, of cheap money and of bad faith. Senator Hill has made himself in a peculiar way responsible for the passage of this bill. He not only voted for it upon its final passage, but voted with its friends on a preliminary motion, on which his vote, if cast the other way, would have put the whole matter out of present consideration. In voting thus Senator Hill consideration. In voting thus Senator Hill misrepresented the declared sentiment of his party as set forth in its national plat-form, and still more the known and emphatically expressed sentiment of his party in the State he is commissioned to repre

# THE NATION'S DAY OF JOY.

HURRAH for the Fourth of July, protection and reciprocity.—Ohio State Journal THE day we celebrate is more than a mere holiday. It is an object lesson and a training school in citizenship and statecraft.

THE leaders of the Democratic party of to day would not have signed the Declaration of Independence because they are enamored of the British policy.-Indianapolis Journal THE best way to celebrate the gloriou Fourth is to show by sober, orderly, law country whose birth the day commemor tes .- New York Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY is the great Home Rule anniversary. It celebrates the assertion of principles that should always find lodgment in the thoughts and hearts of all lovers of liberty and just, sound and safe popular government.—Buffalo Courier.

Tax brisk skirmish firing kept up for the past few days admonishes us that the vast more upon us. We are ready to capitulate Our hearts are with them. It is a peculiar method we have of giving expression to our pent-up patriotism in noise and smoke, but it is popular. It answers the purpose.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHETHER the American citizen of to-day indulges in fireworks, rests himself in the park, or goes off on an excursion to the sea shore, he will have his patriotic memorie quickened by the newspaper press, and in the enjoyment of rational liberty will bless the country whose day he is free to celebrate in his own way, so long as he respects the rights of other people.—Philadelphia Ledger

HENCE is the Pourth of July the greatest o for patriot sires by patriot sons-the day on which to draw lessons from the past for the strengthening of our trust in the futurethe day for music, and ode and oratory—the day for flinging our unstained banners upon the outer walls-the day of general jollifica tion and jubilee for a free, united, God-fear ing people. - Washington Post.

# The Norwegian This Time,

Baltimore American. 1
The Swedish Cabinet has resigned. Resignation is about the only means these busy times a European Cabinet has to keep itself before the public.

#### DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Mpt or Richard J. Falls.

Major Richard J. Falls, a veteran of the war with Mexico and war of the Rebellion and leader of the famous charge at Cedar Creek, died Sunday of general debluty, at his home in San Francisco, Major Falls was born in Hortimer Cou nty. N. Y. When the war with Mexico broke out, he enlisted in the cavairy, engaged in several battles, and in every instance distinguished himself. Several years after the war he went to California and engaged in farming. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he again offered his services to his country. He joined the Second California Cavairy and was sent East. He then joined the First Pennsylvania Cavairy and became Major of a buttallion. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he was under General George D. Bayard, and there led the cavairy charge on the Confederate ranks, which for daring and boldness of execution had but few equals during the war. After he was mustered on the returned to San Francisco, and on March Z. 1873, was appointed a member of the police force. In a short time he was promoted to Sergeant, and in 1889 was retired on half pay. Major Richard J. Falls, a veteran of the war

Mrs. John H. Stotz. The wife of John H. Storz and mother of Wiftiam and Edward Slotz died at her home in Bellevue Sunday morning. Mrs. Stotz had been ill for some time, and death came not mexpected. She was well known as an earnest Christian woman and deeply devoted to her husband and children.

Obliuary Notes. W. U. SCHAULE, editor of the Knights of the Mystic Chain Journal, the official organ of the Mys-tic Chain Order of Pennsylvania, died Sunday night at Wilkesbarre of blood poisoning.

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The St. Louis Instrument Nearly Duplicated-Free Silver Coinage Demand The New Candidate for Suffrage Claims to Be the Only Genuine, All Others Are

Ville Imitations. OMAHA, NEB., July 4 .- The following is the platform adopted enthusiastically to-day by the People's Party Convention: Assembled upon the one hundred and six-

eenth anniversary of the Declaration of In

dependence, the People's party of America, in its first National Convention, invoking upon its action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles: The conditions which surround us pest justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of noral, political and material ruin. Corrup tion dominates the ballot box, the Legisl tures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized: most of the States have been com pelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or

bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; dized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated: our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wazes; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

A Bitter Attack on Bondholders. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender curency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the bur-dens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history has been demonetized to add to the pur-chasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of corrency is

purposely abridged to fatten usuries, bankrupt enterprise and ensiave industry.
A vast conspiracy against mankind he been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forbodes rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon, to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

embled on the anniversary of the

birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restor the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose to be identical with the purposes of the National Constitution, to form a more perfec union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and

our posterity.
We declare that this Republic can only endure as a free Government while buil upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets: that the civil war is over, and that every passion and re-sentment which grewout of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agri-cultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We piedge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

platform. Expansion of Governmental Powers. We believe that the powers of Govern ment-in other words, of the people-should be expanded (as in the case of the posta

be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to mine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the condiadminister, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore: First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit sink into all hearts for the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit sink into all hearts for the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind. Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the Government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional Government employes. ernment employes.

Finance and Transportation Planks. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a lust, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

A—We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

B—We demand that the amount of circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 pet capits.

B-We demand that the amount of circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

C-We demand a graduated income tax.

D-We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

ministered.

E—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange. safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the beritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and allien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-King Solomon was a sportsman. -Most sheep die before they are a year

-The oldest building in the world is the Tower of London.

-The American gooseberries require pruning every year. -The mouth of the Mississippi is three miles higher than its source.

-The polar diameter is 28 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. -The Young Abstainers' Union in Lon-

don has now over 8,000 members. -The best draft horses in the country are reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

-The flavor of an ostrich egg is excellent and one egg makes an ordinary meal. -The largest university in the world is at Cairo, Egypt, which has 11,000 students.

-It is barely 50 years since the postal stamp was introduced into the United States.

—The first regular passenger railroad built in the world is the Baltimore and Onio, built in 1827. -A copy of the first edition of Poe's

"Tameriane" has been sold at Boston for the sum of \$1,480. -The distance from the North Pole to the equator, measured along the earth's su face, is 6,000 miles.

-At the time of the First Temple every Hebrew home was a Monte Carlo, as regards betting and gambling.

-Two of the best conservatories in the world are to be found in London and in the Jardin des Plants, Paris. -The blood of dogs fatigued by long rac-

ing, when injected into other dogs, makes them exhibit all symptoms of fatigue. -The Chinese houses are generally ornamented with so many quaint turrets and gables that they resemble toy houses. -In many places it is believed that the person who hears the whip-poor-will in the day time will die before the end of the year,

-The religious fatalism in the Hindoos' life extends also to their intellectual state. In grammar as in 1aith kismet rules su--Somebody has discovered that eggs laid

in the spring and early summer are superior in quality to those laid late in the -The longest span of telephone wire scross the Ohio river is between Portsmouth,

O., and South Portsmouth, Ky. It is 3,733 feet long. -A German, living at Pottstown, Pa. ate one dozen angle worms on a wager re-cently. He says they are just as palatable

-In a little hamlet in Africa I,500 men were recently employed in destroying the crickets, a passing army of lo custs had left -It is said that 20 years ago there were

not 20 canocists in the country, while now there are 20,000 of them who write their names "in water" every year. -A Dexter woman became so infatuated with the Christian Scientist theory that she laid away her false teeth thinking her

-Out of a total of 73,034 paupers in almsiouses in the United States in the year covered by the eleventh census 91.15 per cent were white and 8.85 per cent were colored. -In China they tie a red cord around a

baby's wrists, so that it may grow up quiet

and obedient. Should a child turn out bad they say, "His parents forgot to bind his -According to a published guide to the railroads of the United States, there are, or lately were, seventeen different gauges in the country, varying from 2 feet to 5 feet 7 inches in width.

-A Lancaster county farmer claims to own a pair of horses which are so well broken that they will pull a harrow larly across a field from morning so n without a driver.

-If the earth should cease to revolve together, the oceans of the equator would forsake their beds and hasten toward the poles. Probably the entire globe north of Boston would be submerged. -New York has a company established for the manufacture of small bombs about the size of Frankfurter sausages, with which

-Last year there were over 2,500,000 pieces of mail sent by special delivery, and the average time consumed in the delivery of each parcel after it reached the post-office of the addressee was only 20 minutes.

-If wool is left on a suckling ewe till after the usual shearing time and her lamb is meantime weaned, the wool will start a second growth and will show a joint or break in the fiber that will injure it seri-

-A gold coin passes from one to another 1,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes between \$,350,000,000 times before it becomes entirely affaced. -Gentians were once as common in the

Alpine pastures as daisies are in our mendows; but the Alps have been rifled by the root-grubber, and gentiana acautic has now to be sought on spots hitherto unex-plored on spots where hardly a goat can find foothold. -The palace of the King of Siam is inlosed in high white walls which are a mile n circumference. Within them are con-

tained temples, public offices, seraglios, stables for the sacred elephant, accommodations for 1,000 troops, cavalry, artillery, war elephants, an arsenal and a theater. ...The so-called "snake stones" of Cevion are celebrated for the efficacy which they are supposed to have in curing the bites of venomous serpents. Secrecy is maintained as to the method of their manufacture, which is a lucrative business carried on by monks, who supply the merchants of India with them.

-Cevion is a great place for bugs. Most beautiful of the numerous strange kinds of insects found there are the "golden beetles." the wing cases of which are used to enrich Indian embroideries, while the lustrous joints of the legs are strung on siken threads, forming necklaces and bracelets of singular brilliancy.

-The champion coin counter in this country is a lady in the Treasury Department at Washington, who, it is said, can count 75,000 coins a day. Her fingers are so sensitive and familiar with the touch of good money that a counterfest cannot slip through them, even when she is counting at this lightning speed.

# FLIGHTS INTO FUNNYDOM.

"This is the year the women should put up a Presidental candidate, suse the trained dress is in fashion and they

ave but to come out and they will sweep every-ning before them."-New York Press.

He dropped a nickel in the plate And meekly raised his eyes, Glad the week's rent was fully paid

Johnson-Been away on your vacation? Jackson-Yes; went down to Medocskenecasis in laine. Lots of fishing and that sort of thing you That's the kind! Any game?"

"You bet! Poker every night in the week and all Sunday. - Thus Siftings. HE WHO LAUGHS LAST. Love laughs at locksmiths, ere the knot is tied, And night and day the door swings open wide.

But when at 2 A. M. poor hubby comes, In search of key-holes, fingers turn to thumbs. Then love at locksmiths does not laugh; Let them but turn the holt, and they may chaff. "These infernal machines are getting a great deal too numerous," said Mrs. Blool after reading of another dynamite outrage. "That's so," assented her husband. young Ricketts next door got a cornet, and he practices on it without intermission."—Detroit Free Press.

That women is an optimist That women who have a costly bounet;
But her husband is a pessimist
Whene'er he looks upon it.

—Nee Fork Herold.

Bellows-I should think you would begin o think about getting married.

Breeze-Oh, I have; I've given it a great deal of

ows—Well, when does the event co so—Never.—Boston Courier,