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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

THE SILVER FIGHT. The silver battle was renewed in the House yesterday by a fight over the reference of the Senate bill which threatens to arrest business indefinitely. The leaders in the struggle, which was most effective in breaking a quorum on the votes for reference, were the anti-silver Democrats from the East, who are using every means to prevent the fastening on their

party of the burden of free silver coinage. So far as the Republicans are concerned they are quite justified in keeping out of the fight. They can well afford to let the bill pass both branches, and be vetoed by the President, thus making the stand of the Republican party on that question clear and indisputable. As this will probably be the result of the struggle in any event, it seems as if the desperate fight of the anti-silver Democrats is wasted energy.

The most salient aspect of such a fight is its illustration of the inefficiency of political methods existing when a measure favored by an overwhelming majority of the members, cannot command a quorum even on the vote to refer it to a commit-

THE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

The returns from the boroughs in the English elections so far as received show Liberal gains, though not all that the sanguine among that party have hoped for. In the 104 elections reported up to yesterday afternoon the Liberals had gained 11 seats, the Conservatives 2, and the Liberal Unionists 1. The net Liberal gain therefore is 8 without any of the elections of this week included in the returns

The Tory organs discover in these returns the fact that the same ratio of gain will not give the Liberals a majority, while the Liberals declare that they only leave the question as to what the majority shall be. It is true that a gain of but 8 per cent on the total would not give Home Rule a majority in the House of Commons; but against that is the fact that the boroughs reported constitute in most cases the strength of the Conservative party. Of the 104, only 30 elected Liberal members in 1886. A more reliable basis of calculation is afforded by the vote as majorities. These show that the Liberal majorities have been restored about as they existed in 1885, when Gladstone secured a control in the House of Commons that was only broken by the defection as the Liberal-Unionists.

It is probable that the actual result will be somewhere betweeen the presentations of the Tories and the Liberals, or a fair working majority, but not a very large one, for the friends of Home Rule,

GOVERNMENTAL PATRONAGE.

The French newspapers are disclosing a troublesome feature in French politics, closely akin to one which is prominent in our own nation, by their cynical comments on the interpellation of a Deputy against the "abuse of solicitations for office received from the electors by the Deputies and transmitted by them to the Ministers." Figaro, which journal is by no means friendly to the republic, asks what chance of re-election the Deputy would have who should refuse to recommend a constituent to office on the ground that he was unfit for it, and asserts that the elector considers the Deputy in debt for an office and the republic to be a government for the people in the sense that it is to furnish offices for as many of them as pos-

While there is undoubtedly too much foundation for these assertions that spoils politics prevail in the French republic as in our own, the reproach of an organ affected to ward the monarchical system on this score is peculiarly insincere. The trading in offices by deputies as the price of their loyalty to the Government, the distribution of patronage solely on account of political support, and the general corruption and servility of political motives that accompanies such a system were ten fold worse under the Empire and monarchy than under the Republic.

The rule of Louis Napoleon was probably the most corrupt that France has known in the present century; yet the portrayal of political life under the Bourbon and Orleans dynasties, by Balzac, who was a royalist by political faith, proves how utterly such systems are swayed by the motives of favoritism and While the two republics of the world make open complaint of their spollsmen, it is the fact that the use of governmental patronage for reward or punishment is worse in every monarchy of the world than under republican government. The exception of England does not count against the rule, for England is, except for the empty title, as clearly self-

governed as the United States or France. The republics should strive to abolish the evils of spoils politics for their own sake, and for the elevation of their political system. But monarchists who sneer at republican government for this evil, do so in spite of the fact that monarchy is worse in that respect, as in many others.

PATTISON AND THE NOMINATION.

Our esteemed Democratic cotemporary, the Harrisburg Patriot, which is not understood to be inspired with an uncontrollable fund of love for the Pattison administration, devotes considerable space in the interest of political history, to setting forth what it regards as the truth about Governor Pattison's chances for the Presidental nomination at Chicago, and the relations of the Pattison wing of the Democracy toward Mr. Cleveland. Its

Haymarket rioters had sprang up in the statement of the case starts out with the united labor organizations, until the Nationalists had cast 30,000 votes for their denial of two assertions from Pattison circles, namely, that Pattison's name was candidate for Mayor. not presented, first, on account of the loyalty of Pattison to Cleveland, and second, because Pattison's nomination

put the Governor in the field.

because they did so.

Somehow when these assertions are put

amplified in a column's space, they sug-

gest slight inconsistencies except as em-

phasizing the fact that the Pattison men

did stick to Cleveland in spite of all tempta-

tions. But such inconsistencies are noth-

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

port of its benefits. Had foreign manu-

facturers been allowed to ship their steel,

their iron, their glass and other wares to

the American markets free of duty, these

hives of industry with which Pennsylva-

nia, Ohio and West Virginia are dotted

could not have come into existence. The

farmer would still be plowing the fields

where now stand Braddock, Jeannette,

Ford City, Charleroi and fifty other thriv-

ing towns which have sprung up around

us within the past twenty years. If the

foreign manufacturer is to be allowed now

to invade the American market with the

products of the cheaper labor of Europe,

the effect upon the interests of the three

States named-upon the invested capital

of the manufacturer, the wages of the

workingman, the business of the mer-

chant, the rental of the real estate owner

-can be so well understood beforehand

that no one can profess indifference to it.

The principle of keeping our industries

alive in place of buying from foreigners is

so essentially the life-principle of business

in this part of the world that there can

be no pretense of a split about it, even

among partisans. So long as the immedi-

ate interests of the Democratic manufact-

urer, or Democratic workingman, or

Democratic merchant of Pennsylvania are

threatened, equally with those of the Re-

publican manufacturer, Republican work-

ingman or Republican merchant, he has

as much at stake as his neighbor, and can

afford to regard with no greater compla-

cency the adoption of the free trade folly

Of course the argument will be heard in

some quarters that the Democratic party

leaders, if they get into power, will go

slow and not abandon the protective

system anyhow. This is a pleasant sort of

optimism, but we see no foundation for it.

When year after year, in the face of suc-

cessive defeats, such men as Carlisle,

Watterson, Morrison and Cleveland not

only stick to their free trade hobby, but

become bolder than ever in declaring it,

why should they be expected to abandon

it if they win next November? Will a

popular indorsement render them less

strong or less disposed to carry out their

ideas? With a direct, square issue such as

is now made between the protective

system and free trade, what would a

Democratic victory for President and Con-

gress in November mean, if not the intro-

duction and passage of free trade meas-

It is not, however, merely Pennsylvania.

Ohio, the New England and some of the

Southern manufacturing States which

would suffer from a withdrawal of this

protective policy, but the whole country.

Everyone can remember how the collapse

of the manufacturing industries in '73 was

followed by years of universal depression,

during which tramps and paupers multi-

plied in every direction, and every trade

and calling suffered. There were farms to

he had then as now and upon cheaper terms

than now, but they did not draw the thou-

sands of unemployed from the cities in

which they continued at times in bitter

distress and misery. The convulsion was

disastrous to all classes. And, as it was

the collapse of the great manufacturing

industries, for want of demand for their

products, which initiated the long period

of distress from '73, so on the other hand

it was the revival of the iron and steel

industry in '79 which ushered in the era

of prosperity and enormous growth which

the country, with but slight interruptions,

to be remembered, yet they are worth

carrying in mind when the idea of knock

ing out the protective system and opening

American markets to foreign wares is so

glibly and cheerfully put forward by pol-

iticians who give no evidence of any

deeper consideration or knowledge of the

springs from a fancied compulsion upon

them to oppose protection because an-

tagonistic politicians favor it. The pro-

posal to hand over the vast industries of

the country to experiments, whose doom

ence, is midsummer madness which will

not be entertained when people come to

think seriously over it between now and

BELLAMYISM AT OMAHA.

The nomination of General Weaver by

the People's party gives that organization

the status of a revival of the Greenback-

Labor party of the later 70's with the ad-

dition of a weak infusion of Bellamy na-

The character, as well as fate, of the

soft-money political movement was suffi-

ciently determined in 1876 and 1878. The

status of Bellamyism as a new principle

on which to appeal for popular approval

is a newer thing. Owing to the extremely

hazy nature of its propositions there might

be some question as to the public estimate

of it, if its enthusiastic supporters of these

principles had not furnished a character-

ization which gives full ground for a pop-

At a meeting of the especial admirers of

the Bellamy cult at Omaha on Sunday,

prior to the action of the convention,

there was a general glorification of So-

cialism as the coming political power.

Not satisfied with this, the meeting fur-

nished the following indication of the

Mr. Cox. of Illinois, said that in 1879 th

Nationalists were known as Anarchists

Now the movement had become known by a different name, but the only difference was

that the two organizations did not dot their "I's" and cross their "I's" in exactly the

same style. The principle taught by the

character of Bellamyism:

is forshadowed by all previous experi-

These are simple facts, recent enough

has enjoyed since.

November.

tionalism.

ular judgment.

by his party.

ures?

Those who have daily sight of the thriv-

If an opponent of Bellamyisn had asserted that it was identical with the movement of the insane revolutionists who are could only have come from the Clevepossessed with the idea of destroying popland men. It combats this attitude ular government by law, through the by amplifying in detail the asmethods of arson and assassination, we sertions that Pattison thought only should have denounced it as a slander. of his own chances; that the anti-Pattison people skillfully drew Mr. Without any sympathy for Bellamy's dream of amateur and abstract commun-Harrity into such pledges to Cleveland ism, we should out of respect for what was that he could not go back on them; that supposed to be the truth insisted on the nethere was opportunity to have brought Pattison into the field by a combination cessity of distinguishing it from the apostolate of wholesale murder and destruction. with the anti-Cleveland forces, and to But when they are declared to be the same have secured large neutral elements; and by a supporter of Bellamy's, in a meeting finally that a magnificent chance for held for the purpose of exalting his ideas, Pennsylvania was thrown away by the what can be done but to bow to the failure to improve the opportunities to

It is a strange commendation of a party to the support of American citizens that in bold juxtaposition, instead of being it contains a concession of the men who propose to use violence for the destruction of all property rights. The People's party men may not see this; but the American people will.

ing to the active element which before the POINTS OF THE RAILWAY SITUATION. State convention raised the alarm that the It is interesting to observe that railway Pattison forces could not be trusted to passenger rates have gone to pieces in the stick to Cleveland, and at the National last few days. A dispatch from Chicago, convention indulged in vociferous kicks evidently giving information obtained from official railway sources, says reductions are being made so rapidly that it is difficult to keep track of them, "and it is pos-sible now to travel in both directions being towns built up through Pennsylvania tween nearly all important stations from and adjacent States under the protective Portland and San Francisco in the West system need no further argument in supand Boston in the East for half rates or

This is not unwelcome news for the traveling public if it should last. But there are some other features of the situation which deserve attention as bearing on the subject of rallway regulations. Of course in the fullness of time these cut rates will be attributed to competition and the necessity of pooling will be argued. But at present the railway reporters, in discussing the situation, do not deem it worth while to conceal the fact that there was a pool already. "The pool works fairly well for the members," it is asserted, "but non-members are making a narvest from the members maintaining rates." Consequently a new pool must be formed taking in the non-mempers and a blind pool is well under way through the well-known direction of Messrs. Walker Midgley and Fairthow.

Three points appeal in connection with this frank statement of the situation. First, the outside lines "reaped a harvest" from cutting the pool rates a clear admission that less than the pool rates were profitable. Second, that the new pool having been decided upon the first step to drive the outside lines into becoming members was to cut the rates in two. If the reduction of rates is alleged to have reached an unprofitable level, therefore it s due to the steps taken to force everybody into a new pool and is no more a feature of legitimate competition than the

rates when the pool is in existence. Finally, the most striking point of this open statement about the pool that is going to pieces and the new one that is to be formed is its demonstration of the fact that the railway world no longer deems it worth while to make the slightest concealment of their violation of a certain enactment known as the inter-State commerce

OF course it is right and proper enough that Russia should come to America to learn how to cultivate cotton. But it does sound odd that a man of Peck's prominence in the People's party should be selected by the Here are autocracy and democracy demon-strating the truth of the old adage that extremes meet. And it is noticeable that it is the autocrat that needs assistance and en-

PITTSBURG'S ball players would be in clover if there were only the Washington and Baltimore teams to compete with in the

As things stand now the nation has before it as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, Harrison and Reid, or protection and prosperity; Cleveland and Ste venson, or free trade and foreign labor; Bidwell and Cranfill, or cold water and crotchets, and Weaver and Field, or soft

WEAVER could hardly be described as a dark horse, but the Field secured the Vice Presidental nomination of the People's

THE report of the Congressional Committee recently engaged in investigating the reau, is said to include language about Raum that would compare well in forcibility with Dixon's or Parkhurst's crit icism of Tammany officials.

Some enterprising soap manufacturer should make use of the cholera epidemic for advertising purposes.

Now that the list of Fourth of July cas nalities has been returned, one is tempted to believe that Patriotism has some connection with efforts to keep down the population and that celebration is inseparable from am putation.

THERE are two Generals on the third party ticket, and the platform is filled with glittering generalities.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S bill to create a National Highway Commission to investipractical bearings of the change than gate the needs of the country in regard to highways is a recognition of an urgent necessity which should meet with a ready re-

> FREE fights threaten to knock out free speech in British political campaigns.

QUORUMS are in great demand in the House, and owing to the absence of any keen sense of duty, the supply is entirely in adequate.

CELEBRITIES IN CLOVER.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, who has had a nighly successful season in England, is due at Gotham on the City of New York this THE biggest man in Congress is Repre-

sentative Stone, of the Twenty-third Penn-sylvania district. He is 6 feet 6 inches tall and proportionately stout. M. RIBOT, the French Minister of For-

eign Affairs, is one of the best speakers and allest men in the House of Deputies. He possesses great personal magnetism. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has leased the dace of Daniel Lindley, near Dobbs' Ferry,

built by Cyrus W. Field and his son Edwin, and is handsomely furnished. THE President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Wm. Kapus, of Oregon, United States Consul at Sydney,

on the Hudson. It is one of the mansion

New South Wales: E. G. Timme, of Wiscon sin, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. MR WHABTON, Assistant Secretary of State, indicates an intention of retaining his present office until fall, if not until next March. There is also talk of nominating

him for Congressman from the Eighth district of Massachusetts. THE condition of the mad King Otto of Rayaria has become more deplorable than ever. He is quite unable to recognize any of his attendants and can with difficulty be persuaded to take food. His medical attendants are in daily expectation of his

PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY.

Lippmann's Discovery as to Colors Completes the Art-A Franch Writer's Opinions on the Advancement Made by His Countrymen.

Alphonse Berget has written an article Lippmann's great discovery which has been translated for Current Literature. In it he says that the remarkable thing about Dr. Lippmann's discovery is, first of all, the result obtained which fills the gap which renained to be filled in the art of photography. Indeed, he has given his attention to a scientific principle of the utmost nicety in arriving at the end he had in view. Let me attempt in a few words to give the essence of this discovery. His method is simplicity itself. Take a plate with any kind of a sensitized film. This film need only be transparent and free from granulaons and imperfections. Expose it as usua in the camera obscurs, turning the sensi-tized side of the plate away from the lens, but taking care to place against this plate

mirror of perfect polish.

This mirror is made of a thin coating of mercury held between the sensitized glass and another glass at the back of it. Then follows the fuse as usual, the negative is fixed, and when dry it shows, without any manipulation, the colors of the object pho-tographed. They are in this state durable and permanently fixed. Neither pigment nor coloring matter of any kind has been used. Furthermore, the sensitized film re-mains transparent as before, and is not in itself colored. The reproduction of the color is therefore not artificial, but is due to a natural phenomenon, of which I will try to explain the mechanism. The experi ments of physicists have made it possible to explain with precision the nature of light. It is the result of a vibratory motion, like sound; and, like sound, is propagated by waves.

Similarity of Light and Sound.

While sound only travels at the rate of 830 metres a second, light in the same time traverses 800,000 kilometres. And while sonorous bodies, such as the strings of vio lins, only make a few hundred vibrations the molecules of the ether which transmi light execute trillions. Light is therefore numbers. If it is thus with sound and light how about colors? The answer is simple Colors are but notes in the light scale, the successive steps in the ladder of sound; and just as two chords of different vibrations give different sounds, so colors are differentiated by the number of pulsations of the ether. For this reason the rainbow has been called the color scale. White light, furthermore, is the result of an infinity of colors succeeding each other by gradations from red to purple on the prismatic scale. This is shown when a ray of light enters a prism perfectly white and emerges broken up into all the elementary colors of the rainbow. We know, therefore, that color comes of a vibratory motion.

What, then, would be the result if two such motions were to meet? Precisely the same thing happens when two runners meet. If they are going in the same direction, their Colors are but notes in the light scale, the

same thing happens when two runners meet. If they are going in the same direction, their energies can be joined to pull a burden; but if they meet in opposite directions, they simply stop each other's progress. So with waves of sound and light. Thus we see that it is possible for one sound added to another to produce silence; and one light added to another, surprising as it seems, may make darkness. Now let us see what happens when light is reflected in a mirror. The direct light will meet in its journey the light which has been thrown back just before its arrival; so that whenever the two motions are in the same direction the intersity will be doubled, but when they oppose each are in the same direction the intensity will be doubled, but when they oppose each other the light rays will be extinguished. The space, therefore, in front of a mirror will be divided into cheeks (tranches) or consecutive stratifications. In some of these light will be at the brightest, but in others there will be no light at all. Let me hasten to say that, the size of these cheeks being only the one-four-millionth part of a millimetre, they are not observable to the eye, but show simply a uniformly lighted surface.

The Reproduction of Colors. But where the eye fails the photographic plate does not; and if the front of the mirror is curved with a film sensitive to light, the stratifications mentioned are reproduced in this sensitive film. It follows that the lu minous impression will be made only in the cheeks where the light is at its maximum, whereas there will be no action where the film is obscure. If you develop such a plate, its thickness will you develop such a plate, its thickness will be filled with a series of layers of photographic film, one separated from the other by infinitely small distances, and which differ from one another according to the color which has impinged the plate at the point in question. What is the use of these layers of silver deposited under the chemical action of light? This only remains to be told. These layers are the organ for the reproduction of colors, without need of being colored themselves. Let me explain. Every time that a transparent body is placed production of colors, without need of being colored themselves. Let me explain. Every time that a transparent body is placed under a very thin lamella or plate, it appears with irridescent coloring, though made of a coloriess substance. Soap bubbles are an example. This colorization is due to the fact that the light reflected on the two faces of the very thin plates (lameline) has not gone over the same course. Physicists call this the phenomenon of interference. It is furthermore known that colors differ according to the thickness of the lameline. Thus, when a soap bubble first appears at the end of a straw it first reflects violet, then blue, then green, then yellow, then red, until it has grown so attenuated that it bursts. It is easy to see how important are these silver layers in the body of the sensitive film. Each one acts like the liquid lameline of soap bubble, and sends to the cye the color of the light which gave it birth.

eye the color of the light which gave it birth.

The problem in photography is solved by precisely similar causes. Such is a brief sketch of this magnificent discovery, worthy in every way of French science. Let me add a few practical details to give a general idea of the question. Since it is these lamelize which by reflection reproduce the color, no obstacle of any kind must be permitted to prevent them from lodging in the photographic film. Therefore this film must have no granulations to obstruct by their relative enormous size the reflecting layer. This excludes at once plates with bromide of silver, such as are used in commerce, and will not prevent the use of collodion, or, more properly speaking, of albumen sensitized in a bath. This is a good deal, of course, to lose. To-day we are used to instantaneous effects, but in old times we were content to await results, and the results in this case are, in their beauty, well worthy of the trouble.

CLARKSON ON CARNEGIR.

The Ex-Chairman Thinks the Homestead Men Must Have the Right of It.

New York, July 5.-Ex-Chairman Clarkson did not care to-day to express any opinion of party prospects, but did have something to say about the troubles between the Carnegie firm and the steel-workers at Home-stead, Pa. He said Carnegie's vast fortune and been made by his workmen, and he had written much about the responsibilities of wealth. Now was his opportunity to sustain his reputation as a philanthropist. His workmen must be right in their contentions There had been no such convulsions in bus iness as could possibly make these reductions necessary. Mr. Carnegie should set the the difficulties at once and be generous to those men. He had discussed the beauties of co-operation in magazine articles and he should now put his theories int practice.
General Clarkson leaves for Long Branch to-day. His family will occupy a cottage there during the summer.

MOVING FOR BETTER BOADS.

A Bill in the Senate to Provide for a Highway Commission. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Senator Manderson o-day introduced a bill to create a National Highway Commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secre-taries of War, Agriculture and Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and an associate member from each State and Territory.

Meetings are to be held in Washington during the sessions of Congress, in Chicago during the World's Fair and at such other places and times as the majority may elect. The commission is to investigate the needs of the country in regards to highways and report to Congress.

No Place for Anarchists.

New York Press.]
Pittsburg authorities know what to do with Anarchists. Herr Most has been laboring in the vicinity of that city to excite riots for four weeks and was advertised to speak at a hall in one of its suburbs. The police interfered and notified Most that if he was found in the Emits of the city again he would be sent to the workhouse as a suspi-cious character. Most vanished between

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Presbyterianism More Ancient Than Episcopacy or the Reformation.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In The Disparch recently a pleasantly written article upon the Episcopal Church appeared. If the writer had confined his remarks to the principle expressed in his own words, that "if the Episcopal Church was doing a good work the question of its origin was of no great importance," we should have enjoyed his disquisition. It is only when he assumes to express the theorie other churches and state their claims that we take exception. Then we feel inclined to say: "Speak for yourself, John!" He has certainly misunderstood and misstated the position of the Presbyterian Church when he announces that it only claims to have riginated at the Reformation.

It may surprise him-though it should not f he has read history-to learn that the Presbyterian Church claims for its princif polity and government a priority of origin, and that the original church was esentially Presbyterian. It also claims that this original government, which was repub-lican and elevating, was swept away by the

this original government, which was republican and elevating, was swept away by the ambitions and passions of men who formed the Romish hierarcy, whose principle is monarchical, and that when the Reformation came a large portion of the Church put off these errors and returned to the principles of the primitive church, of which the parity of the clergy was the rule.

That this position of the Presbyterian Church is well founded could be easily established by an appeal to the great mass of church historians. But it will suffice to quote only from those writers and historians who are connected with the Episcopal Church, and whose opinions will surely not be regarded as biased in favor of Presbyterianism. If they do not regard Episcopacy as the original system it will be hard to convince us that this modern claim requires serious consideration. Thus, says Dean Stanley, whose historical competency our friend will not deny: "It is as sure that nothing like modern Episcopacy existed before the close of the first century as it is that nothing like modern Presbyterianism existed after the beginning of the second, bishop and presbyter were convertible terms. It is certain that as the necessities of the time demanded, first at Jerusalem, then in Asia Minor, the elevation of one presbyter above the rest first at Jerusalem, then in Asia Minor, the elevation of one presbyter above the rest by the almost universal law, which even in republics engenders a monarchical element, the word 'bishop' gradually change its meaning, and by the middle of the sec ment, the word 'bishop' gradually changed its meaning, and by the middle of the second century became restricted to the chief presbyter of the locality. It is certain that in no instance were the apostles called 'bishops' in any other sense than they were equally called 'presbyters' and 'deacons.'"

Again he says: "The Christian clerzy existed before the institution of Christian bishops. In the first age there was no such marked distinction as we now find between the different orders of the clergy. It was only by slow degrees that the name of bishop became appropriated to one chief pastor raised high in rank and station above the mass of the clergy." All this is stated with great force by Bishop Lightfoot, of England, in his essay on the Christian ministry, and also by the Rev. Edwin Hatch in his Bampton Lectures. Their position in the Established Church of England makes these concessions very significant. Bishop Tomline says: "I readily acknowledge that there is no precept in the New Testament which commands that every church shall be governed by bishops."

Bishop Beveridge also says: "Nothing can be determined, from what the apostles did did in their early proceedings in preaching

Bishop Beveridge also says: "Nothing can be determined, from what the apostles did did in their early proceedings in preaching the gospel, as to the establishment of any certain form of church government for perpetual duration." There is no more striking proof of later origin of the Episcopai dea of bishop than that even such a prelatist as Bishop Onderdonk confessed, "when we find in the New Testament the name "bishop" we must regard it as meaning the bishop of a parish or a presbyter; but the bishop of a diocese, we must there seek not under that name, and independently of any name at all." Truly this concedes everything asserted by non-Episcopal advocates,

For optics sharp he needs, I ween,

For optics sharp he needs, I ween, Who sees what is not to be seen. It is thus clear that Presbyterianism ha the strongest reason for its claim of antiquity in its preserving a government founded on Presbytery, and especially it asserting the parity of the clergy in all things ecclesiastical; and that the assertion of Episcopal writers for their own as the mother church, is like what Dean Milman styled the theory of the Apostolic succession, "a fiction of ecclesiastical vanity." "a fiction of ecclesiastical vanity.

It may appear strange to some that the Presbyterian Church does not emphasize more her historical superiority. But this church believes its great work is to preach the gospel, not to atimulate ecclesiastical wide. Without invidious comparison, it

pride. Without invidious comparison, it is it is it has a special work to do as the conservator of the great truths of Scripture, as a church in which the highest learning and deepest culture unite with a hearty faith in rescuing the world; and that with kindly sympathy toward other branches of the church, it has its own mission, nobier than receivilizing more important than posing proselytizing, more important than posing as the most marked channel of divine grace, worthler than boasts of a dead past, the teaching of principles which society needs, and a creed which it believes is founded on God's word. With the confidence which a good origin and a high descent create, it does not point to itself but to Christ, nor spend its energies in magnifying its forms at the expense of others.

Swissylvis July 2

A Soldier's Wife's Plea,

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I find the following in a recent paper Philip Bullion, an old and impecunious so dier, has been for more than two years in fail for debt in Elkhart, Ind. The debt for which he is imprisoned originated in a store bill contracted by his wife, to pay which he borrowed money and gave his note. He is sentenced to remain in prison until the debt

s paid." If it, is true it is a disgrace to the American If it is true it is a disgrace to the American people. Talk about Andersonville and Castle Thunder and then think of an old soldier two years in jail for debt.

If the poor old man was only dead he might to-day have some posies on his grave, or a big costly monument which the President, his fellow citizen, would make a long journey to dedicate.

or a big cost, where the state of the state

A Fine Stretch of Road.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: As a Pittsburger, and knowing THE DIS-PATCH to be interested in the subject of good ountry roads, I would like every Super visor and County Commission United States to see two pieces of macadamized road near this place, one a pice of national road one mile in length, lending from Antietam station on the Norfolk and Western Railroad (lately improved by the Government) through Sharpsburg to the National Cemetery. The other is five miles in length, from this town nortwestwardly, built entrely by a wealthy private citizen. I think it would be decided by anyone seeing these roads that it is not necessary to go to England to learn how to make good roads. United States to see two pieces of macadam

HOW NOT TO GROW OLD.

Women at Chantangua Listen to Somthing They All Want to Know. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 5 .- [Special.]-To-

SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA., July 2.

they are supposed to be especially interested in "How Not to, Grow Old." Mrs. C. E. Bishop was the oracle who proposed to show the fountain of youth in which posterity the fountain of youth in which posterity may bathe and never raise wrinkles. It was decidedly interesting as a possibility, and Mrs. Bishop is certainly a good example of the working of her method, though she would probably act very womanish if anyone were to insinuate that her youth is entirely in her looks. "When a young person says she dreads old age," said Mrs. Bishop, "she does not mean that she dreads the love friends and experience which comes with years, but that she dreads the infirmity of age. One cause of old age is the constant tension in which the body is held. Relaxation is one of the things needed to be learned in this rge. If we completely relax one of two things happen—either our highest and best thoughts will come, or we will go to sleep—most likely the latter, as we are a tired-out people."

This afternoon the second of the lecture course was given bp Prof. Gitmore on Long-fellow and Whittier. This morning Mr. Flagler gave an organ recital, and this evening there was a literary and musical entertainment given by Prof. A. H. Merrill and Miss Goetz. All the entertainments to-day were well attended. Large numbers of people are arriving daily. may bathe and never raise wrinkles. It was

ole are arriving daily. Another Consul Coming Home, WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, Consul General at Samos, has ten-dered his resignation, and this has been ac-cepted by the President in a letter express-ing the highest appreciation of his excellent service.

A CHURCH EVENT.

The Shadyside Presbyterian Congregation Will Celebrate Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary-Lawn Tennis on Saturdays-Something in a Name-Society Gossip.

SHADYSIDE Presbyterian Church will commemorate the completion of a quarter of a century's existence by special services on this coming Friday and next Sunday, partaking particularly on the second occasion of a peculiar interest since the newly completed Sunday school building will then be occupied for the first time. This building should have been ready a good while coner, in fact it was promised three months ago, but as it is considered to be most com-plete in every way, the delay doubtless will

not be grudged. Shadyside Church is well known as one o Fashionable young women have been mar seasons, and it is said that its beautiful in terior had much to do with the revival of church weadings in such numbers as have occurred lately in Pittsburg.

The anniversary thus is seen to be of social

as well as of church interest.

THE little party of tennis players who have the "open sesame" to Guyasuta, is doubtless delighted to learn that the Darlington's will keep open house on Satur-days as heretofore during the entire summer. Within the last few years since tennis became part of the American girl's education, Guyasuta has always been noted for its clever players, and its beautiful grounds have on several occasions been the cene of some crack amateur games. And the young people at Guyasuta have seldom

the young people at Guyasuta have seldom been outmatched by their visitors, Miss Minnie Darlington and her brother being accounted players of very fine games. Miss Edith Darlington, now Mrs. Ammon, also has achieved a reputation rather more than local as a tennis player. Saturdays have been set apart for tennis from time immemorial—that is, this day detas head as in as the first tennis player. from time immemorial—that is, this day dates back as ar as the first tennis playing at Guyasuta. The girls usually go up the night before or early Saturday morning, and in the afternoon are joined by the men from

Another agreeable phase of life at Guva Another agreeable phase of life at Guyasuta is the numerous sketching parties organized by Miss Darlington of the set in which she moved at the School of Design, when there a pupil. Miss Darlington's hospitality, almost similiar in kind to that of the old English country house, has gathered around her a little coterie of friends, who desire nothing better than a few days visit to her lovely home on the banks of the Allegheny.

PEOPLE living on Forbes avenue probably ion't know that after a temporary respite they have been elevated to the dignit living again on a street. It has returned to plain Forbes street. It is said that one man was constrained to appeal to Counclls for the recovery of its just, proper and original name from hearing He, when Highland avenue, after being Hiland avenue, became as it is to-day, a spirited discussion arose, and villification heaped on the vandals who were blotting out historical associations. As a matter of fact, it never should have been Hiland, and the name was always a mortification to its engineer, Henry Hiland, who was afraid the people would think he desired to hand his name down to posterity. It was intended to be called Highland because it was on high land. And people will remember that Highland Park bore that name ever since it was a park. He, when Highland avenue, after being

was a park.

There are a few people who cling to the familiar romantic Shady Lane, probably because they either knew it when it was a lane and a narrow lane too, with the tawthorn trees lining each side and their branches minaling and forming an arch above, or because they love the old memories for the sake of a generation gone by. But the new residents like Shady avenue, simply because they came in with the chauged order of things, and the lane and its associations recall no past and tell and its associations recall no past and tell no story to them.

Social Chatter.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the marriage on next Monday evening of Miss Katherine Fleming Rowand and Ed ward Godfrey Miller in Trinity Church by the rector, the Rev. Alfred Arundel. Mr. C. C. Mellor has promised to preside at the organ, and the music will be more elaborate and beautiful than usual. The bride will be unattended. Mr. H. C. Myler will be best man, and the unhers chosen are: Mr. F. E. Stewart, Mr. J. N. Cook, Mr. T. D. Meiksell, Mr. R. M. Dain, Mr. C. F. Foster and Mr.

Harry Rowand. MISS EMILY GREEN, who with her brother Miss Emily Green, who with her brother and sister has been residing in Pittsburg for some time past, has broken up their establishment here and gone to Prince Edward Island for the summer, prior to removing permanently to Washington State. Miss Green is an attractive Canadian girl, and her departure has brought about a good deal of regret from those she is leaving. It is said that her sister will, in a short time, be married to a Pittsburger and reside here.

A CHEMONY performed with little ostentations united in marriage yesterday afternoon Miss Rose Weinberg and Mr. Abraham Kanfman, of New York. The wedding took place at the house of the bride's parents, in Oakland square, the Rev. Dr. Sallinger presiding. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman will reside in New York, for which place they left last night.

THE name "Alinda," of the new University preparatory school to be opened in Oakland in the autumn, is the subject of a good deal of discussion. Some think it pretty, others think it is not long enough nor imposing enough, and a few wish to know if it has a concealed meaning, conveying an allusion only to the initiated. concealed meaning, conveying an allusic only to the initiated.

MR. AND MRS. PASSAVANT. son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Wilson, of the Kenmawr, intend setting up a permanent establishment in Pittsburg, and are living here at the present time. Mrs. George Wilson will join her relatives at Lakewood in a few days, with the intention of spending the summer there.

The musicale at the Kenmawr, which was deferred from Saturday lase, is announced to take place on this Thursday evening, the programme and the performers remaining unchanged. It is to be sincerely hoped that the god of the weather will be good natured. MRS. WILLIAM McCREERY, Miss McCreery,

MRS. WILLIAM MCCREERY, MISS MCCreery, Miss Eliza McCreery, of Lincoln avenue, and Mrs. L. J. Kaine, of Uniontown, left last night for the East. In New York they will join a party of friends and proceed to the Adirondacks for the summer. Rev. Mr. Matthews, curate of Calvary Church, will in a short time take up his resi-dence on Marchand street, occupying the house formerly lived in by Mrs. Pudan. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are temporarily at the Kenmawr Hotel.

THE BENVENUE TENNIS CLUB contemplates a trip to Cincinnati via the Iron Queen about the beginning of August. When tennis days are over the club expects to reorganize for the winter as an amateur dramatic organi-

MR. T. W. PIERPOINT and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Siviter and Miss Frances Siviter left last night for the East to visit Cadet Frank Pierpoint at West Point. Young Mr. Pier-point has just completed his freshman year. Mr. D. Bruce Kennedy, who spent the nation's birthday and two previous days on

nation's birthday and two previous days on a fishing excursion, returned to Pittsburg Mr. AND Mgs. Coles and their little daughter, of Walnut street, East End, left this week for Virginia to spend the summer.

No Cause for Fear.

New York Press. 1 It will never do to elect any gentleman of

Minneapolis Tribune.]

the name of Adlat Vice President of the United States. American parents sometimes name their offspring after victorious candi-Imagine this country swarming with infant Adlais! Perish the thought. The Proper Way to Act,

The Republicans of Iowa mean business

this trip. They have relegated local ques-tions to the rear and will fight the campaign canism is always triumphant in Iowa.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Andrew J. Chambers

Andrew J. Chambers, an Allegheny painter and ex-councilman, died at his home, 773 Qhio street, Monday night. His death was due to heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB ROHER, a highly respected citizen of Mo-nongabela City, died on Monday, aged 70 years. JOHN VOIGT, a prominent young married man and musician, died yesterday morning from con-sumption at Missillon, O. JOHN W. MESSICK died at Evansville, Ind., yesterday after a brief illness. He was probably the youngest person who enlisted in the Union army during the rebeillion, joining Company A. Forty-Second Indiana infantry at the age of 3 years and serving three years as a drummer boy, when he was honorably discharged.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Bees have an antipathy for dark colors. -There are now 25,000 homeopathic phyfeians in America. -Russians are said to eat up the candles

efore they retire. -Envelopes were first used in France in

the time of Louis XIV. -A busy doctor gives away at least a

quarter of his services. -One man out of every 25 occupies his wn house in England.

-The number of dwellings in the United States in 1891 was 8.955.812. -A hive of 5,000 bees will produce about 50 pounds of honey annually.

-The average daily amount of sunshine is little more than three hours.

-Seventeen young men of Harvard 'Varsity failed to graduate this year. -The latest fad in souvenir spoons is one

representing the Cleveland family. -Ordinary chewing gum is made of gum chicle, sugar and a variety of flavors. -Women of every rank go bare-headed in Mexico and the fashions never change. -Fashion dictates now to hang lace

artains straight, so as to show their full -Weak pearlash water is said to be good to remove stains caused by acids or scarles woolen goods.

-The South American native children will drag huge centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up. -Sipping half a wineglass of water is

declared to have raised a man's pulse from 76 to over 100 beats. -It is calculated that 1,000 thrifty coffee trees will yield a fair average of 3,200 pounds of coffee per annum.

-A lobster was caught in Maine last week measuring 34 inches in length and weighing 1934 pounds.

—Maine supplies most of the Christmas trees used in New York City, and exports many to South America. -The new battleship Texas will have cost Uncle Sam \$3,000,000 after her guns shall have been put on board.

-The imperial diamond, owned by the Prince of Wales, weighs 182 carats and is valued at 17,000,000 francs. -The longest wire rope was manufactured in Cardiff. Wales, recently, which is two miles and 108 yards long.

-During the past year there graduated from the medical colleges of the United 8 tates about 5,000 young doctors. -During last year the takings at the

Parisian theaters amounted to \$4,620,000, or nearly \$125,000 more than in 1890. -The original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1612, now the property of a Lon-doner, will be exhibited at the World's Fair, -Four thousand two hundred and seven ships, only 26 of which carried the American flag, passed through the Suez Canal in 1891. -The Sampson well at Waco, Texas, is

the largest one in the United States. I throws up 1,500,000 gallons of pure hot water -The great cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls is entirely composed of steel. It is \$10 feet in length, weighs 3,000 tons and cost \$900,060.

-There are now 70 schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States, and there is also a college for them located at Washing-ton, D. C. -A Paris policeman begins service with

77 cents a day, and after 12 years he gets 85 cents a day. The police have asked for \$1 a day as the minimum. -In England they do not chew gum, looking at the habit as vulgar and low, but the Australians have already taken kindly to it and are indulging freely.

-The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society will exhibit at the Columbi Exposition a collection of specimens of Colonial and State bank money, -A bill is to be introduced into the text

session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of forest reservations as the headwaters of principal rivers. -Scientists estimate that every year a layer equal to 14 feet deep of the surface of

-The largest whale ever captured was run down by the New London, Conn., whaler Lizzie Simmons in 1884. It yielded los bar-rels of oil and 250 pounds of whalebone.

-The tortoise is the longest lived of all

animals. Many have attained the age of 250 years, while one is known to he reached the unparalleled age of 450 years. -A Russian physician now asserts that the pain of neuralgia, if superficial, can be relieved at once by throwing a beam of light

from a bright are light upon the affected -The cartridges of Germany, Austria and Belgium have a groove at the end instead of of which is that the cartridge is packed more

-A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds, and worth \$150,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining Building at the World's fair by a Helena, Mont, mine

-"Prince Michael," the long-haired leader of the Detroit fanatics who has just been sent to the State prison, has sold his hair and whiskers to a dime museum man -A company was organized at Phonix,

Ariz., recently for the construction of what is claimed will be the largest reservoir in the world. It will be 16 miles long and contain 193,058,040,800 cubic feet of water. -The stockmen of South Dakota have re-

cently imported from Tennessee a number of Russian wolf hounds to help in the extermination of wolves, which have of late been killing a number of calves and colts. -It is called "commencement" not because the graduate then begins to learn his first real knowledge of life, but because in the old days the graduating exercises were held at the beginning of the college

METER AND MIRTH.

Sharpe-I saved a girl's life this morning. Wooden-Why, how was that? Sharpe-Well, I was smoking on the hotel verands and she said: "Pardon me sir, but that eig-arette is killing me." So I threw it away and

THE DAY AFTER THE FOURTH. This is the mother's busy day, All callers she refuses, For she is rubbing arnica On Johnnie's wounds and bruises.

"What has become of your niece?" as ked Miss Donohue of Mrs. O'Rafferty.
"Och, sure, an' she's done well wid hersilf. She "Why, you don't tell me! An English lord?"
"No; I don't think he's an English lord. He's

Jersey."-Texas Siftinss. LUCK AND JUDGMENT. Two solemn men walked sadly home,

With long and dismal faces; Two men who'd lost their next week's pay. By betting on the races. Two happy men disdained to walk,

They'd staid in town and won a lot

"What a horrid noise you are making!" excinimed Susie Shattuck to her little broth banging your torpedoes and fire crackers all of "Why shouldn't I," retorted Freddy, "You in-

dulge in banging your hair all the year ar -Detroit Free Press. A SLIGHT CHANGE, While wealth and beauty congregate Where cool and salty waves abound, The city small boy has to wait

Until the sprinkling cart comes round. "I hear there's trouble between you and

Miss De Trop."

"Yes; everything is deciared off."

"We went into a restaurant the other evening and I ordered lemonade for two. The stupid clerk served it in such a manner that she got hold of my glass."—Chicago News-Record.