# The Dispatch.

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# TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DARLY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'ths, DARLY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1m'th., 

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES

## THE SITUATION AS IT IS.

Whatever criticisms or condemnation may have been made of the course of affairs at Homestead since the tragic occurrences of a week-including the censure of the authorities of the county and State volunteered from many quarters-it is plain that the situation of complete restoration of order which is to-day witnessed has been arrived at with as little, perhaps with less, damage than if other steps had been hastly adopted. The course of the Governor in ordering out the troops if seemingly dilatory has not been less effective. The assumption of extraordinary powers by the Advisory Committee, if illegal or irritating to individuals, has undoubtedly had the effect of keeping in check and subordination the tendencies to violence and mischief which reckless individuals might have indulged under the cover of popular disturbance, had unrestrained mob law been permitted to prevail for a single day. Apart from some excited utterances and threatenings such as might be expected from a few among many people greatly moved-and which must not be taken in every instance as representing deliberate and ultimate judgment--the change from the state of war and passion a week ago to the mood of peace and deliberation and State control to-day has been arrived at with less trouble than was commonly apprehended.

Let us hope that the further progress to a condition of affairs when the law will be as certainly respected in every detail with troops absent as with troops present will be equally sure and unmarred by disagreeable or violent incidents. If there is to be no chance of any agreement between the Amalgamated Association and the Carnegie Company, a failure which the general public, which is interested in harmony between capital and labor, will greatly regret-there may, doubtless will be, a protracted struggle, but it must be a peaceful and lawful one. They are not true friends of the Amalgamated Association or of labor, even if they be in its ranks, who talk of violent resistance to any lawful steps of the company to run its mills tend more to wipe out the wide sympathy which is felt for men struggling for an organization which has been of great utility than another relapse now into antagonism of the law. Nothing could more effectually impede whatever chance there is, slight though it may be, of an ultimate favorable settlement with the company. It is not merely that all resistance to law is sure to be utterly ineffectual and short-lived, and, as Chairman Oates, of the Congressional Committee, said yesterday, that "it strikes at the root of the Government, and cannot be tolerated," but that from even the lower point of policy it is nothing less than completely suicidal

sented by the discovery of these deficiencies in her iron walls than the building of more battleships. The United States, removed from the fears of European politics, ought not to follow that deficient reasoning. A French naval writer points out the wisest course, especially for a Government in our position, namely, to wage naval warfare by "falling pitilessly on the weak (the merchantman), and fleeing with no false shame from the powerful (the battleships). Such is the formula." Congress has lately been fight-ing the issue whether the Government shall build more battleships or not. The construction of additional vessels, as decided upon for a compromise, is well enough as an experiment. But the recog-

nition by English writers, that the naval policy suggested above would mean famine for England, shows what would be the surest course of providing naval defense against a possible foreign war. The swiftest and best cruisers to prey on the commerce of the foe and the most effective harbor and coast defenders to repel invasion will convey a more effective warning against foreign aggression than the largest fleet of cumbrous and costly battleships.

AN INDECISIVE VICTORY. The returns of the English elections for the first two days of the week improve the outlook somewhat for Home Rule; but the gain is not sufficient to promise a decisive victory. The gains for the Liberals up to last evening are reported to give Mr. Gladstone a majority of four. To attempt to carry Home Rule on such a margin would be plainly impossible. But the same rate of gain may produce a majority

of sufficient size to make the attempt. The rest of the county elections may increase the Liberal majority to a number ranging from ten to thirty. A majority as narrow as the latter would make the passage of a Home Rule measure almost hopeless; unless all parties could agree upon a measure so conservative as to attract the Liberal Unionist vote. This is the last of the possibilities, so remote that it is hardly worth while to take it into consideration. On the other hand, if the Liberals get a majority of thirty they may possibly carry a measure. But it must be carefully framed, and then will meet obstacles that will make its progress very precarious. It will be strange if some Liberals do not kick over the traces because it goes too far; or some Home Rulers because it does not go far enough. If it avoids the Scyila and Charybdis of the House the question remains whether the majority is adequate to forcing the measure upon the House of Lords-a process that will involve a protracted struggle unless the Liberal Cabinet

resorts to the old-fashioned method of bringing that lofty body to terms by creating enough new peers to make a majority for Home Rule. At present it seems that the Liberals

have won a victory, but not a decisive one. They have overturned the Salisbury Cabinet; but they are likely to have an in secure seat in the saddle thus vacated. On the various side issues, as well as the main one, that will come before Parliament, it is possible that a division will come which may necessitate another general election in England by about the time that the United States gets its President inaugurated as a result of our pending canvass.

## A STRICKEN CITY.

The intelligence that the city of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been swept by a conflagration, more destructive in proportion to its size than Chicago's great fire, gives a new illustration of the destructive power. Buildings supposed to be abafter the troops leave. Nothing would solutely fire-proof melted away before the structures. Churches, mercantile blocks and dwellings were laid waste, and a large acteristics by current events in various share of the population was left homeless. parts of the country would almost be justi-The receipt of such news naturally turns fied in assuming that a law-abiding spirit is not a conspicuous national trait, the attention of humanity to the need of relief. St. Johns is so remote from the usual channels of travel to and from the United States as to seem entirely foreign. But while her people have political and neighborhood ties with Upper Canada and

THE SILVER DILEMMA.

reasoners on the subject of coinage and

money pointing out as the most imminent

danger of the United States that it will

be reduced to a silver basis by the opera-

tion of the present law. That the silver

basis would be an immediate result of a

free coinage act is indisputable; but it is

the opinion of Mr. Robert Giffen, the

highest theoretical authority of England,

way to get immediate possession of gold is to take greenbacks to the Treasury and

claim gold or gold certificates out of the

fund for the redemption of legal-tender

This view is most important as indicat

ing Mr. Raphael's imperfect knowledge

of the details of the subject. The green-backs being payable "in coin" would,

if the Treasury had to resort to silver

payments, be worth exactly as much as

silver. Perhaps Mr. Raphael means gold

certificates; but if so it reduces his par-

Probably both these writers underesti-

mate the power of the Treasury to carry

its huge burden of silver. But THE DIS-

PATCH has long pointed out that the ul-

timate result of adding to this burden.

while artificially sustaining the silver dol-

ticular theory to a redundancy.

premium on greenbacks.

DISPATCH WEDNESDAY. JULY 13, 1892. THE PITTSBURG

no better way out of the dilemma prelar at par with gold, must be exactly what the English authorities predict. Senator Sherman has recently recognized the same fact with regard to the act which bears his name, although his relation to the bill is

rather that of reviser than author. But if we are to go to the silver basis either slowly as a result of the present policy, or at a jump as the result of free coinage, our coinage is very nearly in the alternative presented by the old negro preacher in the story-one roads leads to everlasting condemnation, and the other straight into the fire of the infernal retions. Under such a dilemma we will be justified in urgently taking to the woods of an international agreement on silver.

# A PERIOD OF CONFLICT.

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday show that the example of disorder and conflict set by Pittsburg's industries has been followed by other parts of the country. Whether the example is to be charged with setting off people at rioting in a manner strongly resembling civil war, or whether the general spirit of unrest is enough explanation, the outbreaks are sufficient to suggest a general state of mind not unlike a powder magazine, which needs only a spark in order to cre ate an explosion From the far-off Cœur d'Alene mines

comes the news of a civil war in which the miners of union mines and those of nonunion mines fought out their usual conflict. Winchesters and dynamite have the usual prominent parts in the fight. The result of the battle was a victory for the union men, which they seem to have used more humanely than the mob at Homestead. But with the arms and ammunition obtained by the first battle they proposed to move on for new conquests, until the United States troops were ordered to the scene of warfare.

The labor issue having furnished its contribution to the total of conflict, the race question puts in its share. Reports of a legro uprising at Paducah, Ky., are proverbially calculated to raise Northern incredulity; but of the actual interchange of shots the details sent us by telegraph leave no doubt. There may be a question whether a one-sided view of the causes creating the warfare may not be furnished. But the fact is there that race as well as economic disputes have gone to the length of actual hostilities

It is not possible at present for Pittsburg to assume any superiority with regard to the outbreaks of Kentucky, Montana and Wyoming. But it can assure its fellowsufferers that the resort to violence does not pay. There can be no other satisfactory manner of dealing with the matters that cause these acts of warfare than through the sober and deliberate method of legislation.

IT seems a pity that Wilhelm and Bismarck do not put an end to their differences once for all by a beer drinking contest or me such amicable competition.

CLEVELAND'S action in doing all he can o keep his wife and child out of the campaign is highly commendable. There is nothing more puerile than a political contest on a personal basis, and the issues of this year's campaign are of such immense importance as to brook no petty, undignified appeal to matters aside from them by

ANYONE with a watermelon too large to be moved by a team of horses should publish his story at once and achieve a one day's fame.

FLIES and other winged insects are altogether too indiscriminate in their attentions at this season, and the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals should be called to the matter.

WITH a little public spirit this summer should be the last to find Pittsburg disgracefully destitute of public bathing facilities.

# THE NATIONAL GUARD. Pattison Acted for the Best.

# New York Evening Telegram.]

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, at the first moment when he could constitu-tionally do so, has called out the entire ational Guard of the State and ordered the National Guard of the State and ordered the forces to Homestead to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace. There are those who are complaining because Governor Pattison did not take this course before. They are reckoning without grounds. They charge the Governor of Pennsylvania with the cowardice of the politician in that he did not hysterically summon the troops before he had been officially notified and asked to do so by the Sheriff charged with the duty of preserving order as that point, and before he had any evidence to legally warrant his taking this extreme step. The false position of the striking workingmen will be cor-rected, and they, possibly somewhat against their will, will be restored to an attitude before the public in which they may secure that measure of approbation and sympathy for which they have appealed. do so by the Sheriff charged with the duty

The Fifth Anneal Answered.

Cincinnati Times-Star.] Governor Pattison has finally been moved to do his duty in connection with the Home stead rebellion. He will use the State nilitia to restore order and re-establish the reign of law. This action of the Governor i reign of law. This action of the Governor is in response to the fifth appeal of the Sheriff of Allecheny county. It is a matter of con-gratulation that Governor Pattson was at last brought to a realization of the perilous crisis which open defance of the power of the State by the strikers at Homestead has presented, and he will get whatever credit is due for this tardy effort to vindicate the supremacy of law. acy of law.

# The Entire Division Needed.

New York Post. ] Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has done well to call out the entire division of the National Guard of that State to restore order at Homestead. There has been some disposition to criticise him for not having taken such a step sooner, but fair-minded people will generally feel disposed to the conclusion that deliberate action was quite as wise a policy. The strikers have now had as wise a policy. The strikers have now had every opportunity they could ask to put their side of the case before the public and to make their disposition clear. The stand which they have taken is fully understood, and their contention is universally recog-nized as untenable and intolerable. Every-body who believes in the reign of law sees that there is only one thing to be done, and that is to end the anarchy of the present sit-uation at Homestead, to restore the works to the owners of the property, and to pro-tect them in their right to operate them. If Governor Pattison had rushed some troops to the scene of the trouble the moment he heard of last Wednesdy's collision, there would have been more or less questioning as to the rights and wrongs of the question at issue and as to the necessity or wisdom of at issue and as to the necessity or wis his action. Now the public sentiment of th entire nation will unquestioningly sustain his course, and the strikers will have no moral support in making any opposition to the

# With Wise Pradence,

ng of the troops.

Philadelphia Times.] The Governor has acted throughout this trouble with wise prudence. He has refused all hasty appeals to the military force of the Commonwealth until satisfied that the civil power was exhausted or hopelessly ineffitient. He could not have foreseen or averted the murderous outbreak at Homestead and since then he has firmly waited for the Sheriff to make a serious attempt to exact his authority. Whether the Sheriff's failure was or was not from his own fault, it is now

I was or was not from his own fault, it is now evident that he can accomplish nothing. The civil power being thus found inade quate, and the call for assistance being made in lawful form, the Governor acts with promptness and decision. There can be no mistaking what this action means. It means that order is to be preserved and the reign of law enforced with a power that will ad-mit of no opposition. mit of no opposition

Shou'd Have Been Done Sooner.

New York Press,] Governor Pattison has ordered out the entire force of the Pennsylvania National Guard to pat down the insurrection at Homestead. This action should have been taken several days ago, but it is to be hoped that affairs in that unfortunate town have not yet reached the point where the strikers will offer armed defiance to the troops of

while other armed demands to the troops of the State. The disparity in strength is such that resistence is hopeless. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of a thor-oughly organized division of more than 8,000 men, and it is justly renowned for its effici-ency and discipline. For the strikers to at-tempt to repell this force would be madness. If their leaders are wise they will counsel If their leaders are wise they will counsel them to lay down their arms and peaceably submit to the restoration of law. It is do-plorable that an emergency calling for the employment of the troops to preserve the peace should have arisen in one of the old-est and and most highly civilized States in the Union. But the course of events has left no other resource if law and order are to be msintained in Pennsylvania. It is in this true interest of civilization, of justice and of American labor everywhere that the cifi-FOREIGNEES estimating American char-THE seizure of vessels engaged in seal of American labor everywhere that the cifi-zen soldiers of the Keystone State, a great majority of whom are themselves wage earn-ers, have been ordered to Homestead.

# State, if possible, that have characterized Governor Pattison's conduct from the be-Governor Pattison's conduct from the be-ginning give the greater weight to the de-claion that he now feels himself compelled to reach. And he has done well in that when he saw that the time to act had come; he has resolved to use no half-way measures, but to employ all the force of the Common-wealth. There will be far less likelihood of resistance. There will be far greater cer-tainty that resistance, if offered, will be overcome promptly and with the least possi-ble injury to those who offer it.

## A Policy of Temporizing. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle1

By his contemptible policy of temporizing Governor Pattison has greatly complicated matters, but the knowledge that he has finally decided to exert his authority Chief Executive of the State will afford the Chief Excentive of the State will shore the whole country inexpressible relief. It is earneaty to be hoped that the workingmen will recognize the inexorable logic of the situation without attempting violence, but if they do not, public sentiment will em-phatically approve the adoption of the most rigorous measures. The first duty of the hour is the restoration of law and order: the hour is the restoration of law and order; peaceably if possible, by force if necessary.

# CRESPO'S DEFEAT A SHAM

# The Wily Revolutionists Pretended to Flee

Till He Trapped His Pursuers. CARACAS, VENEZUELA, July 12 .- There was intense excitement in Caracas on June 30, caused by reports of a bloody battle raging in the vicinity of La Guayra, where Guerra and Vega, with Crespo's advance column, were strongly intrenched. All the roads leading into the capital were lined with wag ons bringing the wounded to the hospitals The number of these was so great as to fill all of the hospitals. There was terrific

all of the hospitals. There was terrific slaughter of Government troops, but that night General Mendoza, commanding the left wing of the Government army, tele-grophed to the Caracas authorities, claiming a glorious victory and alleging that the rev-olutionists were in full flight. In the battle the Government Generals Monteverde, Diaz and Zamosa were killed. The commander of the right wing also telegraphed Caracas that his men had occupied important rebel intrenchments without opposition and that the enemy had fied to El Guayebe, where he was fortifying.

the enemy had field to El Guayebe, where he was fortifying. The rebels were sepulsed after several hours hard fighting near Acarigua on June 27. The fight was renewed at Arause, when the Government troops were defeated with tremendous slanghter. The insurgents pre-tended flight, their object being to draw the Government troops into a trap. In this they succeeded. Generals Guerras and Lian-geros stripped to the waist, with the upper part of their bodies greased, attacked the Government camp in the midst of a terrific thungler storm. They spared none of the surpfised enemy. The carnage was terri-ble, the Government left line being entirely destroyed. The right was defeated on the following morning. The Crespists, flushed with victory, are again advancing upon Car-acas.

# FRANCIS JOSEPH AND BISMARCE.

# Why the Austrian Count Fied at the Ap proach of the Ex-Chancellor.

yielded to simple treatment, and on Saturday the patient was allowed to leave his BERLIN, July 12 .- The Vossiche Zeitung, bed. The following day he was able to der reserve, publishes a statement that Em-peror Joseph was delighted with the idea of receiving Prince Bismarok until Prince move about the house, and yesterday and to-day he took incheon and dinner with his family. The case was never serious, and Reuss, having inquired of the Berlin Gov-ernment, was instructed to inform Count Kalnoky that the Austrian Emperor must it did not interfere in any way with the daily routine of Mrs. Astor and other memmembers of the family. The doctor saw Mr. Astor last evening, and found the patient choose between the policy of Prince Bis marck and the German Government, where-upon the proposed audience was refused. As proof of this statement the Vossiche Zeiso well that he did not call again until this tung remarks that, Princess Stephanie reserved a seat for the Bismarck wedding,

so well that he did not call again until this afternoon. Mr. Astor, although rather weak, is virtually convalescent to-day, and would have gone for a drive with his wife, had the weather not been cold and wet. It is a pity that he could not have shown himself in the park this afternoon, as his ap-pearance in public would have saved a good many people the trouble of calling at Lans-downe House with messages and cards of condolence, the result of most persistent rumors of his death. Mr. Astor must have felt inclined to doubt whether he was really alive, for from an early hour this morning cablegrams of sympathy and inquiry began to pour in upon the astonished ismily, and this stream was still swiriing around Berke-ley Square when its volume was augmented by the London current. It is understood here that as a result of cable inquires to New York Mr. Astor have heat the visitm of and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of served a seat for the Bismarck wedding, but suddenly changed her mind and quitted Vienna. The Reiniche Kurier publishes the follow-ing in regard to the failure of Prince Bis-marck to secure an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph during the ex-Chancellor's recent visit to Vienna: "During the fetes lately held in Budah Pesth in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, the Em-peror, while conversing with the widow of Count Andrassy, late Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, spoke of Prince Bismarck and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of seeing the old Prince, who, he said, was still the greatest statesman of the century, at the wedding of Count Herbert Bismarck in Vienna. Prince Bismarck, on his arrival in Vienna, therefore requested an sudience with Emperer Francis Joseph, but the lat-ter, to Prince Bismarck's surprise, replied with a note in which, atter expressing his negret, he informed the Prince Hat he could not grant his request for a meeting." here that as a result of cable inquiries to New York, Mr. Astor has been the victim of a cruel hoax, the present mystery of which will be laid bare if money can do it. A Naturalized American Nearly Crazy Over not grant his request for a meeting

# Field Against Field,

New York Press.] There are only a few of the flerce old fire-

# ITS INITIAL DAYS.

The Sun Smiled on the Scene at the Opening of Mapie Shade and Kept a Good Eye on Business-No Fete-News.

most successful and was attended by a great number of people, who thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. The old fashioned grounds could not have looked better; the drive up

made a brilliant spectacie. On the lawn quite a business was carried on in Russian

quite a business was carried on in Russian tea. Around the stand, prettily decorated, were several little tables all under the shadow of a neighborly tree. At another stand you could get a cool drink of lemon-ade and the sun was pleased to put forth special efforts to encourage a good trade. Even enjoyment was provided for the children. A cart drawn by two pretty little brisk mules was the principal attraction. Inside the house the rooms were decorated with plenty of lovely flowers. In several of the rooms supper was served, and the ices like the of lovely flowers. In several of the rooms supper was served, and the ices like the lemonade were most apropos of the weather. Of the 300 guests expected and provided for, to indulke in an Hibernicism, 500 put in an appearance. The skillful management of affairs smoothed over the wheels of the un-usual good fortune, and, without intending to be profane, it might be said that the seven loaves and five small fishes never seemed willing to give out. The balcony was occupied by a band of musicians, who played untiringly. The lovely old-fashioned garden was the objective point of every visitor.

to ight save a postponement, decided of too late Monday evening to notify the public generally. The fete was deforred on ac-count of the todirnament at the Pittsburg Tennis Club grounds, and will not be given until next Tuesday. -The first wheat raised in the New

was present yesterday at Maple Shade to see the fruit of his endeavor. The home, be it understood, is the property of this asso-ciation, which controls almost every char-itable institution of the church in the two

# WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR ALIVE.

feverish symptom, which, however, speedily

eccives a salary of £5,000 a year, and when The Wealthy New Yorker Made the Victim of a Cruel Hoax.

LONDON, July 12.-[Copyright.]-Last Wed. nesday Mr. William Waldorf Astor caught a things, has had made a furniture set all of glass, glass bedsteads and chairs, huge glass sideboards and other articles of domestic omewhat severe cold, and by advice of his ctors, agreed to keep his bed for a couple of days. On Thursday the cold developed a

-Miss Tsuda, a Japanese student at Bryn Mawr College, Pa., is endeavoring to raise \$5,000 to found scholarships for Japanese women who will return to Japan as teach-

dent Carnot has officially dsignated the 22d of September, the centenary of the declara-tion of the French Republic, as a national festival.

ask an addition of 800,000 francs to the amount already granted for defraving the expenses of France's representation at the Chicago Fair.

the calendar begin as follows: Spring, March

-The Bridge of the Holy Trinity, Florence, was built in 1559. It is 322 feet long, of white marble, and is even now reckoned as being without a rival as a specimen of the bridge-building art.

-The Government telegraph service of Great Britain operates about 30,000 miles of line, and handles nearly 33,000,000 telegrams a year. Last year 6,000,000 telegrams were handled in London alone.

-An old man 79 years old, living in Nodaway county, Mo., plowed his own land this spring with a horse 29 years old, which was born on the same farm, and has worked on it with the old man ever since.

-In India a buge funnel of wickerwork every fish coming down drops into it, the water straining out and leaving the flapping prev in the receptucle all ready to be gath-ered in. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.-Shortly after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war Henry Metz left his home in Bavaria and

-Spiders have eight eyes. -Silkworms are sold by the pound in Chins THE lawn fete opening Maple Shade, the ome for aged United Presbyterians, was -In battle only one ball out of 85 takes ffect.

to the house was decorated with Chinese lanterns, which with the incandescent light

is in the Chlcago Custom House. It consists of 13 enormous logs of Canadian timber. The debut of the acquisition to the church was financially and socially a success. Item: From the point of view of the weather, it was equally deserving of commendation. creased by 50 per cent since 1882; 25 per cent of the fires occur in uninsured premises.

-At a public entertainment in Paris a An untiring search for the lawn fete at young man was hypnotised. Two days elapsed before he was restored to conscious-Sewickley yesterday failed to bring anything to light save a postponement, decided on too -The shade trees planted along the quays, avenues and boulevards, and in the squares, parks and gardens of Paris number more than 400,000.

THE Rev. Dr. Fulton, a noted United Presbyterian clergyman, among whose im-portant achievements a chief one is the of the United Presbyterian Women's Association of Allegheny County,

sea is said to lose a million tons of water a day by evaporation. -The Speaker of the House of Commons

he retires he is raised to the peerage with an annual pension of £4,000. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

of cholera in 1855.

-The Rajah of Indore, who likes showy

CUBIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The wearing of green veils is said to be

-The mean height of land above sea level

-The savings bank was invented by

-The largest pyramid in Old Egypt is

-A thousand children are born in Lon

-History fails to record that any Indian

-The cocoon of a healthy silkworm will

-A cubic inch of gold is worth in round

numbers \$210; a cubic foot, \$362,380 and a cubic yard, \$9,797,762.

the present time is the rorqual, which aver ages 100 feet in length.

-The longest animal-known to exist at

-Unless an Austrian gets the consent of

his wife he cannot get a passport to journey, beyond the frontier of his own country.

-The first exhibit for the World's Fair

-The number of fires in London has in-

World was sown on the island of Isabella

in January, 1494, and on March 30 the crop was gathered.

States is the stone at Fort Rliey, Kan., which

marks the grave of Major Ogden, who died

-The region about the Dead Sea is one

of the hottest places on the globe, and the

-The exact physical center of the United

often yield a thread 1,000 yards in length.

has ever been killed by lightning.

injurious.

is 3,250 feet.

clergyman.

438 feet high.

don workhouses yearly.

-In accordance with the recent law Presi-

-The French Government has decided to

-The seasons nominally and according to 20, at 3 A. M.: summer, June 20, 11 P. M.: au-tunn. September 22, 2 P. M.; winter, Decem-ber 21, 8 A. M.

A period has now arrived when there is opportunity at Homestead for full and caim reflection upon these inexorable truths. In the heat of passion following the fight with the Pinkerton force there may have been those who refused to consider them. But they must be faced now, and their abiding force recognized faithfully and fully by everybody.

stricken.

or not.

nearer.'

On the other hand, the Carnegie Com pany has its duties as well as its legal rights. If it cannot see its way to any arrangement with the men on the basis of recognizing the association they have been fighting for, it will be expected, if by no compulsion of law, then at least by the force of public opinion, to proceed on such courses as it may decide upon without unnecessary provocation to trouble. It will have the law and the law's agents civil and military if needed, to protect it fully in its legal rights, and to these it will be expected to trust, not to sudden coups of private armed forces.

The whole business community of Pittsburg has an interest in these matters as well as the two parties which are in conflict. The country, outside of Pittsburg, has a deep interest in several important questions which the conflict has raised. Our local interests would all be benefited immensely by a friendly settlement of these and other disputes over wages and organizations between manufacturers and men; but if we cannot have that, then all interests whatsoever unite in demanding that when such conflicts are pursued it must be strictly within the lines of the law, and in no particular in violation of any rights which the law guarantees.

# BATTLESHIPS UNDER SUSPICION.

There is food for consideration in the complaints heard from Europe in connection with the big battleships which have been for some years a leading feature of naval construction. The explosion of the boilers on the French vessel Dupuy de Loume furnishes the text for dissertations on the difficulty of providing steam equipments to stand in all points the extraordinary pressure required. None of the English warships have suffered from explosions, but many of them have leaked in some cases so much as to disable the vessel. The big guns, too, have proved distinct failures on half a dozen British battleships. These overgrown weapons are operated by delicate hydraulic machinery, and it is entirely an unsettled question how they will withstand the rough usage of actual warfare.

In short, it is apparent that the immense vessels are costly, unwieldy and liable to be disabled with the question of their effectiveness in real fighting more than problematical. England has as yet discovered

ponching is likely to cause more trouble for the ponchers than anyone else, By the death of Cyrus W. Field a man of Nova Scotta, and political ties with Great typical American enterprise and persever-ance passes away to be remembered by Britain, they also have the ties of commerce and friendship with the New Engchievements that are of international hisland coast; and the United States should torical importance. do its share toward their aid.

No man can thoroughly realize the mean When we hear of a population suddenly ing of fame until his obituary is mistakenly published during his lifetime. rendered homeless, especially in a rigorous climate, the barriers of political division

are broken down. Humanity should al-VENEZUELANS have a thirst for blood. way be prompt in its relief for the disaster shed only surpassed by their capacity for laying claim to victory under all circumtances. No one loses a fight down there.

### It is somewhat calculated to disturb THE summer girl may be not inaptly faith in a solution of the silver question on described as a garden party. party lines to find scientific and thorough

FREE silver's path is strewn with thorn and the energy expended in the cause is remarkable when its utter hopelessness of success at this time at least is remembered.

# MASTERS OF MEN.

M. PASTEUR, reported ill with the cholers in Paris, is on the high road to re-OOTETY. LORD WOLSELEY bears a scar on his right

on one hand, and of Mr. Henry Raphael, a practical financier of high standing on the cheek, the result of a wound received at other, that our present policy of buying Sebastopol. \$54,000,000 of silver every year will land

DR. DEPEW enjoys the unique and beauus on the silver basis with a premium on tiful distinction of being the only man who ever declined an appointment to the Secregold so soon that it does not make much difference whether we adopt free coinage taryship of State.

MINISTER LINCOLN announces the resumption of his periodical "at homes," open to all Americans visiting London and pre-Both these authorities believe that the United States are hurrying forward to a nting their cards. crisis on the silver question and agree in ascribing it to the act of 1890. "Mr. Giffen GENERAL SHERMAN once said of the

new Secretary of State that he was a man considers it absolutely certain that gold who never lost his head, which is a very imwill go to a premium in the United States, portant faculty in a diplomatist.

notwithstanding the declarations of Sec-SARASATE, the great violinist, has been retary Foster that it is the duty of the made the godfather of Master Pablo Stern, Treasury to keep the silver dollar at par the infant of Mrs. Leo Stern, nee Nettie Carpenter, who was for many years his with the gold dollar. At every telegraph report of the shipment of gold from New York he feels that the crisis is coming pupil.

SIGNOR NICOLINI, Patti's husband. studied two years with Lamperti under his real name, Nicholas. The Hotel Nicholas, kept by Nicolini's father, is an inn on the Mr. Raphael differs from Mr. Giffen only in thinking that greenbacks will rule at a beach of Dinard, in Brittany. premium first. He argues that the only

GENERAL GEORGE P. IHRIE, who will be the general agent for the State of Wash-ington at the World's Fair, was on Grant's staff during the war. He has since had an extensive experience as examiner of mines in the United States and Alaska,

notes, which has been provided for by REV. JOHN JOSEPH NOURI, D. D., who law. To get gold directly in exchange for claims to have discovered the remains of Noah's ark on Mount Arrarat, will arrive in silver certificates might not be so easy, and therefore he expects the first sign of the New York in a few weeks. Dr. Nouri has been decorated by the Czar of Russia and crisis to show itself in the form of a the Shah of Persia, and bears upon his breast the rare order of the Star of Bethle-

> SIE ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S recovery has been wonderfully rapid. It is not a month since he was brought from the South of France completely prostrated, and now it is announced that he will take part in the Leeds festival. The popular composer will now finish the almost completed score for the new Savoy opera.

When It Will Not Be in It. Baltimore American.] many made a splendid race at Mon-Tam

mouth Park on Saturday, but in the great fixture for November those colors will be very far behind when the wire is reached.

A

An End to Hesitation. Washington Post.]

The Governor hesitates and vacillates no

longer. He has evidently arisen to the magnitude of the emergency, and that the demonstration of his power in the premises may be as impressive as possible, has or-dored the entire division of the Pennsyl vania National Guard, 8,000 men, to proceed to Homestead at once as conservators of the public peace. The civil authority being thus fortified, the situation becomes simpli-fied and the controversy is put in a fair way of settlement without further shedding of blood. There will be no attempt to dely of blocd. There will be no attempt to dely the authority of the Commonwealth by armed resistunce. It is to be regretted that Governor Pattison could not have seen his way to this course in the first place; but an obligation tardily performed is better than no performance at all, and the Governor will be sustained in his action by good citi-zens everywhere. zens everywhere.

The Governor Has New Light.

New York Tribune.] Governor Pattison has seen a light. After a delay that is both inexplicable and inex cusable he has ordered the National Guard to Homestead to maintain the public peace It has taken the Pennsylvania Executive four full days to ascertain what was perfect ly evident last Wednesday, that the Sheriff of Allegheny county was unable to restore of Allegheny county was unable to restore and preserve order. Mr. Pattison's inability to selze a situation has been conclusively demonstrated. However, he has done at last what he should have done at first. The ap-pearance of the militis at Homestead will put a new phase upon the deplorable condi-tion of affairs there; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the questions in dispute may be speedily and annicably settled by arbitration.

Duty of the Militia. Harrisburg Call. ]

The action of Governor Pattison in order ng out the State militia will be con and approved by all good citizens. It is the only solution of the great problem. It is alone the means of suppressing the riot and commanding the respect the law de-mands. There can be no question that the Sheriff has exhausted all authority in his power. He has shown his utter inability to power. He has shown his utter inability to raise a posse and the step taken by the Governor is the one which alone remains to be taken. It is the earnest hope of every citizen that those in command of the troops will act temperately and with the utmost discretion. Coolness and sense are what the circumstances and the times demand and recurs. It is not to win glory and bid

the circumstances and the times demand and require. It is not to win glory and bid for hurrels that the troops are sent to Home-stead. Nor are they ordered there to take the lives of as many men as possible to lessen the number on the other side. This is no war and should be no pitched battle. Their purpose in being dispatched to the scene is alone to remind men of their duty to their country and the respect they owe the laws of the land. The majesty and supremacy of the law must be preserved.

# No Farther Besort to Force. New York Herald.]

The situation for several days has been more than a struggle between employer and employe. It has become a conflict between the citizens of Homestead and public authority. In such a case there c one course and one result-the enforcement of the law and the restoration of order. We believe the men of Homestead will recor-nize this cardinal principle of government and give no occasion for a resort to force.

Gives the Order Great Weight.

New York Tiraes.] The calmness, prudence and faithful effort to avoid resort to the military power of the

eating, unrepentant rebe ft, but th Omaha Convention skirmished around and found one of them to put on its ticket for Vice President. He is a Field, but he will think himself a lonely desert when the returns come in.

Whatever may be said of Candidate

Kate Castleton, whose death at Providence was briefly chronicled in yesterday morn-ing's Disparch, has during the last two seasons been the star of "The Dazzler" farce comedy company. For many years kate Castleton comedy company. For many years Kale Castleton has been prominently before the public. Her somewhat numerous matrimonial adventures, as much as her ability as an actress, aided in keeping her name to the front. Her first experience in this line, when she married Fred Elilott, one of the most famous forgers in the world, gave her this line, when she married Fred Elliott, one of the most famous forgers in the world, gave her even more notorieity than she desired. Fred Elliott had many aliases, among which were Joe Elliott and Joe Relity. He met Kate Castleton in New York in 1576. She was playing with the San Francisco Minstrels. Elliott was introduced to her, and in three days after ward married her in the Little Church Around the Corner. The cere-mony took place after the theatrical performance, and Kate wore her stage costume. Somesay that Kate Castleton knew all about Elliott's record when she married him, and that his promises to reform won her consent. Others are equally posi-tive that she was grossily deceived by him. At all events, she left the stage at his request for a time. After his release in 1881 Elliott became jealous and secured a divorce. In one year they were married again. Elliott became his wife's manager when she was starring in "Pop" at the äljou in 1883. One night he met his wife's and although much smaller than has rival. Elliott nearly killed him. Then he deserted Kate. She afterward married Harry Philips, manager of "Cray Patch."

George Washburne Morgan, organist and composer, died in Tacoma, Wash., Sunday, after a painful illness. With his daughter, Miss Maod Morgan, the harpits, he was making a concert re-cital tour of the Pacific States, having left New York about April 20, Mr. Morgan was born in Gioucester, England, in 1822, and evinced a talent for music in his boyhood. At the age of 8 he played the organ in public; at 12 he was assistant organist at the Gioucester Cathedral, and at 14 he haid charge of the boy choir in the cathedral. From Gioucester his fame spread, and in 1851 he heid charge of the boy choir in the cathedral. From Gioucester his fame spread, and in 1851 he heid two positions as organist in London. He emigrated to New York in 1852 Mr. Morgan had written upward of 80 compositions apart from his numerous songs. He was known the country over as a most charming concert player, and wherever he went met with enthusiastic reception. There was a strong friendship between him and President Arthur. For a short time he was a soldler in the Union army. George Washburne Morgan, organist and vanced it. According to the data published by the commit-tee the regions affected by the famine had, never-theless, a considerable stock of grain; thus, of the 25,000,000 pouds of grain for food to the population, 11,000,000 were furnished by the local markets, which, of the 22,000,000 pouds for planting furnished 10,000,000; that is, 25 per cent of the first category of these cereals and nearly 50 per cent of the second vanced it. The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Ex

George W. Bungay, the poet, died Sun-day night at the home of his son, John G. Bungay, in Bloomfield, N. Y., in his 75th year. Mr. Bun-gay began to write verses in early life and coned to do so until well advanced in years, on index to do so unit well advanced in Jears, one of his best known poems being "The Greed of the bells," For a short time he was connected with the Tribune. He also wrote extensively in prose, and one of his works, devoted to reminiscences of men he had met, attracted wide notice. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and for several years had a place in the Custom House.

# **Obituary** Notes.

gave a very interesting talk on anthro-pology. The lecture was especially valua-ble to mothers, the majority of whom must admit Prof. Starr's superior knowledge of infancial life. ISAAC LEISY, head of one of the largest brew-eries in Cleveland, died Monday morning. Rheu-matism and heart disease were the causes of his death.

FREDERICK H. DOUGLASS, & Scottish actor of wide repute, formerly associated with Charles Wyndham's and other English companies, is dead at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

admit Prof. Starr's superior knowledge of infantile life. This morning Mr. Flager gave one of his organ recitals. Chautauqua's choir is mapidly growing in numbers and quality of voices, and it will soon be equal to last year's excellent chorns. The day's pleasures ended with an entertainment at the Amphi-theater. Prof. Merrill, the new elocution teacher, has already made himself a great favorite by his pleasant social qualities as well as his accomplished readings, and his programme is sure to draw a good stiend-ance. The Syracuse Giee Club assisted with songs light and classic. The young gentle-men have excellent voices and make very good selectious of their music. Tox PURCELL, a noted English mimic and en-tertainer, is dead in London. His brother, who was his music hall partner for years, died not long ago. The pair were considered in their day among the best vaudeville comedians in London.

MAGGIE OLIVER, for many years a favorite souhreite and burlesque actress, died recently in Australia, aged 44. She was a native of Sydney. and made her best successes as Fan in "The Good for Nothing." Margery in "A Rough Diamond," and Paddy Miles in "The Limerick Boy."

SAUFALAY HILES IN "The Limerick Boy." SAUFEL A. BLOCH, an old citizen of Little Bock, Ark., and a prominent Hebrew writer and thinker in this country and Europe for the past 50 years, died at his home yesterday. He formerly lived as Cincianati and was well known in Chicago and in other large cities of this country. He was 52 years of age. New York Commercial Advertiser.! There need be no extraneous issues be tween parties in this campaign. The Republican party stands upon its record of useful ness to the country.

this country with l he had married a short time before. He had -Princess Youssoupoff has an Oriental served the required time in the army of his native country, and on that account felt sure that there would be no trouble if he were to return on a visit. Last summer he returned with his wife and daughter his farm near Camp Hill station, on which he had been living for 20 years. Metz was a thorough American at heart, and while visiting the land of his birth he was placed in prison for speaking in language deroga-tory of the Imperial Government. He was soon released, but his hatred of his country

ENRAGED OVER THE GERMANS.

His Treatment in Bavaria

FOOD FOR THE STARVING.

Committee Is Now Ready.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQUA.

cellent in Quality.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 12.-[Special ]-To-day Prof. O. Qamin gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and So-

elety," a continuation of yesterday's lecture

It was of equal interest, if not superior to

that of yesterday. He gave some very en-tertaining descriptions of the earlier at

tempts at sculpture and the advances made

in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Starr also

Builds Its House on Rock

pearl which is unique for the beauty of its color. In 1620 this pearl was sold by Georgibus, of Calais, to Philip IV, of Spain, at th price of 80,000 ducats. To-day it is valued a £45,00 -An Indiana paper found it necessary to

publish the following correction: "For 'Burglar Meeting' in the heading of the article in our last issue reinting to the pro-ceedings of the Town Council, read 'Regular Meeting.'"

-One canning company in Salem, Ore., has canned 50,000 pounds of strawberries this season. The value of the fruit is about \$2,000. Haif a dozen other canneries at different points have been preserving nearly the same mount each.

-An African, with the additional nerve force imparted by the kola nut, can endure from 10 to 100 hours' fatigue, the haif of which would kill the laborer foolhardy enough to attempt it without using the in-vigorating little nut.

-The oldest hotel in Switzerland, and probably the oldest in the world, is the Hotel of the Three Kings, at Basie. Among its guests in 1926 were the Emperor Conrad II and his son Henry III, and Rudolph, the last King of Burgundy.

-England, with 94 universities, has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities in the United States. The revenues of Oxford and Cam-bridge represent a capital of about \$75,000-000. The University of Leipsic is worth nearly \$20,000,000.

-The Hydrographic Bureau at Washington for two years has been trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic Ocean as a great moving body of water by bottles. As a result the whole Atlantic is shown to be slowly circulating round and round, like an enormous pool.

JOTTINGS OF JOKERS.

Gazzam-Have you a piece of writing

lows: It is stated that since December 13, 1891, some 46,000,000 prouts (38 English pounds to the pound) of cereals have been employed in provisioning the population afflicted by the famine in i7 provinces of the emplex, without counting 23,000,000 of pouds reserved for planting. The committee has still at the present time about 13,000,000 of provisions for distribution during the month and a balf which has to be provided for until the new crops are gathered. Some surprise is expressed that there should be 5,000,000 of pouds of grain for planting, which should have been over by the 25th of May; but it is explained that on account of the bad con-dition of the roads the transportation of grain was relayed, and that the peasants were oblighed to bor-row grain necessary for planting, which will be returned by the committee to the persons who ad-variant is presented. paper. Maddox-Will note paper do? "Just the thing, for I wish to write a 30-day note on it for the \$100 I want you to lend me.-Detroit Free Press.

The preacher spoke of vanity And dangers resting on it. And during all the sermon she

Was thinking of her bonnet. - Washington Star

The Doubter-What assurance have you that the series of articles you are publishing on "The Personal Habits of Christopher Columbua" s at all accurate? The Magazine Publisher-The best assurance in

the world, my dear boy. These articles were so-cepted by us from an intimate friend of the great explorer.-Indianapolis Journal. A SUMMER IDYL.

A smile, a bow, Of vague import; A moonlight row; A tennis court. Some haleyon days Too sadly short. While Cupid plays At Lovers' court, A first cool frost-A news report-Then bills of cost And divorce court. -Chicago Neues-Record

Jack-Say Jim, we owe the Britishers onsiderable after all, don't we? Jim-Maybe we do. What is it? Jack-Why. if it hadn't been for them we ouldn't had no Fourth of July, would we? Jim-None with mentionin'. Jacx-Only think of what a whoopin' big hole hat'd made in the American alm

No matter who the man may be, No master of great renown. [E'en one of great renown. Feels lack of equanimity [If his socks are slipping down. —Clothier and Furnish

"I do not like the smell of whisky," said the employer to the employe on whose breath he detected a little of the aroma of the still. "Neither do L'' was the unexpected reply; "wouldn't it be splendid if we could get rid of the mell in some way so that our friends would not perceive it?"-New York Press.

Arthur. For Union army. George W. Bungay, Poet,

A Reformer From 'Wayback. Chicago Mail.]

Weaver it cannot truthfully be charged that he is an amateur reformer.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Kate Castleton, Actress.

tory of the Higher his hatred of his country became great afterward. His daughter fell in love with a private of the famous Uhlan Cavalry and married him. Metz returned to this country and con-tinued his farming. Not long after his re-turn he became despondent and at times was disposed to be violent. Recently his actions became unbearable. On Saturday a Jenkintown physician pronounced him tem-porarily insane, but said that with proper treatment he can recover. He was removed treatment he can recover. He was removed yesterday to the State Hospital at Norris-town. The Official Report of the Russian Relief WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The Secretary of State is in receipt of a dispatch from the charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States at St. Petersburg of June 21, 1892. giv ing the substance of a recently published report of the operations of the special com-mittee under the Czarevitch having in charge the distribution of the consignments sent from the United States for the relief of the famine-stricken peasants. It is as fol-

George W. Morgan, Composer.