

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846
Vol. 67, No. 40 - Entered as Second-Class Matter
November, 1867, at Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Business Office - Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.
News Rooms and Publishing House
78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Foreign advertisements and friends of THE DISPATCH while in New York, are also made welcome.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.
POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.
DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, \$1.00
DAILY DISPATCH, For Quarter, .25
DAILY DISPATCH, For Month, .10
DAILY DISPATCH, For Week, .03

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brewster's, 170 Union Square, New York, and at A. S. de Oprea, Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel near stand can obtain it.

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 today witnessed has not arrived at with as little, perhaps with less, damage than if other steps had been hastily 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 a single day. Apart from some excited utterances and threatening 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 disagreement and 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 are in their ranks, who talk of violent resistance to any lawful steps of the company to run its mills after the troops leave. Nothing would do 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 effectively 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 lowest point of policy it is nothing less than completely suicidal.

A period has now arrived when there is opportunity at Homestead for full and calm reflection upon these inexcusable 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.

On the other hand, the Carnegie Company 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 position they are being 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 Pittsburgh has an interest in these matters as well as the two parties which are in conflict. The country, outside of Pittsburgh, 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 violation of any rights which the law guarantees.

BATTLESIPS 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 Lome furnishes the text for dissertations on the difficulty of providing steam equipment 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 machines are operated by delicate hydraulic machinery, and it is entirely an unsettled question how they will withstand the rough usage of actual warfare.

no better way out of the dilemma presented 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 fighting 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 recognition 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 cumbersome 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 result 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 up some of the old issues, as well as some Home Rulers because it does not go far enough. If it avoids the Scylla and Charybdis of the House the question remains whether the majority is adequate for 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 insecure seat in the saddle thus vacated. On the other side, however, 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 absolutely fire-proof melted away before the flames almost as promptly as the flimsier structures. Churches, mercantile blocks and dwellings were laid waste, and a large share of the population was left homeless.

THE SILVER DILEMMA.
It is somewhat calculated to disturb faith in a solution of the silver question on party lines to find scientific and thorough reasons 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 operation 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, on one hand, and of Mr. Henry Raphael, a practical financier of high standing on the other, that our present policy of buying \$54,000,000 of silver every year will land us on the silver basis with a premium on gold so soon that it does not make much difference whether we adopt free coinage or not.

Both these authorities believe that the United States are hurrying forward to a crisis on the silver question and agree in ascribing it to the act of 1890. "Mr. Giffen considers it absolutely certain that gold will go to a premium in the United States, notwithstanding the declarations of Secretary Foster that it is the duty of the Treasury to keep the silver dollar at par with the gold dollar. At every telegraph report of the shipment of gold from New York he feels that the crisis is coming nearer."

Mr. Raphael differs from Mr. Giffen only in thinking that greenbacks will rule at a premium first. He argues that the only 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 notes, which has been provided for by law. To get gold directly in exchange for silver certificates might not be so easy, and therefore he expects the first sign of the crisis to show itself in the form of a premium on greenbacks.

This view is most important as indicating the details of the subject. The greenbacks being payable "in coin" will, 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 particular theory to a redundancy.

Probably both these writers underestimate the power of the Treasury to carry its burden of gold. But THE DISPATCH has been led to point out the ultimate result of adding to this burden, while artificially sustaining the silver dol-

lar 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.

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 road leads to everlasting condemnation, and the other straight into the fire of the infernal regions. Under such a dilemma we will be justified in urgently talking 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 Pittsburgh'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 it is the first of a new era, 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 create an explosion.

From the far-off Cour d'Alene mines comes the news of a civil war in which the miners of union mines and those of non-union mines fought out their usual conflict. Winchester and dynamite have the usual prominent parts in the fight. The result of the battle was a victory for the union men, humbly they seem to have used more humanity 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 negro 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 that there has been economic disaster here gone to the length of actual hostilities.

It is not possible at present for Pittsburgh to assume any superiority with regard to the outbreaks of Kentucky, Montana and Wyoming. But it can assure its fellow-sufferers 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 some such amicable competition. CLEVELAND'S action in doing all he can to keep his wife and child out of the campaign is highly commendable. There is some sense in 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 either side.

ANTONE 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 Cruelty to Animals should be called to the matter.

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

FOREIGNERS estimating American characteristics by current events in various parts of the country would almost be justified in assuming that a law-abiding spirit is not a conspicuous national trait.

THE seizure of vessels engaged in seal poaching is likely to cause more trouble for the poachers than any one else.

By the death of Cyrus W. Field a man of typical American enterprise and perseverance passes away to be remembered by achievements that are of international historical importance.

No man can thoroughly realize the meaning of fame until his obituary is mistakenly published during his lifetime.

VENEZUELAN have a thirst for bloodshed only surpassed by their capacity for laying claim to victory under all circumstances. No one loses a fight down there.

THE summer girl may be not inaptly described as a garden party.

FREE silver's path is strewn with thorns 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 cholera in Paris, is on the high road to recovery.

LORD WOLSELEY bears a scar on his right cheek, the result of a wound received at Sebastopol.

DR. DREW enjoys the unique and beautiful privilege of being the only man who ever declined an appointment to the Secretaryship of State.

MINISTER LINCOLN announces the resumption of his periodical "at home," open to all Americans visiting London and presenting their views on the silver question.

GENERAL SHERMAN once said of the new Secretary of State that he was a man who never lost his head, which is a very important faculty in a diplomatist.

SARASATE, the great violinist, has been made the godfather of Master Pablo Stern, the infant of Mrs. Leo Stern, new Nettie Carpenter, who was for many years his pupil.

SIGNOR NICOLINI, Patti's husband, studied two years with Lampert under his real name, Nicholas. The Hotel Nicholas, kept by Nicolini's father, is an inn on the beach of Dinard, in Brittany.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.
Pattison Acted for the Best.
New York Evening Telegram.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, at the first moment when he could credibly be supposed to have done so, has ordered the National Guard of the State and directed the forces to Homestead to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace. There are those who are complaining because Governor Pattison has taken 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 at that point, and before he had any evidence to legally warrant his taking this extreme step. The false position of the striking workmen will be corrected, and they, possibly somewhat aggrieved by the course before the public in which they may secure that measure of approbation and sympathy for which they have appealed.

THE Fifth Annual Answered.
Cincinnati Times-Star.

Governor Pattison has finally been moved to do his duty in connection with the Homestead rebellion. He will use the State militia to restore order and re-establish the reign of law. This action of the Governor is in response to the fifth annual answer of the National Guard. It is a matter of congratulation that Governor Pattison was at last brought to a realization of the serious crisis which open defiance of the power of the State by the strikers at Homestead has presented, and he will get whatever credit he is entitled to for his prompt and judicious supremacy 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 criticize 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 well as to be taken at once, when every opportunity they could take to put their side of the case before the public and to make their disposition clear. The stand which the Governor has taken is a commendable one, and his intention is universally recognized as unobjectionable and just. Every one who is in sympathy with the law and that is to end the anarchy of the present situation will be glad to see the Governor's orders to the owners of the property, and to protect them in their right to operate them. If the Government had not been called upon to the scene of the trouble the moment he heard of last Wednesday's collision, there would have been no objection to his going to the rights and wrongs of the question at issue and as to the necessity or wisdom of his taking the step which he has done, the entire nation will unquestionably sustain his course, and the strikers will have no moral support, and any opposition to the coming of the troops.

WITH Wise Prudence.
Philadelphia Times.

The Governor has acted throughout this trouble with wise prudence. He has refused all hostile appeals to the military force of the Commonwealth until satisfied that the power was exhausted, or hopelessly inefficient. He could not have foreseen or averted the murderous outbreak at Homestead and the Sheriff made no attempt to exert his authority. Whether the Sheriff's failure was or was not from his own fault, it is now evident that he can accomplish nothing. The Governor has taken it fully understood, and the call for assistance being made in lawful form, the Governor has no choice but to respond. There can be no mistaking what this action means. It means that order is to be preserved and the rights of property to be maintained. It will admit of no opposition.

Should Have Been Done Sooner.
New York Press.

Governor Pattison has ordered out the entire force of the Pennsylvania National Guard to put down the insurrection at Homestead. The action is not to be 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 the State. The insurrection is a serious one, and its resistance is hopeless. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of a thousand men, and it is justly renowned for its efficiency and discipline. For the strikers to attempt to resist the National Guard is to court disaster. If their leaders are wise they will counsel them to lay down their arms and peacefully submit to the restoration of the law. It is a disgraceful thing for the strikers to employ the troops to preserve the peace, and it is a disgraceful thing for the strikers to employ the troops to preserve the peace.

Field Against Field.
New York Post.

There are not a few of the fierce old fighting, unrepentant rebels left, but the Omaha Convention skirmished around and found one of them to put on its stakes for Vice President. He is a field, but he will not be a field in a lonely desert when the returns come in.

A Reformer From 'Wayback.
Chicago Mail.

Whatever may be said of Candidate Wheeler it is not truthfully to be charged that he is an amateur reformer.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.
Kate Castleton, Actress.

Kate Castleton, whose death at yesterday morning was briefly chronicled in yesterday's Dispatch, was a well-known actress and comedienne. She was born in New York in 1857, and was playing with the San Francisco Musical Comedy Company at the time of her death. She was a popular actress, and her death is a great loss to the theatrical world.

George W. Morgan, Composer.
George Washburne Morgan, organist and composer, died in Tacoma, Wash., Sunday, after a painful illness. With his daughter, Miss Maud Morgan, he was on a tour of the Pacific States, having left New York about April 20. Mr. Morgan was born in Gloucester, England, in 1838, and evinced a talent for music from an early age. He was an organist at the Gloucester Cathedral, and at 18 he came to this country, where he was employed in the organ department of the Cathedral in London. He emigrated to New York in 1858. Mr. Morgan had written upwards of 50 compositions, apart from his many songs and ballads. He was a most charming concert player, and wherever he went he was highly appreciated. He was a most devoted friend to his art, and he was a most devoted friend to his art.

George W. Bungay, Foot.
George W. Bungay, the poet, died Sunday night at the home of his son, John G. Bungay, in Bloomfield, N. Y., in his 74th year. Mr. Bungay began to write poetry at an early age, and continued to do so until well advanced in years. One of his best known poems being "The Green of the Trees." He was also very extensive in prose, and one of his works, devoted to reminiscences of his life, was published in London. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and for several years had a place in the Custom House.

Isaac Leisy, head of one of the largest breweries in Cleveland, died Monday morning. He was a man of great energy and business ability, and his death is a great loss to the brewing industry.

Francis H. Dochow, a Scottish actor of wide reputation, formerly associated with Charles Wyndham at a noted English company, is dead at New York. He was a most successful actor, and his death is a great loss to the theatrical world.

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

The lawn fete opening Maple Shade, the home for aged United Presbyterians, was 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 to the house was decorated with Chinese lanterns, which with the incandescent lights made a brilliant spectacle. On the lawn quite a business was carried on in Russian tea. Around the stand, prettily decorated, were several little tables all under the shadow of a leafy bough. At another stand you could get a cool drink of lemonade and the sun was pleased to put forth its rays so cheerfully. Even enjoyment was provided for the children. A cart drawn by two pretty little ponies was the principal attraction. Inside the house the rooms were decorated with plenty of floral decorations. The day's pleasure was served, and the loss like the lemonade were most apropos of the weather. Of the 500 guests, 500 put in an appearance. The skillful management of the affair was a credit to the committee. The usual good fortune, and without intending to be profane, it might be said that the success of the day was due to the fact that the weather was so good. The day's pleasure was served, and the loss like the lemonade were most apropos of the weather. Of the 500 guests, 500 put in an appearance. The skillful management of the affair was a credit to the committee.

CRESCO'S DEFEAT AT SHAM.
The Why Revolutionists Pretended to Flee Till He Trampled His Followers.
CARACAS, VENEZUELA, July 12 - There was intense excitement here on June 20 caused by reports of a bloody battle raging in the vicinity of La Guayra, where Guerra and Yega, with Crespo's advance column, were strongly entrenched. All roads leading into the capital were lined with wagons bringing the wounded to the hospitals. The number of these was so great as to fill all of the hospitals. There was terrific slaughter of Government troops, but that night General Guzman, commanding the left wing of the Government army, telegraphed to the authorities, declaring that the revolutionists were in full flight. In the battle the Government General, General Guzman, and Zamora were killed. The commander of the right wing also telegraphed Caracas that his men had completely routed the rebel forces, and that the Government troops were in full possession of the field. The Government troops were in full possession of the field. The Government troops were in full possession of the field.

Francis Joseph and Bismarck.
Why the Austrian Count Fled at the Approach of the Ex-Chancellor.
BRNO, July 12 - The Vossische Zeitung, under reserve, publishes a statement that Emperor Joseph was delighted with the idea of receiving Prince Bismarck until Prince Bismarck, having inquired of the Berlin Government, was obliged to inform Count Kalnoky that the Austrian Emperor must choose between the policy of Prince Bismarck and the German Government, whereupon the proposed audience was refused. As proof of this statement the Vossische Zeitung remarks that, Princess Stephanie reserved a seat for the Bismarck wedding, but suddenly changed her mind and quitted Vienna.

Field Against Field.
New York Post.

There are not a few of the fierce old fighting, unrepentant rebels left, but the Omaha Convention skirmished around and found one of them to put on its stakes for Vice President. He is a field, but he will not be a field in a lonely desert when the returns come in.

ENRAGED OVER THE GERMANS.
A Naturalized American Nearly Crazy Over Them.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12 - Shortly after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war Henry Metz left his home in Bavaria and came to this country with his wife, whom he had married 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 children from France near New York, on which he had been living for 30 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 derogatory to the Emperor of Germany. He was released, but his hatred of his country became great.

FOOD FOR THE STARVING.
The Official Report of the Russian Relief Committee Is Now Ready.
WASHINGTON, July 12 - The Secretary of State is in receipt of a report from the United States at St. Petersburg of June 21, 1892, giving the substance of a recently published report of the operations of the special committee under the auspices of the War Department for the relief of the famine-stricken peasants. It is as follows:

It is stated that since December 18, 1891, some 46,000,000 (38 English pounds to the pound) of cereals have been exported to the famine-stricken provinces of the empire, without counting 25,000,000 of pounds of artificial manure. The day's pleasure was served, and the loss like the lemonade were most apropos of the weather. Of the 500 guests, 500 put in an appearance. The skillful management of the affair was a credit to the committee.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

GOOD MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQU.
The Chorus Growing in Numbers and Excellent in Quality.
CHAUTAUQU, July 12 - [Special.] - To-day Prof. O. Quinn gave the second of his series of lectures on "Ancient Greek Art and Society," a continuation of yesterday's lecture. It was of equal interest, if not superior to that of yesterday. He gave some very entertaining descriptions of the earlier attempts at sculpture and the advances made in the centuries in which Athens was the art center of the world. Prof. Quinn also gave a very interesting talk on anthropology. The lecture was especially valuable to mothers, the majority of whom must study Prof. Quinn's superior knowledge of infantile life.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.
Spiders have eight eyes.
Silkworms are sold by the pound in China.
In battle only one ball out of 85 takes effect.
The wearing of green veils is said to be injurious.
The mean height of land above sea level is 2,500 feet.
The savings bank was invented by a clergyman.
The largest pyramid in Old Egypt is 483 feet high.
A thousand children are born in London workhouses yearly.
History fails to record that any Indian has ever been killed by lightning.
The cocoon of a healthy silkworm will often yield a thread