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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

One of the singular features of the late attempt to rush free silver coinage through Congress, is the repudiation by prominent party men of the policy formally adopted by the authoritative body of their party as its platform. The Democratic Senators not only voted for a measure in known opposition to the stand of their candidate but they actually voted down the Democratic platform.

VOTING DOWN THEIR PLATFORM.

The amendment to the free coinage bill proposed in the Senate, made as a proviso. that silver dollars should be coined only under conditions to assure their parity with gold, the language of the proviso being identical with the language of the plank on that subject in the Democratic platform. Seventeen Democratic Senstors voted down the platform of their party; and only five of them voted to maintain it.

This leaves sundry prominent Democrats in a very parious condition. They are all wont to turn up the nose of scorn at independents who decline to be bound by party bonds; and one of them has industriously made political capital by trumpeting abroad the assertion, "I am a Democrat." But what more certain test is there of a party man than fidelity to party principles and what more authoritative declaration of party principles than that made by the national convention of the party? So that the leading Democrats who have repudiated their party principles in the futile effort to force free silver coinage on the country will go near to being thought little better than the hated mugwumps, and an awful shadow of doubt is cast whether David Bennett Hill is a Democrat after all.

This spectacle informs us that party loyalty is regarded by the leaders as excei lent ties for the binding of other people, and incidentally affords data for an estimate of the exact value of party platforms. Finally it affords a contrast in the fact that the Democrats swear by a tariff plank which denies the principles of Jackson, while the one plank that declares sound principles they promptly repudiate.

TRAIN ROBBERY NOW.

The reign of lawlessness in a changed

train bold enough to offer a feeble resist-********** nce, finally obtain possession of the express car, blow open the safe and ride off with \$50,000.

This is a new form of the various indications of the failure of the law to compel obedience simply from a long-settled presumption that people will obey it without compulsion. That may be the case in ome parts of the country. But the Indian Territory is infested with lawless gangs, and this very quality of looseness in enforcement of the law is making their lawlessness profitable. Hardly any attempt at train robbery in that section has failed to reap a harvest through the combined inaction of the law and pusillanimity of people who permit robbery to go on under their noses for fear of getting shot.

It might be presumed that, in a section where train robbery has been as frequent, officers of the law or railroad corporations would organize guards for the trains. If Pinkerton guards were of any value in actual fighting there would seem to be a field for service there. But the general Henry Tuckley shows how far the disposition to do nothing is almost as marked in the case of train robbery as in the misdeeds of more respectable and influential law-breakers.

There is need for a universal public assertion that the laws must be enforced against all who break them, even if the people have to resort to extraordinary methods to get them enforced and the lawbreakers punished.

SPECIMEN FREE TRADE FALLACIES. Burgess McLuckie's discovery that the McKinley bill was "a gigantic conspiracy," because as he supposed, while decreasing the duty on billets-whose price determined the wages scale-it increased the duty on beams and other things to make up the prefit to the Carnegie Company, was one of the two arguments leveled against the tariff at the Congressional investigation. The other came from Congressman Bynum. Mr. Bynum reiterated the remark that as prosperity in the iron and steel business was very great in 1879-1880, and importations of iron and steel were also very extensive in those years, therefore prosperity in the business went hand in hand with importations. This, argued the Congressman, kills the idea of

keeping out the foreign product. Now, mark what befell these two antiprotection points. Witness McLuckie was shown to be proceeding upon utter misinformation. The McKinley bill did not increase the duty upon any of the Carnegie Company's products. In place of increasing the duty on beams, as the witness all the time thought, it reduced the duty on beams nearly twice as much as the reduction upon billets. Thus the "gigantic conspiracy," while a fine sounding phrase, simply collapsed when it came to the fig-Next, as to Congressman Bynum's point,

He forgot, or probably was not aware, that 1879-1880 was an abnormal period in the history of the iron trade. The country was just recovering from the prolonged effects of the panic of 73. Everybody had for years been economizing-notably the ailroads, which got along as best they could with little or no extensions and as few and inexpensive repairs as possible. But economy brought means in good time. The country in '79 awoke to simultaneous demands all over it for iron to build new roads, to repair old ones, to furnish new car equipment, and so on. All the American mills and furnaces were not able to supply this sudden demand, nor was the stock on hand in England. Hence prices rose enormously for a short period; and then dropped back again. Speculation helped the flurry. All this ied to importation. Everyone who was in the iron business at the period Congressman Bynum talks about will bear witness to the abnormal, feverish, fluctuating and speculative condition which essentially distinquished the trade in '79 and '80. Following prop the extraordinary de-

mand of that time came the extraordinary American investments of capital in new iron and steel works, and in extension of the old ones, to supply that demand. For Congressman Byrum to argue now that because the stock on hand and facilities for manufacture in '79-'80 were so inadequate to the sudden demand then, therefore it is a good thing for American industry always to have foreign iron and steel coming in, has the true inconsequential ring of free trade fallacy. In '79-'80 the English article did not displace American iron. Our home mills could not then turn out enough to meet the sudden demand. But our mills have since been multiplied ten fold, and are now more than equal to the demand; and every pound of foreign iron or steel sold here now is a pound taken from the product which Americans could turn out, and a cause of loss in place of an evidence of a healthy state of things in the trade.

A FOREIGN LABOR IDIOSVNCRASY

The fact is reported that an ocean steamer on her last outward voyage carried in her steerage some 250 Italian laborers who have accumulated a comnetence of \$400 to \$600 each and now return to their native land to settle down and enjoy their opulence. The same trait of coming to this country, earning a little money and going back to their own country, where a very little is wealth, has been noted with regard to the Chinese. Some people are disposed to make it the ground of serious complaint against both races.

The complaint has a rather slender foundation. If the Italians and Chinese do nothing worse in this country than to earn a few hundred dollars each and go back to their own country as retired capitalists they will do the United States little harm. The total of money that they take out of the country in a year will be less than the total spent by a single summer's wealthy excursionists to Europe. Moreover their influence on this country, so far as this practice is concerned, is summed up in the fact that they have given value received for all they take away. The money must have been earned in productive labor. Neither the resticulating Roman, nor the childlike Chinaman, obtain their wealth by extracting it from the public by jugglery extortion. Moreover Americans have gone to foreign countries to make fortunes much larger than the Italian and the Chinese piles, and have come back to enjoy them. We do not think that the «United States can make

this a ground for indicting these races. That the concentration of large masse of ignorance in the shape of imported labor is a danger; that one of the races referred to is turbulent and the other secretly vicious; and that both are cheap labor, may be good reasons for regulating their immigration. But their habit of earning a little money and going home to enjoy it presents on the whole a satisfactory and easy way of disposing of

PALMER'S LATEST VIEWS.

It is a notable and prominent fact that it makes a vast difference to some gentlemen of pretensions to statesmanship which form demonstrated itself yesterday in the party is punched by labor troubles. The shape of the news of the train robbery in rampant partisans hip of Senator Voorthe Indian Territory. Four men board a | hees in his speech on the Homestead outbreak was a striking illustration of this

demagogy which repelled rather than convinced the public. Senator Palmer was deemed to have taken a more dignified tone, and yet expressed more radical ideas in declaring that manufacturing establishments employing large bodies of men were public institutions, and that it would be destructive of freedom "if employers have the right of dismissal at

Yet it is recalled that on a certain occasion in the Senator's own State there was an opportunity to express these views which Senator Palmer omitted to improve. The case of the Spring Valley mines is comparatively fresh in the public mind. It is only three years since the miners were offered the option of semi-starvation pay for hard work and absolute starvation with no work at all. The sufferings of the miners in resisting a reduction to wages lower than the lowest laborer gets at Homestead was a topic of national discussion. But all the talk did not prevent

them from being starved into submission. There is not on record anywhere the fact that John M. Palmer declared that the Spring Valley mines were a public institution, or that Wm. L. Scott, the proprietor of the mines, had not a right to refuse his men work at advanced wages It may be possible that the fact that W. L. Scott was a Democrat of national influence affected Senator Palmer; but it is certain that it required a labor trouble in an industry that is generally reputed to be owned by Republican capitalists, and the opening of a Presidental campaign, for him to develop principles that take him

far along the road to Socialism. It is also clear that it is a factor of vital weight to some statesmen which party ox is gored.

A NEW CHICAGO PLEDGE. The people who will not permit public agencies to accept large sums of money for public purposes unless the conditions exactly suit them are multiplying rapidly. The laboring men who are anxious that the city shall repudiate a completed contract and return Mr. Carnegie's gift, which the city has not got, but which is in the hands of trustees, are discounted by the attitude of the combined societies of Chicago. These organizations want the World's Fair to refuse the Government appropriation on account of the Sunday closing clause in the appropriation oill, and pledge their "individual assistance to secure the money necessary from the patriotic citi-

zens of Chicago. If the Chicago societies (presumably German) have a matter of five or six million dollars about them to give to the World's Fair, they will doubtless enable that body to decline the appropriation. But it must be remembered that Chicago has been persistently begging this appropriation on the ground that it is impossible to raise any more money in Chicago. If the Sunday closing proviso should disclose the presence of \$5,000,000 for the Fair in Chicago, which Chicago's representatives have asserted strenuously was not there, that rather narrow-minded enactment

may assume the aspect of a public benefit. But in view of the nature of Chicago pledges, it will be necessary for the World's Fair directors to see the money in hand before they throw away the Government appropriation. There have been numerous pledges in connection with this World's Fair business. One was that Chicago would furnish all the money herself, and the subsequent proceedings rob the repetition of the statement, when made as a threat, of all its terrors. Then too, it was asserted that there were individual pledges of something like \$8,000,000 to the World's Fair stock, but the latest returns indicate that about half that sum is the maximum of collectable assessments. Remembering these things, the latest proposition for raising numerous millions does not contain any assured prospect of

THE DISPATCH regards the absolute closing of the Exposition on Sundays as unwise and unnecessary. But that fact should not provoke the supererogatory demonstration of the length to which peo pie can go making fools of themselves under temporary excitement.

THE CHILEAN CLAIMS.

There is an intimation that the Chilea trouble is not over in the report that comes by the roundabout route of Santiago and back that the United States Govern ment has expressed its intention of pushing the claims of the sailors for damages in the Valparaiso riots, "when the time is

ripe. That proper damages should be claimed for the assault on these sailors, is unquestioned: but it is well for Governments as well as individuals to act within the limits of reason. The ridiculous nature of these claims was made known by the State Department some time ago. The Chilean Government having declined to entertain them until they were reduced to an approximation of reason, the United States de clined to exchange further notes on the matter and declared its intention of pushing claims as stated above. This is the statement made by the Chilean Minister

of Foreign Affairs. It happens to be the case, that the United States in its own action has afforded a measure of damages which by no means fixes the amount due to the mobbed sailors, but shows the excessive character. For having had a half-score of Italians lynched in its jurisdiction the United States paid \$25,000; for the killing by a mob of some scores of Chinese the payment was about \$150,000. The total paid as damages to the Italian victims was half the lowest individual claim of sailors who were beaten by a Chilean mob. The total paid for the lives of scores of Chinese was equal the highest individual claim in the Valnaraiso list. The total of the claims of two million dollars is far in excess of the ability of Chile to pay, and is wholly out of proportion to the measure of punitive damages prevailing in the United

To push such claims would be dangerously approaching the policy of Mr. Mark Meddle, who offers the other characters in the play a chance to kick him in order that he may recover heavy damages. Let the claims be contracted to something within reason, and then it will be proper policy for the Government to urge them.

AMATEUR pupilists have one marked advantage over amateur actors from a public of view-the former pu another and the latter the spectators.

THIS is an age of ingenuity, and few opportunities are lost of making money at the expense of individuals or the nation. A new and fraudulent industry has been started by a Chinese lawyer who has profited enables him to turn out bogus certificates for a consideration to admit Celestials who are incligible to land in this country under

SPECIAL facilities for a sun bath were provided by the brief but brilliant sun shower in the city yesterday afternoon.

has so many ills to took after there is no and he is willing to barter patron wonder that country was the last to co sent them.

fact, and it was carried to a length of | to participate in the international monetary ference. Now that it is known just wha nations wish to be represented, it might be a good plan to set about selecting a place for the conference and conferees to attend it.

Ir is said that the Government has se cured a coaling station on one of the Gala pages Islands. As this group of islets is situated directly under the equator on must draw the line at thinking of them this weather when cooling stations are more de simble subjects for the imagination

BISMARCE appears to be one of the men who most enjoy speaking the truth when it is disagreeable to someone else.

HARRITY can hardly be described as willing, but it is understood that he wil manage to overcome his coyness sufficiently to accept the Democratic Chairmanship if it hould be offered to him.

INHABITANTS of Mount Etns have mor than their fill of troubles, the lava is running

WHEN the Democratic party notifies Adlai Stevenson of his nomination he will perhaps notify the country of his identity which came to light apropos of the nomina

IT looks as though train robberies wil not end until the millennium begins.

THERE is little use in expecting Pitts burgers to pay any attention to politics while baseball is absorbing enough to make 93,000 people pay to see the game in 45 days THERE was something very striking bout last night's lightning.

INTERNATIONAL INNINGS.

BARON HIRSCH has just turned over \$35,000 to the London hospitals, which he had won on the turf this season.

EMANUEL LASKER, the chess player, who recently defeated Mr. Blackburne, the English champion, is only 24 years of age. MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON are occupying the President's Cape May cotage, and passing the season quietly and en tertaining only a few guests.

MISS ELLA L. KNOWLES, the People's party nominee for Attorney General o dontana, is a New Hampshire girl, educated in Maine, and now a prosperous lawyer in GUY DE MAUPASSANT'S friends are still

hoping that he may recover his reason, but if the diagnoses of the doctors are correct, he will spend the remainder of his days in an asylum for the insane. LEVI K. FULLER, Republican candidate

or Governor of Vermont, has been a mem her of the Estey Organ Company since 1866 having been in its employ as engineer and machinist for six years prior to thatdate. M. JULES CLARETIE, the French playwright, has written a new piece called oricaine." It is the story of a senti-

and an American Irish nurse. The play is said to be very lively and clever. DR. LUDWIG FULDA, the German playwright, was born 30 years ago in Frankforton-the-Main. He was educated at Heidelberg, and began his literary career in Berlin. Fulda's reputation was first established by

mental Yankee, an enamored Frenchman,

his one-act play, "Unter Vier Augen." THERE are 12 memorial kindergartens at started by Mrs. Leland Stanford. To put hem on a permanent basis she has now set aside \$100,000 as an endowment fund. She had given \$50,000 for these schools pre-viously. The one opened in 1884 by Mrs. Stanford was the first memorial kindergarten in the world, it is said.

METAL TIES MUST GO.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Return to

Wood After Many Years' Trial. Philadelphia, July 15—The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have come to the conclusion that the metal ties which they have been experimenting with for the past 15 years are of no account, and they have given orders that all that are now in use shall be taken up and the old style of About 15 years ago the company com

nenced to make experiments with metal ties. From that time up to the present they have been placed at a half-dozen different points along the line of the company, and they have utterly failed in all the important points in comparison with the wooden ties. The officers found that it was impossible to keep these metal ties in line, especially in keep these metal ties in line, especially in places where there was a curve. These ties, while not answering the purpose of the wooden ones, were also more expensive and did not afford the same comfort or elasticity of that given by the wooden ones. The Reading Railroad has been experimenting with metal ties for about one year, and the officials of that company are loth at the present time to give any opinion as to and the officiency of that company are form at the present time to give any opinion as to the efficiency of this kind of tie in compari-son with the old wooden ones. Nevertheless they seem to meet with the same trouble the Pennsylvania Railroad has encountered. That is, that the metal ties will not take hold of the ballasts, and it is impossible to keep the ties in line.

A REPORT ON FISH CULTURE

Prepared by the Pennsylvania Commission for Governor Pattison.

HARRISBURG, July 15 .- A meeting of the State Fish Commission was held here yesterday. A report was prepared for submision to Governor Pattison. In this report reference is made to the great increase in he output of shad from the River Delaware luring the years 1890 and '91. The report recommends an appropriation for fishways in the Juniata at Millerstown and Clark's Ferry, and Shamokin in the Susquehanna and appeals to the Maryland Fish Commis-sion to abolish the fish baskets in the 14 miles of the Susquehanna's course through that State. The output of the fish has in-creased from 300,000 in 1885 to 2,500,000 in 1891. At present applications are in for double the amount of trout fry that can be propogated. This year's applications will foot up 5 000 000. It was decided to send a committee of three, consisting of H. C. Ford, President; W. L. Powell, Treasurer, and Louis Strenber, of Erie, to the meeting of the United States Fish Commission in Washington to-morrow. At this meeting the subject of an exhibition of all the States in the fish line at the World's Fair will be discussed. sisting of H. C. Ford, President:

HE MAY BE AT SEA.

The Only Explanation a New York Man Has of His Brother's Whereabouts.

NEW YORK, July 15.-Since William G. olimer, a youth of 18 years, disappeared from his home at No. 103 Fourth street three years ago, nothing has been heard from him by his family, which now resides at 2135 Lexington avenue. His brother, Benjamin A. Volimer, has been advertising for him for some days, but has not been able to learn anything of his whereabouts. Not one ap-parently has seen or heard of him since he left his home, one morning in September three years ago, without saying where he was going or bidding goodby to any member was going or bidding goodby to any member of the family.

His brother Benjamin. believes that he is all right. He bases this belief on the fact that his brother is a sailor, and that in all ikelihood he shipped in some vessel which is traversing foreign seas. For two years before his disappearance the young man was engaged as cabin boy on the schooner Ida Haines, that called between New York and Southern ports.

Firing the First Guns

Chicago Tribune, 1 Over his own signature Mr. Cleveland, of Buzzard's Bay, has graciously permitted a Democratic club in North Carolina to call tself the Grover Cleveland Club, and i pleased to add that he thinks it may accomplish much good in that region. campaign, therefore, may be considered as

Trying to Tame the Tiger.

Mr. Whitney promises Tammany a fair share of the spoils in case Mr. Cleveland should be elected President. Mr. Cleveland only poses as the priest of pure policies and SEEING that Russia is so far away and This year be wants the votes of Tammany, This year be wants the votes of Tammany, and he is willing to barrer patronness for

A LOOK AROUND.

I HAVE been rather surprised to find how many people join with me in my protes against the way East End people are dealrith by the Adams Express Company. Although I called attention to this only notes on the subject from people who desire the matter investigated. These people also complain that an extra charge is imposed on them for the delivery of goods at their houses. The Disparch will be pleased to take up this and sundry other kindred public nuisances, and see why it is that Pittsburg and Pittsburgers should receive much worse treatment than other cities and peo-

and the reputation of being a well managed and more or less obliging corporation, and I believe that when their attention is called to flagrant and apparently needless imposition it will be remedied.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY has always

THE telephone company is also an offender. It has for some time given poor service and its old instruments are in some cases almost worthless. This is certainly true of the telephone in The Disparch office. It is almost valueless as a receiver of mesages from any distance.

THERE are other sources of bother to the ublic which need looking into. There is the cab and back service for example. No city of any pretensions in the country has as poor a system of public conveyances, and in few places are the charges so extor-tionate. There are but three places in Pittsburg or Allegheny where you are at all sure of getting a cab without long delay. The stands at the Union station, Fifth ave are usually able to give you some kind of conveyance, but at the Ft. Wayne stationthe only cab stand in Allegheny City-and at the Pittsburg and Lake Erie depot on the Southside, the chances are decidedly against o half an hour. If there is any regulation of charges by Councils it is inoperative and valueless, and the rule is for a driver to charge all he thinks the passenger will

THE congressional committee which looked nto the Homestead matter made a decidedly favorable impression here both on those wh were summoned before it and those who gained their knowledge of its operations from the reports in the newspapers. It was idmittedly much above the average in intelligence, in application to business and in the comparatively fair and free manner in which it sought to get at the bottom of the whole business. I have talked with a number of those most concerned on each side, and none of them made a complaint except as to one passage at arms in which the tariff was sought to be attacked untairly by one of the Democratic members. The men who the gravity of the situation and the danger of attempting at such a time to gain a nar row partisan advantage from a deplorable state of things outside of political lines and not due to political causes

It is safe to say that the country, the big, calm, deliberative body of citizens which forms the bulk of the population of the Union, is in no temper to permit parti-sanship in regard to the labor troubles which are now at hand or which are coming into view on the horizon. The greatest weight in this country in public affairs is that which is in itself imponderable—the public sentiment of respect for honestly applied law. No aggregation of selfish self interest can stand before it either masqueraded as something else or in its own nakedness.

"SAY. Mister!" She was perhaps 10 years old, ragged dirty, barefooted and bareheaded, towsle-topped and but fearless—calico wrapper, alley filler. She stood by the counter in a florist's and threw her thin voice at the

clerk whose body was bent over an ice chest, "What do you want?" "How much fer them red things in the tumbler?-I want 'em fer Ally-she's goin' on

"Them red things," it may be said, were a cluster of sweet pea blossoms.
"Fifty cents," said the clerk.
"Oh!-I only gotter nickel-" so regret-

fully and so resignedly that it sped straight to the mark, "They's fer our Ally-" she went on. "She was only goin' on two." "Who's Ally?" said the man good "She was our baby and she's goin' ter be buried this afternoon. How much would a nickel git? I ain't got no more," and a tear

ran down over the hard little knowing face, the face of poverty, the face that knew no childhood. "Bob!" the voice came from the dark corner where a desk stood.

"Give her the bunch-tell her to keep the She said nothing but she stared at the dark corner while the flowers were put up n paper, then she lowered her sharp voic

"That's the gentleman who owns the She started for the door with her treasure, halted, looked back and said: "Tell hi 'thank you.' Mebbe he knowed Ally. She was only goin' on two."

THE WONTIMENT IS GROWING

The Famous Washington Structure Do

Not Lean Like the One in Pisa. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- There is consider able speculation just now over the statement that the Washington monument, 555 feet high and 59 feet square at the base, is perceptibly lying from the perpendicular Custodian Hawkins, who is in shaft, says: "The monument is inclining, but the direction is just now to the southwest Come here and I can show you just how it Mr. Hawkins produced a chart of the movement of the monument for the month, and said: "The shaft has a slow and tolerably regular yearly movement, which seldon exceeds one-hundredth of an inch. I travels round in a circle. Then there is also a daily movement, somewhat circula swinging around from day to day betwee one one-thousandth and one one-hundredt

upon the stone.

"Strange to say, the foundation has risen instead of lowered. The movement is measured in thousandths of an inch, and is wholly imperceptible to anything but a leveling tel-scope, but it is reassuring for the patriotic mind to know that the monument arresting."

s growing."

FOR LAND AND LIBERTY. Enthusiastic Cubans Will Try to Seem Their Country's Freedom,

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- A large and en

thusiastic meeting of citizens of Philadel-phia of Cuban birth, who are interested in working for the independence of their na working for the independence of their na-tive country, was held last night at Odd Fel-lows' Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets. The opening address was made by Gonzalo de Quesada, who acted in the place of Senor Marti, delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary party, who is in Tampa, Fla., on a mission of special importance.

Senor de Quesada was followed by J. A. Lucena, of this city, Secretary of the ciuo. Senor Lucena was engaged in the revolation of 1869, and was captured by the Spanish Government and sent to Spain, with a life sentence of imprisonment. He succeeded in making his escape in 1874, and came to this country. He is a citizen, and proud of his adopted country. Senor Saturnino Domingues, the Vice Treasurer of the ciub, also narrowly escaped imprisonment for his fight for the freedom of Cuba. The other officers of the granization are President, Marco Morales; Vice President, Francisco Navarro; Treasurer, Braulio Pena.

There were a large number of ladies present, who evinced great interest in the proceedings. On the return of Senor Marti it is proposed to hold another meeting. party, who is in Tampa, Fla., on a missio

Another Linstration of Protection.

leveland Leader.] The protected print cloth manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have just increased the wages of their employes 3% per cent. Still the Democratic parrot cries that protection

THE COLORED POPULATION.

during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of 889.

vise a Novel Way to Obtain the Liquor.

Hendley has been trying to find out how his patients at the hospital get the whisky they

guzzle. He was on a still hunt for a coupl

Tuesday the secret was solved. A patien with a broken right arm and a companion

were noticed standing with a peculiar air at the window of the annexed room to D

ward, on the first floor of the Central ave-

nue side of the hospital. Whenever a man

passed they tried to attract his attention

Finally they caught the eye of a pedestriar

rinally they caught the eye of a pedestrian and he stopped. The disabled man began rubbing his stomach very expressively and put on a look of extreme misery.

"Say," he said, "I'm dead thirsty and they won't give a man a thing to drink here. Say," and he threw out a whisky bottle with a long string attached, so that it reached nearly to the iron fence. "Get me some whisky, won't your"

whisky, won't you?"

whisky, won't you?"

The man was shocked. When the patient began he thought that all the fish stories in circulation about the institution were true. He had an idea that the patients were allowed to go thirsty. As the men saw him wavering they pleaded with him, saying they would pay for it and bless him forever, and that it would only take a minute. They urged that they would tell no one. The outsider being of good sense, passed on. The employe who saw the scene reported it to the superintendent, who immediately

to the superintendent, who immediately went over and ordered the men to give up

ENORMOUS SUPPLY OF TIN.

Thurlow Says the Mines of Dako

Will Supply All Needs.

New York, July 15 .- Lord Thurlow,

London, who was Paymaster General in

the City of New York. He has recently re-

turned from a visit to the tin mine proper

ties in South Dakota, where the Harney Peak Consolidated Tin Mining and Milling

Company, with a capital of \$15,000,000, of which he is an officer, owns 1,100 claims.

"This country," said Lord Thurlow, "will

not need to import any tin two years hence

for our mines will produce enough tin to last for centuries. The production will save £15,000,000 a year, which this country is paying for tin plate. This enormous sum will go into the hands of the people of this country.

"The company of which I am the Chair nan and in which New York or American

capitalists are equally interested, has already built two of the largest and most thoroughly equipped miles in the world. Each has a capacity to produce 500 tons of tin a day, and this will be increased to 3,000 tons daily should necessity demand it.

portions have been planned. We expect to begin to work the two mills already con structed by October I and to put tin on the

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Windy City Is to Be Favored With

Ancient Hippodrome.

CHICAGO, July 15 -Chicago is to have one

of the largest hippodromes in the world. Letters of incorporation have been taken

out and the capital stock is rated at \$2,500.

not known, but the incorporators are A.

Guido de Palezienx. The latter said vester

day: "This enterprise will be backed by

French company, and when completed will eclipse anything in New York, Paris or Lon-

eclipse anything in New York, Paris or London. The site of the hippodrome has not yet been selected. We have three places in view at present, but do not know which will be decided upon and until we have made a decision we do not care to say much.

"M. Arvenf, an efficient architect from Paris, has made the plans and specifications. The structure will be made of iron, steel and terra cotta, and will be the largest in the world, the seating capacity being 7,000. In a month or so the whole matter in regard to a

world, the seating expansive sing poor. It a month or so the whole matter in regard to a site will be settled and work will be begun at once. The entertainment will be similar to those now in Paris and New York, but will exceed them in every way."

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ex-Governor Newton Booth.

Newton Booth, ex-Governor and ex-

Inited States Senator of California, died suddenly

San Francisco Thursday evening. Newto-

Booth was born in Salem, Ind., in 1825, and grad-uated in Asbury University. After being admitted to the bar he removed to California, where he em-barked in the wholesale grocery business. He was elected to the State Senate in 1823, and in 1871 to the Governorship on an independent ticket. This office he resigned in 1875, when he was elected to its United States Senate as an Anti-Monopolist. He served until the spring of 1881, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. B. W. Chidlaw.

Rev. Dr. B. W. Chidlaw, of New York,

died Thursday, his sist birthday, in his native land of Wales, in which he was spending the summer.

was 10 years old. They settled in the West, an

was 10 years old. They settled in the West, and when on their way were the first passengers to cross Lake Erie in a steamboat. Mr. Chidlaw was educated at the Milami University, and, entering the Presbyterian ministry, became famous as: missionary. He became for the time more famous last autum through his marriage to a third wire & years after his first marriage. The bride was 70

Ex-Judge Richard Watson.

Ex-Judge Richard Watson, of Doyles-

town, President of the Bucks County Trust Com-pany, was taken ill in his carriage while being

pany, was taken ill in his carriage while being driven along Chestnut street, Philadelphia, yester-day. He was taken out of his carriage, but before medical assistance could be summoned he died in the street. Death was caused by apoplexy. The Judge was about 30 years old.

Ex-Mayor J. W. Babcock, Meadville.

citizens of Meadville dropped dead of heart dis-ease at the Commercial Hotel there yesterday at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Rabeccx was for years a popular conductor on the Franklin branch of the Nypano, He was elected Mayor of Meadville in February, 1856. His age was about 53 years.

Obituary Notes.

nauager, died Wednesday.

BENJAMIN NATHAN, a New York theatrical

GEORGE JOHNSON, aged 75, brother of the late Reverdy Johnson, died Thursday in Annapolis.

ANTRIM R. FORSICH, President of the First National Bank, died at Greensburg, Ind., Thurs-lay, aged 82 years.

WHITNEY A. CHASE, proprietor of a large sheet fron and copper works in Buffalo, died in Carlsbad, Germany, last Sunday.

Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven Thursday. He was born in Charleston, S. C.

EDWARD RITTES, a pioneer retired merchant of Youngstown, died suddenly yesterday at his home, aged 84. The deceased amassed a competence in the ciothing trade.

JOHN C. PHELPS, one of the richest and most prominent residents of the Wyoming Valley, died Thursday evening at Wikesbarre of a complica-lated of the complete Wikesbarre of a complica-

John W. Babcock, one of the best-known

was born in Salem, Ind., in 1825, and grad

Fransquin Arvenf, Julius H. Huber and

he bottle. He does not know how the

of weeks before he solved the mystery.

The Census Office Bulletin Showing th Searly Every One Is Taking Himself to Number in the United States. Mountain or Scaport-An Error in State-WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Census office

vesterday issued a bulletin on the subject ment Rectified-Numerous Notes of of the colored population of the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the Noted Pleasure Seekers. THE Rev. Father Charles Diemer will total colored population, as returned under the census of 1890, is 7,638,360. Of this numelebrate holy mass for the last time in St. James' Roman Catholic Church in Wilkins-burg on Sunday, July 24. Father Diemer has been transferred to another fleid of labor in the State of Kentucky. ber 7,470,040 are persons of African descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2,037 are Japanese, and Considering persons of African descent, it is seen that there has been an increase

THE state of the weather has not disconerted all the givers of receptions, for a series of what promises to be most agreeable W. Beazell and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Paynes, of South High street. The assistants in re-ceiving were Mrs. J. W. Forney, Mrs. Mc-Cullough, Miss Beagell, Miss Mand Dent, Miss Mary Reid and Miss Jessie Meyers.

SEASON SIFTINGS.

during the decade from 1830 to 1890 of 889,247, or 13.51 per cent, as against an increase
during the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 1,700,784, or 34.85 per cent. The bulletin says:
"The abnormal increase of the colored population of the South during the decade ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that the
negroes were increasing at a much greater
rate than the white population. The present census has shown, however, that the
high rate of increase in the colored population, as shown by the census of 1880 was
to 1880 was In noticing the question as to the Gates oncert at the Kenmawr, it was inadvertently stated in this column yesterday that Mr. Paul Zimmerman's name was upon the list of performers. This was an error. Apart from the sad illness of Mrs. Zimmer-There has been an increase in the number of Chinese in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of only 2,010, or 1.91 per cent, the number returned in 1890 being 107,475. The Chinese increased 66.88 per cent man, which would preclude her husband from appearing in any entertainment, Mr. Zimmerman has nothing to do with pro-lessional concerts or undertakings for pay.

In 1880 the Japanese in the United States numbered only 148, while in 1890 they numbered 2,099. In 1870 there were only 55 Japanese returned under that census.

The civilized Indians have decreased during the past ten years 7,601, or 11,45 ner cent, the number returned in 1880 being 66,407, as against 58,806 in 1890. MRS. A. H. BURCHFIELD'S coaching party on Tuesday evening was one of th gay sights in the East End streets. Her daughter, Mrs. McElveen, looked very charming in a dainty summer carriage cos tume. Mr. Herbert Smith drove.

THE formal honeymoon period, which WHISEY THROUGH THE WINDOWS. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey King were enjoying in he East, has terminated and the you ple are once more in Pittaburg. They will be members of the bride's father's house-hold until the autumn comes, when it is ex-pected Mr. King will have his establishment ready. The Inmates of a Cincinnati Hospital De CINCINNATI, July 15.-Superintendent

Pachably one of the most agreeable tours across the continent in which Pittsburgers are indulging this summer is that plan of travel followed by Dr. T. M. T. and Mrs. Mc-Kennon, of South Highland avenue, who are now journeying to the Pacific Coast. The popular physician will be in Pittsburg in autumn again.

Among the Pittsburgers now at Atlantic are Mrs. L. J. Little, of 220 Washington avemre Mrs. L. J. Little, of 229 Washington avenue, and her little son, Master Harry Little, Miss Laura J. Steniz and Miss Maggie Gerard. The little party are among the most popular of the sojourners at Pittsburg's own particular watering place.

MISS ELLA GORDON STEWART, head mistress f the projected Alinda Freparatory School n Oakiand, expects to enjoy a sojourn of everal weeks in Nantucket, Martha's Vineard and other parts in that most agreeable few England region. Miss Stewart left littsburg last night. THE Rev. Mr. Matthews and his bride have

taken Mrs. Pudan's house, on Marchand street, and formed a cosy little establish-ment, of which they took possession a few Mr. Frank Van Dusen, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Com-pany nas established his family for the sum-mer at West Yarmouth, Barnstaple county,

THE evening train of the Pennsylvania sailroad had on board Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Knable and family bound for Cape May. Mr. Knable is President George Eikins' son-in-

MR. AND MRS. JAMES Young and family will spend a short vacation period in Atlantic City, leaving for that watering place on next Monday evening. Mrs. C. R. Vandervort, of the East End, and her family, go in a few days to Lake wood to spend the summer. MR. AND MRS. J. G. BENNETT and family, of

South Highland avenue, will go to Atlantic City next week. Mr. J. ERASTUS MCKELVY has made ar-Mrs. Bell, of Marchand street, East End, s summering with her two little girls in the

Miss Lou McLain and Miss Grace McCul-Mr. AND Miss McCullough, of Marchand street, are sojourning at Asbury Park.

Mr. AND Mrs. W. G. Muzzy and family are at Chautauqua for the summer. A RERO ON BROADWAY.

Darting Under the Horses' Hoofs He Rescues a Little Italian Boy,

intense excitement at the corner of Broadway and Howard street about 10 o'clock vesterday morning. A truck, upon the tail was passing at the time, when suddenly the driver turned and began to ply his whip a long them. They tumbled off the track, and one little fellow fell flat on his back in the middle of Broadway.

In less time than it takes to tell it he was tangled up among the feet of a team of orses hitched to another truck. Those who saw the child under the fron-shod hoofs of the huge beasts held their breath with horror, as in another instant his life might have been crushed out from his frail little body and his shricks for aid silenced for-

One brave fellow, however, arose to the occasion, and darting beneath the horses hoofs he rescued the child and in an instant set him on the sidewalk unhurt.

At the rescue of the little lad a cheer went up from those who witnessed the intrepid deed, while they crowded about the rescuer and shook him by the hand. The little boy was an Italian, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his fright he real ciently recovered from his fright he ran away before his name could be learned. His rescuer said he was Henry Albertson, of New

The trucks, their drivers and horses which and figured in almost a tragedy, disappeared while the rescuer was being congratulated for his brave deed. The hero of the occasion soon mixed with the crowd and Broadway resumed its wonted appearance.

HUNG ON TO THE FISH.

A Maine Saller's Unique Experience With a

Sea Monster, ROSTON July 15 -Steamer Henry Dumois Jamaica, reports that at 9 A. M. on July 13, Lightship, it picked up a fisherman in

Lightship, it picked up a Insterman in a dory that had gone astray from his vessel. He said his name is John Caider and that he belonged to the schooner Mary E. Hagan, of Portland, Me.

Calder had been sword fishing and was towed several miles to sea by a sword fish which he harpooned about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. He was towed until the heart of the fish the marged to have on to the fish morning of the 12th. He was not to the fish, which weighed about 300 pounds, and on the arrival of the Dumois here this morning, he

isposed of it to market men. A LABOR AGREEMENT VIOLATED

Contractors for the Pennsylvania World' Fair Building Taken to Task. PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- General Secretar McGuire, of the Carpenters' Brotherhood has received a communication from the Sec-retary of the District Council of Chicago in regard to work on the Pennsylvania State building at the World's Fair.

The letter says that the contractors for its erection and, of the West Virginia State building also, have ignored the agreement entered into by the Directory of the Expos-tion and the agreement entered in the state of the contract of the contrac tion and the organized workingmen of Chi

cago and are working their men ten hours a day. Mr. McGuire will lay the matter be fore the Governors of the two States. Good Points in a Campaign.

New York Recorder. 1 Union of effor; and the absence of sky rocket politics mark the progress of Mr. Harrison's campaign. It will be conducted with dignified consideration of his adversary, and his advisers are men of good na ture and experience.

Nothing Else. New York Recorder.

The London Spectator says that "before a reperation has passed the United States will be the most prosperous workshop in the world." Is it not that now? And what has done it except protection to American in-

Going After Raum's Soulp. ton Traveller. 1

The New York Sun is so anxious for some issue in this campaign other than the real one that we wonder why it does not seize on the condition of the Pension Office. Here is

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Fish are always sold alive in Japan. -The Russians invented wood paving for

-There are 1,000 men to every 906 women

-The New Testament was first printed in

-Grasshoppers contain formic acid worth 60 cents a pound. -A man in Maine has a pair of mittens

made from his wite's hair. -In May, Boston exported 200,000 pounds

of oatmeal to European countries. -A recently discovered manuscript claims that Columbus was born at Lavona, Italy. -The fastest ship affoat is the City of

Pekin, owned by the Pacific Mail Company

-The Adirondack wilderness embraces

an extent of 5,000 square miles, or 3,000 mg -The English mint possesses an electrical machine which counts coins with precision and accuracy.

-The medical journals are beginning to take an interest in the improvement country roads. -Near Nisch, Servia, a building wholly

constructed of human skulls and bones was recently discovered. -One of the most interesting sights along the Rio Grande is a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a compulsory bath.

-A favorite dish of the East Indies is an ant mash. The insects are caught in pits and mashed by handfuls like raisins, -No bird can fly backward without turn-

ing. The dragon fly, however, can do this, and can outstrip the swallow in speed. -Four different peaks in the mountains of Idahoare from 19 to 23 feet lower by actual

-In the great dairy State of Wisconsin there are over 5,000 silos, and in the banner dairy town of the State there are upward -The chief cause of the decline of popul lation in France is the vast standing army,

it being impracticable for the soldiers to -It has been shown that electricity as a means of imbedding wires into honeycomb foundation is both practicable and eco-

-An Atchison bride is not only sunporting her husband, but is paving some-thing every month on his first wife's funeral -Maine has a foreign population of 78,-561 and a colored population of 1,823. Of its

total population 332,590 are males and 328,404 are females. -The famous Treadwel mine in Alaska, which has yielded more than \$3,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man after whom it was named for \$200.

-The Denver bank clerks jointly own a

ottage in the Rocky Mountains, where they all pass their vacations, occupying it in de-tachments during the summer. -Poplar trees are being cut down in Fresno county, Cal., because they draw too much on the tertility of the soil.

-A Georgia farmer, while on his way to Augusta with a load of chickens and emhad his wagon turned over and broke 22 dozen eggs and killed 37 chickens. -There are 19 general hospitals in London. Eleven of them have medical schools

attached, and three, St. Bartholomew, St.

Thomas and St. Guy, are endowed. -The number of telephones in service in the United States is 512,497, and the total length of line is 255,800 miles, or about 10 times the circumference of the earth. -M. B. Blaedel, of Paris, has invented

an apparatus by which the driver of a v

hicle can release a carriage from runaway horses. The action takes place in the traces

-An Arizona paper announces the finding of a 14%-pound nugget in the Planches placers, Sonora, Mex. This is said to be the largest nugget of gold on record. The per-centage of pure gold was 37 fine. -Mrs. Josephine Batchen, of Asheville,

times in one year for temperance and Sun-day school interests. She also wrote leaflets and distributed thousands of them. -The most curious among famous pearls it appears, is that which three conturies ago

N. C., has traveled 16,000 miles and spoke 300

the French traveler, Tavernier, sold to the Shah of Persia for £125,000. It is still in the possession of the sovereigns of Persia. -In Australia there are caterpiliars from six inches to a foot long, and when a young lady has one of them drop on her back hair she says something in a seven octave voice with a calliope attachment rung on to it.

-The throne of an Egyptian Queen who

flourished 1,600 years B. C., is still in existence, and is supposed to be the oldest chair in the world. It is of ebony, so hardened by age as to appear as if carved from black marble. -Knotted strings were employed by the ancient people of Peru for messages. They

had no written characters to express single

sounds, and so they put words together for purposes of communication and also for sec-ords by the dexterous tying of knots on -Squirrel hunts on the round-up plan, after the manner of the jack rabbit hunts in the Dakotas, are becoming very popular in Washington State. A party is formed, and either works as one band or divides into two sections, the section bringing in the fewest tails paying a torfeit for a dinner.

-In Turkey, if a man fall asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, and the wind blow from a field toward him, he becomes narchtized, and would die if the country people, who are well acquainted with the effective stances, did not bring him to a well or stream, and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body. -Cincinnati has an institution, founded by women for women, which rejoices in the double distinction of being the only Presby-

terian Hospital, Women's Medical College and free dispensary combined, and the only one in the United States founded, managed and controlled by women. Special provision is made for preparing young women for work in medical missions. -Dr. Emile Levy, who attended the competitors in a recent road race from Paris to Belfort, gives some interesting particulars in connection with his medical examination

of the runners. He carefully noted their height and weight before the contest. After the race the competitors were considerably shorter, while some of them had lost as much as 14 pounds in weight.

PIQUANT POINTERS FROM PUCK. Miss Athenia Hubbs (of Boston)-Here is an advertisement: "Wanted-A literary man of fine culture and high attainments to go to St. I wonder what they want of him

Hagan-How long do a man have to be in

Mrs. Hubbs-I presume they wish to see out

dthis country befoor he kin vote?

O'Toole-That dipinds; if he comes late in No rimber, he moight have to wait nearly a year. Now doth the giddy little fly Begin to learn to skate, Ami finds his choicest rink upon A glassy, glabrous pate,

Mrs. Charles Rivers-I declare, Mrs.

unkerbill has won three sets in succession!

Willie Rivers (at her side) - Mama, what does 'In succession' mean? Mrs, Charles Rivers (horrified)—Why, "cons

If the arms of the sea were only mine, My joy would be sublime; For I could hug the summer girl By thousands at a time. Annette-Miss Fitz has always had a

orror of being buried alive.

Jeannette—But the chance of that sort of thing is very slight.

Annetic—I know; but she is so fearful that the is bound to get herself accustomed to it.

Jeannette—What has she done?

Annette-Moved over to Brooklyn. Before the public, much praised he Political economy; But when he went the boys to fixomy?-Oh, fiddlesticks!

Elderly Stranger-How do the people in your section of the country regard the tariff and silver questions, sir?
Suburban Resident-We haven't studied 'em nuch—the servant girl question is occupying all our attention just now,

Young Housekeeper-Please send up a pound of calf's liver. Butcher-Very sorry, miss; but we have no veal

Young Housekeeper (loftily)-I didn't ask for