The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846 Vol. C. No. 168 -Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

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

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's.

1: Daton Square, See lork, and II Are de l'Opera.
Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH, PORTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'ths, DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th., SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year...... Il cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at Il cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

TWELVE PAGES

ANOTHER LESSON NECESSARY.

In one feature at least the Democratic party is harmonious. Its candidate and its platform are a unit upon the tariff issue. Conservative members of the party have endeavored to convince the public that the radical free trade plank adopted at Chicago was formulated without the advice or consent of Mr. Cleveland. Be that as it may, the ex-President in his formal speech last night accepting the nomination for the Presidency for the third time allowed no room for doubt as to his position. Scarcely had the speaker uttered the few perfunctory words of introduction usual and necessary upon such an occasion before he commenced an assault upon the principle and application of protection. Other matters which have been subjects of partisan dispute were practically ignored.

The style and language of this attack are of small consequence. In some phases the wording may be a shade more moderate than the voice of the party in convention assembled. The spirit is the same, and it is one that must be rebuked in the interest of continued American industrial independence. The Democratic party and candidate have been unable to profit by the lesson of 1888. All minor differences will be lost sight of by the friends of protection in the patriotic task of repeating and emphas zing that lesson in a manner not soon to be forgotten.

THE COMPROMISE CABINET.

The report that an attempt will be made to avoid a Gladstone Ministry by advising the Queen to summon the Duke of Devon. shire to the task of forming a compromise Cabinet represents rather the wish of the Torics to find expedients to keep Mr. Gladstone out than any probability that it will be successful. Exactly the same attempt was made in

1885, when the circumstances rendered it much more possible. Lord Hartington, who is now the Duke of Devonshire, was sent for by the Queen. He was then a leading Liberal and the issues were not drawn with such rigidity as at present. But he recognized clearly that he could not form a ministry by himself. Inasmuch as he has of late been an ally of the defeated Government and by as much as the issues between the parties are more emphatic, by so much the more is it now impossible for the Liberal-Unionist peer to form a ministry which could command a majority in the Commons. There is not one-tenth the difficulty for

Mr. Gladstone and his supporters in this proposal as there is in shaping a policy which will satisfy all fhe Liberals and all the Home Rulers. With a majority so light that the defection of one man out of fifteen can wipe it out, it will require the most delicate management to carry through the measures which he proposes. It is said that the Irish members recognize the fact and propose to apply it by "squeezing" the Gladstone ministry, or forcing it to adopt exactly the programme that the Home Rulers shall prescribe But as this would be simply playing the game of the Conservatives in precipitating another general election, it is likely that the Home Rulers will see their interest in a wiser and more conservative course.

It is certain that the situation calls for harmony and reasonable concession to keep the parties in favor of Home Rule together. Such a course may enable Mr. Gladstone to carry a moderate Home Rule measure; and that is the only sort of compromise that is possible under the present circumstances.

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES.

A judicial practice which has been sanctioned by widespread custom has been decided illegal by one of the Supreme Judges in the State of New York-which it should be remembered is not the final court in that State. The practice is that of suspending sentence of criminals who have plead guilty or been convicted "during good behavior." The effect of this is to grant a qualified pardon, leaving the prisoner liable to be called up for sentence at any time when in the judgment of the

Court his conduct calls for it. Custom has assumed the legality of this practice, but Judge Davy, of the New York Supreme Court, holds that there is no warrant for it. He asserts that the Judge has no choice after the conviction of a prisoner except to impose sentence within the limits fixed for the offense. "It leaves the prisoner at the caprice of the Judge," and, the Court adds, "if a Court can suspend sentence during good behavior in a case of grand larceny, why may it not in a case of mur-der? If it can delay sentence for six months or a year I do not see why it may

net delay it for twenty years." It is clear that the new practice estabfishes a conditional pardoning power in the hands of the Court. That a Judge can exercise such a power after sentence has been recorded no one will claim; and there is no statutory or constitutional authority for the exercise of it before sentence is passed. On the other hand the discretion given to Judges in the matter of fixing the sentences implies a power of clemency which goes close to inferring the propriety of the custom. As to the policy of it there is more reason for believing that it is beneficial than legal, The Bench is less likely to misuse such a power than any other functionary; and the effect of such mild treatment conditional upon the reformation of the prisoner must generally be salutary.

The first question of course is to de-

termine the legality of the practice. Should it be held illegal, the other question would remain whether it might not be good policy to give courts that power, at least in convictions for the less heinor class of offenses.

MORE THAN ONE LABOR COST. The New York World quotes an asser tion from the Iron Age that the pay of operators in the wire rod industry amounts to \$1 95 per ton. Then it proceeds to point out that the duty on wire rods is six-tenths of a cent per pound, from which it proceeds to assert that "On nearly every ton of wire rods produced in this country, therefore, the American consumers pay a bounty of about \$10

above the whole cost of labor."

This is the sort of assertion that is often made by our free trade cotemporaries, originally we presume in ignorance of the lifference between the labor cost of performing a final process of manufacture and the entire labor cost of an article. How superficial is the World's view can be seen from its assertion that the \$1 95, which it asserts to be fixed as the cost of colling a ton of iron rods, is the whole cost ot labor. A moment's reflection might have shown it that there was labor cost in mining the ore, coal and limestone that form the original elements of the finished prodnet: labor cost in converting the coal into coke the ore into pig iron the pig iron into billets; labor cost in the railroads which transport and the machinery which handles the material in the various stages

of its manufacture. The difference between the World's representation and the actual facts might ave been seen if it had taken the trouble to examine the tariff long enough to find out what the duty is on the material from which wire rods are rolled. If it should discover that the margin of duty on wire rods above the duty on materials is but one-tenth of a cent per pound instead of

six-tenths it makes a difference. However that might be it is time for public journals to recognize that the greatest share of the difference between the ton of ore which is worth, perhaps 50 cents in the ground and the ton of finished steel tools worth hundreds of dollars is the labor cost of the various processes and the labor cost of the machinery by which the work is facilitated.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The reports of the spread of cholera in Russia indicate the terrible calamity which has been added to the woes of a country already stricken by famine and fever. The cholera is advancing from Baku in a way that threatens to sooner or later includall Russia in the epidemic. Thence it will require the utmost resources of civilization to prevent the spread of the scourge to Western Europe.

The most repulsive feature of the epidemic is the exhibition of superstition, ignorance and violence displayed by the people at Sarloff. A populace that is capable of mobbing Hebrews simply on account of their race might be suspected of anything; but a new revelation of brutish superstition and violent ignorance is given in the account of a mob which first creates a report that the doctors and nurses in the cholera hospitals are inventing the disease for their private ends, and then beats them to death. The existence of such debasement may explain much that seems incomprehensible to American minds, and lies at the door of the system which dominates Russia, and which seems to show little efficiency even in restricting the cholera to its starting point

It is certainly to be hoped that if civilization is compelled to face a cholera epidemic the people will be capable of doing so bravely and sanely. But the utmost re sources of sanitary and preventive science should be employed to confine it to its original breeding places.

VERY GRAVE ASSERTIONS.

There is one feature of what is re garded as the final settlement of the Mc Garrahan claim, spoken of in the news paper articles giving its history, that affords food for more than passing reflec tion. That is the statement that McGarrahan's claim has been sustained by the highest judicial and executive authorities but that secret and external influences were employed to make these decisions of

Five times, according to this statement this claim has been pronounced valid by high authority, including the district court, the Supreme Court of the United States two Secretaries of the Interior, and by President Lincoln, who directed the patent for the land to be issued. Bnt it is asserted this patent, though actually signed, "was, for some reasons not explained," never delivered The records both of the Interior Depart ment and the district court have been mutilated; a copy of the patent obtained from the Land Office after much delay was sent in with the last two pages torn out, and when the Forty-third Congress directed the Commissioner of the Land Office to proceed against the New Edna Mining Company that official refused to do so. These are the means by which the Washington Post asserts the findings of the highest courts and the orders of the highest executive authority have been nullified for over a quarter of a century.

If the statements are true it presents a more serious matter than is involved even in the disposition of a property worth millions of dollars. It is an assertion that the vices of our system are such that the decisions of the court of last resort can be nullified by the corruption of purely minis terial and subordinate officers; that the orders of the President can be set aside by clerks in a Government bureau; and that this complete defeat of the system for main taining impartial justice and executive responsibility can be secured for the bene fit of that class of capital that sends its agents of corruption into the departments to hire the nullification of the highest authority known in the framework of our Government.

Are these things true? If so, they present a most extraordinary case of destruction of constitutional Government by its subordinate agencies.

A MONETARY NON SEQUITUR.

A correspondent writes to the New York Sun to point out the belief of "some of the ablest minds in this country and Europe" that "the fall of the price of silver has put England as well as this country in a hole and that the Liverpool cotton failures are the direct result of the fall in silver." From this opinion is drawn the conclusion that this country must take the initiative in opening our mints to silver. M. Cernuschi is quoted as favor-ing the opening of the United States mints to silver, "even if undertaken single handed," and Emile de Lavelaye's opinion to the same effect is added in the words "that the United States alone could safely and beneficially open her mints to the

The willingness and desire of European authorities that the United States should bear all the trouble and risk of re-estab. lishing silver, as a money metal, is one of the peculiar features of the silver situation.

unrestricted coinage of silver."

But the condition pointed out does not indicate the conclusion. That the drawbacks and injury caused by demonetization of silver are world-wide is correct; but that indicates that if silver is to be reestablished at its old ratio it must be done the world over. To let the United States restore silver alone, at a ratio less than the commercial one, would be simply to afford a dumping ground for the silver of the world. We might let England out of her hole, by permitting her to exchange silver for our stock of gold, but it would only put the United States deeper in the hole of silver monometallism.

THE PITTSBURG

Possibly the United States could safely lead in the coinage of silver on a new ratio expressing the reference which has, in this generation, been established between gold and silver. But any attempt to restablish silver on the old ratio requires the co-operation of all the commercial powers to be successful.

MAKING CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

There have been no remarkable manifestations of popular approval in regard to Russell B. Harrison. In fact, as THE DISPATCH has before pointed out, there is an existing doubt as to his political discretion, if not ability. The report of the Public Lands Committee of the House yesterday, though, will strike the general public as a rather far-fetched attempt to manufacture questionable campaign material. The language used in connecting the President's son with the Yellowstone Park scandal is so strong as to create the impression that its violence is intended to atone for a scarcity of actual evidence.

The fact that such statements have been made in the official report of a Congressional Committee, however, gives Mr. Russell Harrison the warrant to make such an explanation as may seem proper. So long as the allegations were merely anonymous gossip it was eminently fitting that they should be ignored. There is pardly a doubt that now that the charges, while still vague, have been given authoritative circulation, they will meet with a satisfactory refutation. The attempt to drag the President's name and family into such a petty job can hardly fall to recoil upon its authors

THERE is a striking difference between Hill's light estimate of the unimportance of his Senatorial duties when he desired to visit New York to foster his personal ambiweighty regard for duty in Washington when he is requested to attend the meeting to notify Cleveland of his party's nomine

IT is well worthy of note, and the weather office deserves a vote of thanks for the fact that a large number of people were gathered n Schenley Park for a concert last night

NOTWITHSTANDING the glorious defeat suffered by Pittsburg at the hands of Baltimore yesterday the home team preserves its teams play badly enough, Pittsburg may rise through one or two places, but otherwise it is well to remember that there are twelve clubs in the league.

PATRIOTISM in Sicily should reach a phe omenally high standard while Etna co tinues to provide magnificent pyrotechni lisplays day and night without charge.

THE thermometer is altogether too much carried away by overweaning ambition. Aspiration is all right under ordinary ciroury shows a supercilious and culpable comfort of others productiveness of perspiration these days.

CLEVELAND went to the platform, as the platform would not go to Cleveland; and now the country will "go for" both in a way

ALT, the talk about fears of offending Tammany in the selection of a Chairman of ocratic National Convention is but slight illustration of the deep and peaceful mony pervading the ranks of the free trade-at-any-price party.

THE more the country learns of George Shiras II. and his abilities the better it will be pleased by his appointment to the Supreme

THE national campaign of the People's party was formally opened yesterday. There is evidently a strong inclination in this amorphous organization to get in as

WHAT with Homewood and Homestead is perfectly clear that there is no place home for attracting attention this like

A MEXICAN officer is undergoing trial for his life by court martial for failing to arrest Garza. It is surprising that one man should be made to support so serious a tharge all by himself.

ENGLAND will hardly have time to watch the American campaign before plung-ing into the unrest of another general elec-

LAST night's performance at Madison Square Garden is about the nearest approach that Cleveland and Stevenson will have to an inaugural celebration, so they naturally made the most of it.

OIL wells appear inclined to dry up this weather.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MR. T. A. EDISON is 5 feet 10 inches in

JOHN M. CORNS, surnamed "Honest ohn," has been Mayor of Ironton, O., for 22 successive years. THE Queen is sitting to Princess Louise,

Marchioness of Lorue, who is anxious to make a bust of her mother. THE Prince of Wales has a great dislike

to dining late; he likes the good old shioned hour of 7 best of all. IT is understood that Mr. Andrew D. White, of New York, is to be appointed United States Minister to Russia.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD is a wonderful linguist; she is vessed in French, German Spanish and Italiaa literature, to say nothing of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. M. BURDEAU, the new French Minister

of Marine, was one of Jules Simon's col-leagues in the Labor Conference at Berlin and achieved confiderable distinction in that capacity. T. J. SOUTHARD, now in his 85th year

is the oldest living shipbuilder of Maine. He lives in Richmond, and has built over t hundred vessels. His name is a familiar one in shipping circles all over the world. MR. GLADSTONE yesterday morning left Braemar, Scotland, where he has been resting for several days from the fatigues of the Midlothian campaign, and started on his

journey South. He traveled by way of Blairgowe, which involved a drive of 40 iles through wild mountain scenery. THE Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University has elected Prof. Henry Crew, Ph. D., of the Lick University, California, to the chair of Physics in the College of Liberal Arts made vacant by the resignation of Prof. C. S. Cook. Dr. Crew is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, and is now pursuing special in

vestigations in his line at San Jose. No Use for Socks.

St. Louis Republic.) Jerry Simpson will probably not get back to Congress. Since he has been wearing socks his constituents wink he has put his

A LOOK AROUND.

A DIAMOND street lunch counter man ran his place for a time on the conscience plan. This is the scheme which was orig-inated by the first sandwich lunch man in New York. You walk in, eat what you please, helping yourself from the various piles of sandwiches, pies, cakes, etc., and then you walk up to the captain's office and on your own basis. You are supposed to run your stomach and conscience on the same scale, but it seems this does not work A great many people appeared to have bac memories and good appetites and it became necessary to establish a new basis. The lunch man locked himself up and took s think, and as a result he evolved a most in genious pian. As you enter the place you are handed a slip of six tickets, each repre senting an expenditure of 5 cents. Waiters go about seeing that you walt on yoursel and how much you eat. When you have concluded your lunch the waiter tears off as many checks as you have eaten sandwiches or other portions of food. The unuse checks are given to the cashier as a credit and you pay the difference between that and 30 cents. It is 30 cents to get in and what you please to come out.

A PARTY of Italians trooping off to some boarding house made a rather unusual sight on Fifth avenue yesterday. The first half dozen men had bundles in one hand Indian file which followed carried the usua assortment of trunks, valises, boxes and packages. It was a rather suggestive look ing group.

LAST night seemed to be a night of jags -not a national, amaigamated, comprehen-sible jag like that of Fourth of July or Christmas, but an aggregation of persons and private jags in juxtaposition. There were jags, howling jags in buggles scattered along the East End streets, together with the balf-smothered, jags in carriages; street car jags, some quarrelsome, some sleep but all muddled, prevailed to an unusual of gree, while perambulating jags strolled about the downtown streets or pushed swinging doors of jag shops. Dignified jags in semi-disquise, and musical jags sans mel-ody wandered homeward together, and hopeless, helpless, hundred per cent jags were hauled off by the human scavenger who ride in brass-railed open wagons. The whyness of all this jaggedness is beyond

THE clubs and leading restaurants are fuller of prominent men than usual at this time of the year. There are a great many ron and steel men who usually go away about the first of July with their families differences with the workingmen.

THERE can be no two opinions as to the feeling of the bar on the Shiras appointment All shades of politicians agree that it is happy selection. Mr. Shiras is a man of dignity and of natural judicial instincts. He is the best kind of a reader and studentnamely, one who can give out what he absorbs. Socially he is a charming companion, full of wit and droll stories and quick to ee the hamor of a situation or occurrence He has not been as active of late years as he used to be, but that is quite natural, owing to his success, his ample means and his adfear that her judicial reputation will not be enhanced by the elevation of George Shirus.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of Congress Senator Quay will go to Beaver for the summer. The report that he will spend is incorrect. The Senator's health has not peen good since his sickness in Florida, and ne desires the quiet of the Beaver cottage.

THERE has been some talk about ex-Speaker and ex-State Treasurer Boyer being candidate for Speaker of the next House out there is no truth in it. He will no doubt be the Republican leader on the floor of the House, while Charley Porter and Senator William Flinn will divide up the work of ooking after matters in the Senate.

PEOPLE at various resorts along the Jerwater is colder than ordinarily in July, but powers .- Philadelphia Record. this.

THERE is little doubt but important hanges will be made next year in the Baker ballot law. It is admittedly a failure as far as it goes, a costly innovation which does no afford any protection not given by the old aw, while it does allow the majority parties to hold the polls unfairly in the large dis tricts in the cities. It will not be attacked as a whole, perhaps, but it certainly will be subjected to liberal amendment and revision. WALTER.

COPENHAGEN A FREE PORT.

A New Plan to Be Carried Out at the Gov ernment's Expense.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 .- An official commu nication has been issued from the Consulate of Denmark that, according to a recent law, it has been resolved to construct a free nor at Copenhagen at the expense of the State, the management of which, according to a Government concession, will be carried on by the Copenhagen Free Port Company The port is expected to be open to traffic in

The greater part of the port-basins will have a depth of water of 30 English feet, so that ships of even the deepest drawing can enter it. Vessels entering the port will be exempted from the payment of any dues to the State, and only be charged with a moderate plerage. Merchandise, imported to and warehoused in the free port, will be exempt from any duty, and dock-warrants can be issued for warehoused goods, so as to facilitate their sale or mortgage. The territory of the free port will further comprise a ground large enough to afford space for the reection of manufactories and other industrial establishments.

A HOSPITAL FOR DOGS,

The Canines to Be Cared for by the Uni versity of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.-The trustees o the University of Pennsylvania have adopted plans submitted by Frank Miles Day & Brother for a hospital for dogs. Several similar institutions exist in Europe, notably one at Berlin.

The Philadelphia establishment will re semble the latter greatly, consisting of a two-story structure with every facility for the treatment and diet of diseased canines. A commodious clinic room will be a feature of the hospital, and separate wards for patients suffering from mange, distemper and other diseases are provided. Bathrooms are fitted elaborately with reference to the needs of the inmates.

needs of the inmates.

The institution will be under the jurisdic ion of the veterinary department of the college and will be completed some time in

WHISKY INSTEAD OF SODA.

By Mistake a Party of Ladies Are Treate to Too Strong a Drink. NEW YORK, July 20 .- An exciting incident

occurred in a Kingsiey street drugstore in Asbury Park, N. J., on Monday. The clerk had drawn what was supposed to be sodi water for some men, when a party of women entered and ordered soda, requesting the o hurry. He handed the concoction to an assistant, who by mistaké handed it to

to an assistant, who by mistake handed it to the women.

"Oh, I'm poisoned! I'm poisoned!" cried each of the women as she tasted the liquid, The frightened clerk then explained the mistake and admitted that he had put whisky in the drink for the men. One woman refuses to believe that the mixture she drank was not poison. She does not want to believe she drank whisky, as she is a strong prohibitionist. The clerk is looking for a new position and the drugstore proprietor fears every man that enters the store has a warrant for his arrest.

A Hard Time for Field.

New York Press.] General Field, the People's party candidate for Vice President, declared in 1880 that he was sorry he had not killed more

Yankees during the war, and he asserts now that he has no desire to retract the utter-ance. It is evident that Field will have a

RECOGNITION DAY EXERCISES.

Graduation Addresses at the Pennsylvania

Chautaugua at Mt. Greins. Mr. GRETNA, July 20,-[Special.]-This was throughout schools and colleges as Gradua tion Day. The exercises were classical and impressive. The "march," as it is called, marshalled by Rev. Theod Smanke, and the procession, headed by the Reading military band and followed by the officers, faculty, graduates and Chautauquans, marched over the streets of the groves under the three symbolic arches designating history, literature and faith and through the "Golden Gate" into Chau tauqua Hall. Here addresses were delivered—the first on recognition; then an address by Chancellor Hark, which was followed by Dr. McKnight, of Gettys

followed by Dr. McKnight, of Gettysburg College, Dr. George B. Stewart, President of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and finally the presentation of diplomas by Dr. H.C. Pardee, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania district of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles.

Letters were read from Bishop Vincent and others. In the morning Dr. Clarke Robinson recited and explained popular selections from Byron, Scott and Burns. An informal faculty reception was held at 11:30, when short addresses were made by Dr. Weidner, Dean of Biblical Research: Rev. Dunhar and Dr. Lewars. At 20'clock Dr. Weidner talked on "The Prophecy of Zachariah" and "Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians." This evening Dr. George B. Wendlings, the celebrated lecturer, delivered his "Saul of Tarsus" to a large audience. This has been the most interesting day of the assembly thus far.

ELECTRICITY INSTEAD OF STEAM.

The First Experiment of Its Kind to Be Tried on a New England Boad, WORCESTER, July 20 .- The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will probably be the first steam railroad in the world to

substitute electricity for steam on a large scale. This road is known to be constructing a four-track line, but it is not known publicly that the two central tracks are to be equipped with special reference to the use of electricity instead of steam to prope

both freight and passenger cars over that portion of the line between New York City and New Haven, a distance of 74 miles. When the piant is ready, the distance be-tween the two cities will be covered in 60 minutes.
It is probable that a light locomotive will

be used, and that the electric power will be taken from an overhead wire, as in the case of most electric street cars.

The central electric tracks will be fenced in and there will be no grade crossings.

The arrangements at stations will be similar to those of the elevated roads in New York City.

A passenger cannot are stations. A passenger cannot cross the tracks except a bridge overnead or a tunnel under

A DARING BICYCLE FEAT.

A Philadelphia Woman Safely Makes the Descent of Pike's Peak.

DENVER, July 20 .- Last Saturday Mrs. C. C. of Pike's Peak on bicycles. The feat has been accomplished by men before, but Mrs. Candy is the first woman who has ever attempted it. The only accident had was when Mrs. Candy was thrown off her wheel when on the side of a hill, down which rolled 100 feet. A boulder stopped her from going any further, and very likely saved her life. When they reached Timber Lane a heavy rain set in and the rest of the trip was made in the midst of a severe storm. Mrs. Candy is a native of Philadelphia and is

SATISFIED WITH SHIRAS.

Hz is a gentleman of fine presence, broad culture, and fully equal in all respects to the requirements of the Supreme Bench .- In tianapolis Journal.

HE is a well equipped lawyer whose services have been in much demand through-out Western Pennsylvania, and a mau of sterling integrity .- New York Herald. THE appointee, George Shiras, Jr., of Pitts-

ourg, is a lawyer of the first repute, and o

unblemished private reputation, in the very maturity of his intellectual and physical Pennsylvania, clean and high-toned in char acter, broad in intellectual equipment, well versed in public affairs and in every way

ompetent to fill with credit and honor th high station to which he has been advanced GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., of Pittsburg, who has received the appointment, is eminent in his profession. He has never held public office, that judgment as to his merits and fitnes

must be based solely upon the reputation he has made at the bar. That is un excelled His character is beyond reproach, and while his fame as an expert in corporation law strengthens the Supreme Bench intel-lectually his good name as a man will increase the respect and confidence that are fortunately felt for the integrity of its de-

cisions .- New York Press. PHILADELPHIA and the entire State ha every reason to be gratified that by the apcointment of George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburg, this great Commonwealth will be again represented on the Supreme Bench of the nation by a gentleman who has every personal and professional qualification for filling the position with honor, distinction and success.-Philadelphia Press.

STILL HOPE FOR CHICAGO.

Private Information 1 hat the Chances for

the Appropriation Are Good Yet. CHICAGO, July 20 .- President Baker, of the World's Fair, stated to-night that he had reeived a private telegram from Washington saying the chances for the granting of the appropriation of \$5,000,000 were decidedly

some friends of the Fair were absent when the adverse action was taken yester day, and others who voted for the rejection will vote for the bill when it is again brought

Cap-and-Gown Reception at Chautauque CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 20 .- [Special.]-The Girls' Club gave a cap-and-gown reception at the college to-day, which was the leading event, from a social point of view, for the week. The main features were pictures of college girls shown the visitors as good rea ons for attending those colleges. Browning lecture was as interesting as usual, and the historical literature of the Revolutionary period furnished Prof. Tyler with material for an excellent talk. There ras also a University extension conference

New Name for the Ticket. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"Cleve and Steve" may well be dubbed "the substitute ticket." 'substitutes" for the war, and "Cleve" was substituted for Hill, and Steve substitute for Gray in the late flurry at Chicago.

DRATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Frederick G. Leisting, Revolutionist, Frederick G. Leisling died in Dedham, Mass., Tuesday, lacking two months of pelug 100 years old. He was in exile from his native land because of the prominent part he took at Frank-fort and Baden in 1848 and at Dresden in 1849 in the revolutionary attempt to overthrow the monarchy. He was born in Reichenbach, September 29, 1792. He was the father of 12 children.

Peter R. Stoy, Manufacturer. Peter R. Stoy, Vice President and General Manager of the Ohio Falls Iron Works, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the West, died in Louisville, Tuesday ovening, of disorders brought on by the grip. He was 67 years old, a very wealthy man and executor of W. C. Depauw, the millionaire manufacturer, who died in New Albany, Ind., four years ago.

Ohituary Notes. M. ELLENA, Italian ex-Minister of Finance, died

JOHN MAGREGOR, the lawyer and writer, is dead

ractor of New York, died at the Thousand Island louse Monday night. MYER MARKS, plano manufacturer, died at his residence in New York Monday morning, after an liness which began Friday. He was born in Freenwich, England.

FRANCIS M. STOUT, a millionaire railro

SEWICKLEY'S SUMMER CIRCUS,

The Pretty Village's Athletic Association Goes Into the Sawdust Ring With Great Eclat-A Country Fair Which Crowds Enjoyed.

The Sewickley Athletic Association ha the reputation of never doing anything by halves, but yesterday they rather beat the record. If they had painted the sky them-selves it could not have been bluer or brighter. It was an ideal day for the country fair and circus, and nearly 1,000 people er joyed the al fresco entertainment in the beautiful grounds of the association at Sewickley. The cial programme promised a wonderful lot of attractions, from the very necessary ice cream and lemonade booths to a wild beast show and a circus with a real ring and dashing riders, and the promises were wel kept. The non-arrival of the band for a time delayed the beginning of the fun, but abou 4 o'clock the circus procession and the band wagon hove in sight, with all of Sewickley that was not already inside the grounds in their train. The cavaliers dressed in gorgeous Mexican style, the generous display color running over into the caparison of the horses, were not easily recognized as Messrs. Ed. B. Coffin, Harry B. Jewkes John E. Bishop, George C. Johnston, M. Baker, W. G. Cochran, Fred McMillen, Eugene Murray, Joseph McDonald and W. W. Osburn: and in the conventional contume of a circus clown Mr. Samuel R. Wilson's identity was completely hidden as he drove a tiny pony in a red and yellow wheeled cart. The band-wagon's advent was the signal for the opening of the circus, and a rush began for the inclosure liberally covered with startling play bills, in which the performance was to be given.

A Genuine Circus, Sawdust and All. But that heaven's canopy instead of canvas covered the stands that rose from a 30-foot ring deep in sawdust, it was for all the world an old-fashioned country circus, in which Mr. R. T. M. McCready cracked his in which Mr. R. T. M. McCready cracked his whip as ringmaster. All the stands were filled before the show began and pretty women and lovely light summer costumes made them very good to look at within a shining circle of big forest trees and shady orchards. What followed was not exactly in the order as printed on the neat, little programme, but far more laughable and amusing tnan any description can convey. The "alleged performers," as the equestrians modestly

more laughable and amusing than any description can convey. The "alleged performers," as the equestrians modestly called themselves, filed into the ring first and went through a series of evolutions that were the more creditable by reason of the cramped quarters. The mounted men danced a quadrille in capital style before they gave way to the other performers. Youngsters came next for the sack race, in which John M Miller rest the data services and the sack race, in which John M Miller rest the sack race, in they gave way to the other performers. Youngsters came next for the sack race, in which John M. Miller won the first heat and Nathaniel Naylor the second, while the latter finally carried off the prize. W. S. Beatty had not much difficulty in carrying off the prize in the barrel race, and then came the more serious matter of the tug of war.

East Enders Win the Tur of War. In this the Sewickley team was composed as follows: Messrs. Scovel, Bishop, McDonald and L. C. Beatty were pitted against the East

End Gymnasium team, in which were Messrs. Ritchey, Jones, Musgrave and Moore. The East End men were a powerful set, heavier and better trained than their opponents, and they won the first heat rather easily by seven inches. In the sec-ond heat Sewickley won by three inches. The final tug was postponed till evening, when the East knd men again won with

when the East knd men again won with case.

An interval of two hours was allowed the spectators, who had fatigued themselves applauding and laughing, for re-reshments from 6 to 8 o'clock. A capital supper was served on the grounds, and with renewed vigor performers and spectators again betook themselves to the circus ring. Amid roars of laughter W. S. Miller finally captured the prize in the barrel rolling race, after Watson Adair and Eugene Murray had each won a heat. It was dark when the high-jumping contest began, and the athletes were greatly at a disadvantage in the narrow ring under a very uncertain electric light. The contest, however, excited the audience greatly, William P. McVay and James Brown enlisting the support of the greater part of the audience as local champions. Mr. McVay stopped at 5 feet 4 inches, and James Brown at 5 lect 6 inches, while Mr. Dubarry, of the East End, also refrained from trying for a higher record.

The Fun Was Fast and Furious. It must not be supposed that these events,

interesting as they were, constituted all, or anything like all of the fun. In the inter-Rider Haggard"-the latter a popula Sewickley banker-supplied broad fun in Sewickley banker—supplied broad fun in big doses, culminating in Mr. Haggard C——w's being packed into a barrel and rolled out of the ring. The audience also lent itself thoroughly to the genial freedom of the hour and guyed the performers and applauded at every possible chance. A pretty little divertisement was afforded in the performance of a couple of Shetland ponies, little darlings with cunning ways, hardly out of the nursery, so to speak, and yet already the nursery, so to speak, and yet already able to perform several amusing tricks, thanks to the training given them by their owners, Mr. Joseph W. Warren and Dr. H. S. Jackson, who at very short notice had lent

the little beasts to swell the circus contingent.

Nor was the circus and athletic sports all the attractions offered. A wonderful collection of wild beasts—stuffed and innocuous—formed a side-show, the beauties of which Coionel W. W. Fullwood expatiated upon with great eloquence when he was not sending up balloous. In the heat of the afternoon and the cool of the evening the various refreshment booths were liberally patronized.

The People Who Did the Work.

Mr. George A. Gormley presided over the large staff, and the other denartments were ssigned as follows: Ice cream-Mrs. ert A. Franks and aids. Candy—Mrs. Joseph W. Craig and aids. Country store—Mrs. Clara G. Campbell and aids. Lemonade Clara G. Campbell and aids. Lemonade booth—Mrs. James C. Chaplin and aids. The compinesent and indefatigable genius of the whole affair was Mr. Frank Osburn, upon whose shoulders most of the work fell, but there were a score of others, such as Mr. Joseph T. Nevin, Hon. George H. Anderson and Mr. Henry Bishop, who lent their best efforts, and the Sewickley Athletic Association has the satisfaction of knowing that their annual fete was a great success from all points

nual fete was a great success from all points of view—financially among others. CHICAGO SHABBILY TREATED.

Some Patriotic Utterances of a Represen

tative Newspaper of the South. MEMPHIS, July 20 .- The Memphis Appea tealanche to morrow will say editorially:
"Congress has not treated Chicago fairly. That city, with unparalleled enterprise, raised \$10,000,000 as its contribution to raised \$10,000,000 as its contribution to the Columbian Exposition. It has kept every promise it made. The interest the citizens of Chicago have manifested, has come to be the common sentiment of all American citizens who love the "Land of the free and the home of the brave." That Congress should refuse an appropriation far less than that which one patriotic city has made, will be condemned by the people, ir-respective of section.

made, will be condemned by the people, irrespective of section.

"Southern Congressmen who voted against the appropriation have not accurately represented the disposition of this section, we are very sure. White it is true that the Southern States, for various reasons, made small appropriations for State exhibits, it does not follow that there was any lack of pride in the promised spiendors of the exhibition among the Southern people. They appreciated the liberality of Chicago, and they are to-day willing that Congress shall make the appropriation for \$5,00,000. There were other Federal enterprises which were generously recognized in the appropriation bill which could have waited for money without having the national honor brought into question."

The Old Church Organ Fight Again. Youngerows, July 20.—[Special.]—A lively church fight is on among the members of the Methodist Church at Berlin Center, in the Methodist Church at Berlin Center, in the western part of this county, growing out of an effort to purchase an organ. Funds were raised and a member induced a salesman to place an organ in the church. A committee appointed to purchase the organ divided, three with the minister voting against it. The salesman then sued those who collected runds and was beaten. The end is not yet.

Bound to Be So. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The silver Senators now say that Colorado. States will go Republican after ail. Every other reasonable being in the country knew this all along.

Old Wine in a New Bottle. New York Ledger.]
Scratch a labor demagogue and you'll find

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Italy has 22 crematories.

-There are in all 135,000 miles of cable. -New York city can boast of a one-arme

-Laplanders often skate a distance of 12

-The nightjar has a cry like one lam ing in distress

-Twenty-eight thousand patents we granted last year.

-One pound of Indian tea will make 17 caps of strong tea. -The average sunshine of London is only

24 hours per week. -Two-fifths of the companies starts yearly in England fail.

-There are four English sovereigns i circulation to one-half sovereign. -England has not been engaged in we

-Six million dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United

during Lord Salisbury's administration

-The Krupp Works at Essen contai 2.512 turnaces. These consume 1,636 tons a coal and coke daily.

-The largest whale ever captured wa the prize of a New London whaler in less It yielded 168 barrels of oil.

-One of the Parisian newspapers is re ported to be experimenting with type or glass with gratifying results. -Photographers claim that the facial re

semblance of husband and wife is closes than that of brother and sister. -A buff leghorn pullet showed at the

Chicken Fair in Madison Square Garden of January, 1892, was valued at \$100. -A newspaper foreman has invented a device by which compositors are enabled to set type with both hands at once.

-The quantity of blood in the human

body varies, but is generally about one tensh the total weight of the body. -It is claimed that the drug clerks in Iowa can tell the difference between Old Tan and Holland gin in an instant.

-When an Alpena, Mich., man is arested for being drunk he is sentenced for days to a gold cure establishment. -It is said that only five passengers were killed on all the railways of Great Britain and Ireland during the whole of last year.

-A "camel" and "beauty" are synonymous in Arabic. An Arab widow generally mourns her husband with a cry of "O, my -The most widely spread language in the world is said to be the Mandarin of

China, which is used in 15 of the B -The Salvation Army publishes 61 weekly newspapers and five monthly magazines, with a tooo,000 copies. total annual circulation of 45,-

-Three factories in the United States onsume over 300,000,000 eggs per year in making albumen paper, extensively used in photography. -A woman residing in Jasper county,

Missouri, is reported to have been made

deaf dumb by a lightning stroke during a

-A minister in Albany, N. Y., insists that his salary shall not exceed that of his choirmaster, whatever that may be. Each -A French boy has broken two black

ats to harness. He drives his pets in single as well as double harness up and down the -Six of the 30 stores in Machias, Me. are owned and conducted by women, and are said to be the most successful business establishments in the town.

-Bishop Corrillo, of Yucatan, Mexico, has published a letter in which he insists that yellow fever existed in Central Amer-ica before the discovery of this continent. -Six survivors of the Harvard class of

1834, all of them over 75 years of age, met at the Parker House. Boston, last week, and celebrated the fifty-eignth year of their graduation. -In the Oriental Department of the British Museum a tablet has been deciphered

-Inspectors in the Adirondacks report that more deer die from starvation than from any other cause. They have been so well protected of late years that they have nultiplied beyond the capacity of the wood to sustain them. -A journal published at Constantinople

gives some particulars of the mercury mines of Aimaden, where about 2,000 workmen are employed in this unnealthy industry. The production reaches 55,000 to 69,000 fres-cos (100 pounds each) per annum. -W. J. Florence, the comedian, once offered \$5,000 for a catch phrase about which

an American comedy could be written lobody supplied the demand, and this, the costlest phrase on recent record, has yet to be made—unless it was "Kum, Romanism and Rebellion," -Among birds that have the power of mitation the parrot is the best; but, as a matter of fact, its voice is decidedly in-ferior to that of the mynah, a species of

starling. Curiously enough, the male bird speaks in a high, clear tone, like that of a cuild, while the female has a gruff voice. -An enormous school of barracuda was sporting in Monterey Bay, Cal., the other day, when, with the sudden turn, they neaded straight for the beach without diminution in their speed, and were soon landed high and dry upon the shore. The belief is that the barracuda were driven

ashore by a school of whales. -The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing 200 pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of \$50,000 a ton. This quartz was taken from the main shaft of the Michigan gold mine at Ish peming. Assays from the same lot showed that other portions of it were worth \$110,258

-The most expensive municipal hall in the world and the largest in the United States is the city building of Philadelphia, upon whose yet unfinished tower the largest clock in the world is to be displayed. Nobody knows exactly how much mone

SCISSORED FROM SIFTINGS,

"I notice," said the gentleman in search of intormation to Herr Most, "that Anarchists never strike. Why is this?"

"That, " said the great apostle of social progress with much dignity, "is easily explained. No true Anarchist ever works.

Doctor-I am afraid you will have to take a trip to the Kinguom of Heaven pretty soon.

Miser (groaning)—That will cost another nice
sum of money. Traveling is so expensive nowa-

First Student-You haven't got any idea essor. Second Student-Humph! I guess that's the reason you didn't answer any of the questions he asked you yesterday at the recitation.

"Put on some more clothes, Mandy!"

shricked the elderly aunt at the watering place, "folks will see you." she added, horror struck.
"Aunt Julia," replied Amanda, as she went out among the waves with all the trustful innocence of a Texas statesman, "what are we here for?" Friend of Hotel Keeper-How in the

world do you stand such cooking as your wife is giving you and don't say a word about it? Hotel Keeper-Keep still for heaven's sake; if she were to hear you she would say that she would send at once for her mother and she would do the Mrs. Harlem Heights-You must not

augh and make fun of everybody, Mamie.

Mamie—i don't, mamma. The other day a little dri fell off a board fence and all the other children est I didn's "Yes, I was the little girl that fell off the fence.

These labor troubles, Peterby, are going to ruin the country. Taking collectively""Oh, they don't bother me in the aggregate,
Yerger, but simply in their individual aspect."
"Why so?" "Well, labor has been a trouble to me all my lifetime; I wouldn't work a stroke if I could help

Tommy-You ought to see how much butter my step-mother puts on my bread.

Johnny-I guess h's some of this bogus butter
and she is trying it on you before she cats any of it