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TWELVE PAGES

LIGHT FROM OPPOSITE POINTS.

There were two interesting contributions yesterday to the history of the Homestead question. Coming simultaneously, they may well be considered together. One was the statement of the Pinkertons to the Congressional investigators; the other an address from the Advisory Committee of the Homestead men to the public. The statement of the Pinkertons will

bring to every reflecting citizen the most convincing condemnation of their system. It is an arraignment of the law and of the government of the various civic communities of the United States for impotency. It discloses the growth among corporations of an idea that they are not to rely upon the protection of the law in their rights, and upon the regular officers of the law. but that they can find in a band of foreign mercenaries a purchasable power more quickly and surely effective for their purpose than by appeal to local Courts and to the force of the Commonwealth behind the local Courts.

The Pinkerton statement, of course, is meant to justify the Pinkerton system, but it only discloses the radical, incurable vice of that system. It says that the Pinkerton guard was organized in 1850 and during the last 20 years it has frequently furnished private guards to protect the property of individuals and corporations during strikes." Unless we are prepared to admit that our republican system of government is an utter failure, why should it be necessary to engage private mercenaries from abroad to do the very thing for which all government is organized? What a stinging reproach to civil government in any Commonwealth it would be were that Government so unable to protect any of its citizens in their rights as to compel them to call in help from outside the State! But is it true that any county or State Government has actually been found thus impotent? What formal writ from the Courts of Pennsylvania has ever been defied by any mob, however reckless or numerous? Is it not the truth that those who employed the Pinkertons have done so in preference to relying upon the power of the Courts?-and in doing so, have they not been setting a most dangerous example of trusting to their own resources in place of trusting to the civic authority which all alike, the most powerful and the humblest, should te taught to reverence and implicitly

There is some talk in the Pinkerton statement about the three hundred men they sent from Chicago and elsewhere being under instruction to receive deputization as under-Sheriffs, and to be sworn in before landing with arms at Homesteadbut this helps the matter in its intrinsic aspects none at all. When the Sheriff wants deputies it is from the citizens of the county he should get them, and they should be of his own deliberate selection. If he cannot get them from the county he has the State troops at his command. The by wholesale to preserve the peace and protect property rights in Pennsylvania is one of the travesties which has grown out of the Pinkerton business. As a matter of fact they were not sworn in at all at Homestead; and the very course which should have been followed from the first had to be adopted in the end. The Pink-ertons failed, after frightful riot and bloodshed; and the Sheriff found a means to restore the most complete order and protection for life and property very soon

thereafter. When we have seen how far corporate capital has gone in thus ignoring the civil authority which has been set up for the government of all, it not surprising that labor should on its part disclose some views equally untenable. The address of the Advisory Committee yesterday issued is most satisfactory in its pledge on behalf of the men to refrain from lawlessness or violence. It discloses a clear realization that their appeal must be to public sympathy, and that the first requirement of the public is that the law be faithfully obeyed. It also makes a strong point upon the moral obligations which may arise out of the creation of a large community dependent upon a single vast industry. In this respect it gives a sharp particular application to the very principles of moral responsibility which Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself in his articles in the Forum and other publications has been ostentatiously the foremost in advocating. But unless there are facts of which the public up to this time are not aware, the Committee is totally mistaken in assuming that this moral responsibility vests any right capable of enforcement by law, or warrants any legal claim upon, or interference whatsoever, with, the Carnegie Company's property. The Committee says specifically that some of the men "have thousands of dollars invested in the mill." If this is so it has not been generally known; but if it were so, under the law as it stands the majority

in interest, not the minority, would, of course, still have the legal right to operate the property as they thought best. The points raised by the Committee on the centralization of industry, and the dependent interests through the country are all fair and legitimate subjects for public legislation, just as the vicious Pinkerton system is. But if these are things to remedy, then it must be done by Constitutional agitation and by the ballot, and by that alone. The laws that might be desirable are one thing; the laws which exist are another-and it is the first duty of every citizen, be he capitalist or workingman, to know the latter intelligently and to obey them faithfully. Meanwhile it is the privilege of either to agitate and to work for any new and better law that his judgment may advise.

IRON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION The statistics of pig iron production for the first six months of 1892 contains an adequate explanation for the prevailing low prices in the very large production of the half-year under report together with that immediately preceding. The magnitude of this production makes it unnecessary to seek for any decrease in consumption as a partial explanation of the depression, and indeed suggests that to stimulate such a production, the demand for iron must be keeping well up to its extraordinary proportions of the past three or four years.

As a reaction from the previously unrivaled production of 1890 the output of pig iron for the first half of 1891 was 3,772,-000 tons. This created a stiffening in the market last year which was followed by another enlargement of production. That enlargement resulted in the past six months in a total product of 5,374,corresponding period of last year is a remarkable increase. But that

does not tell the whole story by any means. The production for the last half of 1891 was even greater, being 5,501,000 tons. So that during the 12 months ended June 30, this country made an output of pig iron footing 10,875,000 tons or more than half a million tons more than the hitherto unrivaled high-water mark of 1890.

Of course such a production has run ahead of consumption somewhat, but not so much as might be expected. The stocks of unsold iron show an increase of 159,000 tons as compared with the beginning of the year and 331,000 tons as compared with a year ago, leaving the very satisfactory inference that the market has taken and disposed of during the past 12 months 105,-444,000 tons, or 237,000 more than the entire product of that heretofore unrivaled year, 1890. Of course the effect of the present situation is to reduce production There were on June 30, 57 less furnace stacks in blast than at the beginning of the year and 38 less than a year ago.

With the immense consumption shown by these statistics to be constantly going on, it is evident that this decrease in productive capacity will soon correct the present excess of output. Such a remarkable showing of the consumption of iron exceeding 10,000,000 tons per annum, with railroad building at a minimum, gives an assurance of steady industry in the iron trade such as was deemed impossible before the era of conservative prices and narrow margins.

A SIGNIFICANT SHOWING. The report of the Senate Finance Committee of its investigation into prices wages and the cost of living, is remarkable not only for its exhaustive inquiry into those subjects but for the fact that its findings are indorsed by the members of both parties on the committee. The methods of inquiry were so carefully

planned, that while its showing on the

tariff question is decided, the Democratic

Senators agree with the Republicans as to the exact fairness of the figures given. With this certificate to the impartial authority of the report, it is important to find: (1) that retail prices of all commodities including 215 articles were 44-100 per cent lower in September, 1891, than in June, 1889, and in May, of this year, 3.4 lower; (2) that farm products rose during 1890, on account of the partial failure of crops about 25 per cent; and in September, 1891, were 18.67 per cent higher than at the passage of the McKinley act; (3) that in fifteen general occupations wages were 34-100 per cent higher during the same period; (4) that the cost

of living in Great Britain increased 1.9

per cent during the time that the decrease

noted took place in this country.

This is a deliberate and complete answer to the howl of "McKinley prices" which produced the land-slide of 1890. It would be stupid and shallow to attribute these results exclusively to the tariff legislation. The light crops of 1890, followed by the heavy crops of 1891; the immense production of iron, commented on more fully elsewhere, and other purely commercial causes, have exerted each its natural influence. But, in the presence of the Democratic howl about high prices in one year and about low wages in another, it is a pertinent and crushing reply to produce the statistics which show that during two years of the McKinley act the cost of

slightly and farm products showed a heavy advance, which has been partly lost and partly maintained after the im-

mense vields of 1891. Such investigations afford a basis for careful and scientific conclusions. Heretofore the talk of the effect of the Mc-Kinley act on prices and wages has been guess-work deduction from a few scattered data. This report will enable the public conclusion on the tariff question this fall to be intelligent and well-informed.

THE SILVER ACT OF 1890.

One of the features of the silver discussion is the open expression of the interests which supported the silver bill of 1890, for its practical repeal in the suspension of the clause for the monthly purchase of silver. The New York Chamber of Commerce took this ground last fall. Senator Sherman not long since expressed his wish that the compulsory purchase of silver could be stopped and introduced a resolution to that effect. The manufacturers of New York have lately sent a petition to the same effect. Of course, if the purchase of silver were stopped, the act would be practically repealed, for with that feature gone there would not be enough of the law to have any effect on the monetary system.

When the act of 1890 was passed THE DISPATCH pointed out that while it was presented as a compromise which was hoped to be of some duration, it was really nothing more than a make-shift, and if its provisions continued in operation long enough was certain to bring the country to the silver basis. The forced accumulation of silver at the rate of 54,000,000 ounces per year could only have the result of depleting the Treasury's stock of gold and accumulating silver, making it merely a question of the time till it was forced to use silver in payments. Back of that the uncertainty as to the value of the silver to be employed in the redemption of certificates made it possible to regard the act as either aiming to reach the silver basis with the ratio readjusted to the bullion value or to come down to the present ratio by degrees. But it is impossible to decide which is enacted; while Secretary Foster's declarations of a year ago that the silver certificates are to be kept at par with gold by selling bonds to obtain gold to redeem them the silver continues to pile up in the Treasury, was a reductio ad absurdum of the whole scheme.

It has taken two years to bring us to a point where the recognition of the main result is well-nigh universal. Senator Sherman and his backers, are it must be said, wise a little after the fact. Having passed their silver measure they cannot get rid of it. They may be able to choke off a free colnage measure, but they cannot repeal their own act which threatens to reach the same goal in the course of time. It remains to be seen whether the elections of this year will make any change possible in the sharp horns of the

FUSION TALK.

One of the striking commentaries on the sincerity of political principles is afforded by the facility with which the organs of both parties lend themselves to the idea of fusion with the People's party, each in States where such a fusion is supposed to hit the other party a blow. The proposal n some cases indicates a singular degre of political stupidity; but its most salient feature is the readiness of practical politicians to throw principle to the winds where a political advantage is supposed to be obtainable.

Both Democratic and Republican organs agree that the People's party doctrines are wild, impracticable and dangerous. Both are certain that their candidate should not be trusted with power. Yet organs of both parties exhibit their readi ness to play with fire by showing a willingness that large sections their parties shall vote for the People's party candidates. Republican organs are willing that their party shall fuse with the Third party in the South, where it will produce local defeats for the Democrats; Democratic organs hail with enthusiasm the proposition for a similar fusion in the Republican States of the Northwest. All his means, if it means anything, that principles are of so little weight in practical olitics that they can be thrown away for the sake of a merely putative party advantage.

For the advantage to be gained by these schemes is of the slightest weight. The utmost that the People's party can hope to do is to throw the election into the House. and that means beyond all question the election of Mr. Cleveland. If the Republicans help the People's party to carry a Southern State or two they do not help their national candidates in the slightes degree. On the other hand the Demo cratic schemes of fusion in the West make their object so plain that there is little reason to expect that it will mislead many voters. A vote for the People's party candidates in Kansas or the Dakotas is a vote for Grover Cleveland. With that fact clearly before them former Repubicans of the People's party will have little inducement to vote for their electors ticket.

THE MERCANTILE TAX. A protest against mercantile taxes in Philadelphia says, among other things "It seems to us that there is somethin radically wrong in a measure that will admit of one person making or retaining \$100 by telling an untruth, and another osing the same or more by telling the ruth." The Philadelphia Ledger says: That is exactly the defect of the mercantile tax law and of every other tax law that undertakes to tax things intangible or hidden." But it is not a defect that is peculiar even to the classes thus indicated. The assessment of real estate exhibits the same defect, when property owners are able to reduce valuations by affidavit. There were numerous instances of that class in the triennial assessment con-

cluded this spring. The real defect of a mercantile tax is that it taxes enterprise. It has been asserted that an income tax does that; but it does not so clearly as a tax on gross sales. An income tax taxes prosperity; a mercantile tax taxes the enterprise by which a merchant extends his sales. A nan reduces his margins, or otherwise mproves his business methods so as to double his sales; and his taxes are doubled. One merchant sells a line of goods at fifty per cent profit, and only needs to sell \$10,000 worth to net \$5,000. Another sells his goods at five per cent margin and has to sell \$100,000 to net the same amount. While the latter performs much the greater commercial service, the stupid mercantile tax law make

former. This is the real defect of the mercantile tax law, which makes it really a relic of dark-ages taxation. It is maintained because the revenue from it is needed; but the fact is that an income tax would be

him pay ten times as much tax as the

idea of swearing in a band of foreigners | living decreased slightly, wages increased | just as practicable and much more equit-

THE STRIKE AT DUQUESNE. The strike in the Carnegie plant at Duuesne comes in the nature of a surprise. It had been threatened, but was not expected. The Duquesne mills have been on-union at least in name, and it is certainly remarkable to see non-union men quitting work to enforce the recognition

of a union in another concern. The explanation can probably be found in the fact that the Duquesne workers are at heart unionists, having been constrained by circumstances to temporarily abandon their organization. between the auroras of both of our poles with solar disturbances which are at their maximum in periods of about 11 years, as Loonis' comparative tables of American and European auroras for many years clearly indicates. This additional strike adds to the com plication of the situation. The specula-tion as to the wisdom of such a movement pointed out by THE DISPATCH in the case of the Pittsburg and Beaver Falls establishments is equally applicable now. The issue has been joined, and about all

ideas of nineteenth century civilization.

the public in general can do is to demand

that the industrial struggle shall be con-

ducted in a manner in accordance with the

ADVENT OF THE DOG DAYS. The hot wave which yesterday covered the whole country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast was fully predicted in its rather leisurely advance across the country. The maximum temperatures are not remarkably high, but the wide extent of the warm area gives the hot wave a decided character. There is not much promise of relief from the local showers predicted yesterday; but there is an expectation that the cool wave reported to extend from Texas to the Dakotas will bring at least a slight temporary relaxation from the heated term in the course of the next few days.

It is probable, however, that the heated term of the summer will be experienced for the weeks intervening between this date and September. Thus far we have enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant summer; and it would not be remarkable if temperatures in the vicinity of the nineties were the rule rather than the exception for some weeks to come. This prospect brings out the usual installment of hot weather advice, all of which, as resolving itself into means for keeping cool, is useless to the majority of workers. During the hot weather persons who have to toff and sweat will recognize the impossibility of keeping cool. But by careful attention to simple and wholesome food, and by improving the opportunities for rest and abstinence from heating and intoxicating drinks the majority will find themselves able to endure the necessary heat of the season almost as well as if they could adopt the impracticable advice of keeping cool in the dog days.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S conduct in Montreal carries strong proof that Artist Whist-ler can give him no odds in a practical knowledge of "The gentle art of making enemies."

THIS is Forestry Day and addresses of forest preservation are to be read at Mount Gretna Park, under the auspices of the Council of the Pennsylvania Forestry Asociation. This is a subject of such im mense national importance that any effort to bring its discussion into due prominence, from the discreditable disregard with which it is too generally treated, is to be encouraged in every possible way.

CYCLONES do not stop to pick or choose their victims, and they appear to be just about as ready to destroy a place of worship as a theater or a hotel.

THERE must be some mysterious conne tion between the ancient and seldom used name Adlai and the State of Illinois. Be sides the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, Adlai Stevenson, with a post there is in that State a man known—so far as he is known—as Adlai T. Ewing, who figures as a World's Columbian Commis

Dogs are to have a perpetual day in Allegheny, so the peace of sleepers de nands that something be done to suppres

THE cool-headed man is always an irritating subject for the admiration of his more susceptible fellows. And he who can keep cool under any circumstances nowadays is something more than human and less than kind by reason of the envy he excites to add to the already burdensome warmth of those of the majority who are in a state of almost perpetual perspiration. HOMEWOOD races are like patent medi-

cines in the difference between before and fter exhibited by some of those taking

ONE of the main objects of the League of American Wheelmen, which recently met at Washington, is the improvement of American roads. The wheelmen are doing excel-lent work in this direction, and the credit of the nation demands a helpful sympathy with them in the matter from all good citi

THERE is no need for wonder that many cople fell under the weather, as it is high ough for anything.

FOR the benefit of the nervous it may be stated that Beliamite and Populite are not new explosives, but are the names applied to collections of people who long for the millennium and work hard to inaugurate it

THERE was a thunder storm last evening and, curiously enough, a concert in Highland

WHAT a wealthy country Venezuels what a wealthy country Venezuela would be under a stable and equitable government may be estimated from Palacio's success as an absconding President with \$15,000,000 in an era of unbalanced misrule. CARTER will of course be in the van of

the Republican forces.

THE Health Bureau is inclined to pride tself on Pittsburg's sanitary condition, and it is fortunate that it can honestly do so ut perfection is still far distant, and much

COSMOPOLITAN CULLINGS.

M. STAMBULOFF, the Bulgarian Prime finister, was at one time a bartender. LORD TENNYSON has been cruising about the English channel in a steam yacht, ac companied by his son Hallam. CYRUS W. FIELD was born in 1819. So

were Queen Victoria, John Ruskin, Charles Kingsley, Thomas A. Hendricks, Julia Ward Iowe and Charles A. Dans, MODJESKA has gone to her ranch in Cali-

fornia for the summer with her husband, Count Bozenta. She does not look her age, which is dangerously near 50. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, although something like 80 years of age, will stand 20 seet away from his book-shelf and read the titles of the volumes thereon. EDWARD EGGLESTON, the novelist, has

been appointed an associate professor at Columbia College, and will begin next fall a series of lectures upon colonial life and MR GLADSTONE was heartily welcomed on returning to Hawarden last evening. He is in good spirits and health, but he has lately been complaining of slight trouble in

the eye which was recently injured. GOVERNOR PATTISON arrived in Bedford yesterday from Pittsburg. He was met at the train by his wife and immediately driven the train by his wite and immediately driven to the Springs Hotel, where he will spend the summer if the labor troubles permit. THE RECENT AURORA.

IT MIGHT APPECT JAPAN. The Chinese Exc'usion Act Feared to Have IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

1892

country.

BIBLICAL STUDENTS EDIFIED.

Pennsylvania's Chautauqua.

The auroral display of Saturday night, which was so graphically described in The Sunday Disparch, was without doubt the most remarkable recorded for this latitude in recent years, and we owe it to Mr. Brashear the demonstration of its connection with a particular sun spot. It becomes clear, as Mr. Brashear says, that not all sun anots are productive of such palpably visible Far-Reaching Effects. CHICAGO, July 23.—B. Hushiguchi, the ex-Secretary of State for Northern Japan, registered at the Auditorium last evening. Mr. Hushiguchi is from Tokio and has paid a visit to this country to place two Japanese boys in the Michigan Agricultural College. He himself is a graduate of the class of '81 of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and spots are productive of such palpably visible owns and operates a large farm in his own terrestrial magnetic disturbances—those, only, being capable of such results which ountry. When seen last night he was perusing an are in an intense state of activity—and such editorial on the Chinese restriction law may later become apparently quiescent in an Eastern paper. "I am greatly interested," said he, "in this law and its effects, for I am their effects while still perhaps visible on the solar disc. There remains no longer a said he, "in this law and its effects, for I am not sure but what my own country may be affected by a similar law in the future. The passing of such an act would be a great blow to us, as it would destroy of trade with this country. American people are not to be depended upon to a very great extent, for they no sooner have an idea than they proceed to carry it without thinking what effect it may have. It is the same with the Government and elections. America elections loubt, however, of the intimate connection

and European auroras for many years clearly indicates.

The writer had a splendid view of the display from Craig street at an elevation of ahout 256 feet above the river, with an unbroken view of the northern horizon. In visible extent its range in latitude was from about 20° west to 60° east of north—north being practically the magnetic meridian in this region. In altitude some of the beams, particularly those west of north, extended fully to the zenith and remained stationary and very brilliant for longer periods than the eastern beams, while, on the other hand, the flashes were much the more frequent on the eastern flank. There appeared to be almost a cessation of flashes when the beams were distinct on that side. The flashes appeared to be true waves of translation, advanoing in billows faster in their central portions, all moving on the meridian from the north to the south—though once or twice the writer thought he observed a retrograde movement. The flashes were repeated incessantly during several minutes, probably as rapidly as one every second from some point in the field, so that their light was nearly continuous for such period. ous for such period.

Peculiar Light of the Finshes, The light of the flashes was white or a pale pearly tint—they could not be termed vivid, as their illuminating power was rather feeb!e occasionally. Flashes seemed to originate almost overhead, fading out ten or more degrees to the south of the zenith. During all the time there was more or less During all the time there was more or less of the general "coronal" light in the north. Very distinct beams, sometimes of a brilliant red, remained in sight to the west of the polar star, while the flashes were at their maximum of intensity to the east.

At no time did the display, which lasted from 10.30 to 11 p. x. (during which time the temperature was 59° Fahr.), fall under any of the five varieties described by Loomis, viz, (1) a horizontal light like the morning aurors, or break of day; (3) an arch of light, which frequently extends across the heavens from east to west and cuts the magnetic meridian at right angles; (3) slender luminous beams or columns well defined and often of a bright light; (4) the corona, the center of which is invariably near the magnetic zonth, and (5) waves or flashes of light. Saturday's aurora was a combination of most of these varieties. It commenced with an aurora very much like the dawn of daylight, with, however, a brilliant, greenish cast, and this appearance was repeated over the northern horizon near the close of the display, and in the writer's opinion was the most strikingly beautiful portion of the phenomenon. During these periods surrounding objects were rendered quite visible, while in the North could be seen, not far above the horizon, several small detached cirrus clouds, floating like islands in a sea of entrancing beauty. The clouds referred to were dark. Such a spectacle the writer never before witnessed. of the general "coronal" light in the north.

writer never before witnessed. Duration of the Appearances. The duration of these appearances was not much over a minute, and were followed by flashings—particularly to the East where nagnetic "Battery B" seemed to command the situation. There were no beams while the coronal and "daybreak" light ruled. These points are mentioned as there appeared to be a sequence of events.

As to the height of the lights, it is certain that (1) "the auroral" effect was above the cirrus clouds mentioned, which were probably several miles high (such clouds are rarely, if ever, low down. If the light had been under them the clouds would not have appeared as dark spots, but would have been illuminated. The flashes may have been much lower than the beams, etc.

There has been much speculation on the subject of auroras, but to the writer's mind since he has learned of the positive connection of this display with a particular sun spot in violent agitation, that in this instance it must have been not only electrical energy transmitted from the sun but an "overcharge," or abrupt change in the potential, regarding the earth as one magnet and the sun as another one. It is a favorite theory and one which has many grounds for support that the simple rotation of the earth is earchle of indusing magnetic and electrical

and one which has many grounds for sup-port that the simple rotation of the earth is capable of inducing magnetic and electrical activity, but when this theory is stretched by the inductive process to account for auroras it lacks plausibility. Why not ac-cept the idea rather that the earti's normal magnetism is at times disturbed or over-powered by forms of energy reaching us from the sun. A Very Interesting Speculation.

It is an interesting speculation to consider what, if any, permanent influence the solar manifestations may have upon the earth. Is the earth to be considered as a reeiver or "storage battery?" and can it emlov a redundancy of such force in good or bad weather service—in vegetation, or in animal vigor or health? Very likely there is animal vigor or health? Very likely there is such employment—but it must be very evascent if it be true—as we are told that simple heat (another form of sun force reaching us, is radiated into space about as fast as we receive it. But what becomes of energy radiated into space? The materialist doctrine is that energy is a substance, and therefore there may exist an immense quantity of latent heat in space. The writer believes there is. Hence when the sun ceases to contract and becomes cold, as it is destined to be along with the earth and the other planets, some millions of years is destined to be along with the earth and the other planets, some millions of years hence, they will wander in space uncontrolled, and with no such magnetic and electrical affinities as they now have with each other. Perhaps without this control they may be drawn together—and then smash! bang! they will be scattered into cosmic dust Momentarily after such a rapid expansion into nebular dimensions the dust particles will be cold—but about this time all that latent heat "oefore time of old" radiated into space—begins to play on the particles. "molecular" and otherwise, and here we are ready for a new solar system. particles. "molecular" and otherwise, and here we are ready for a new solar system, just as Prof. Keeler explained so lucidly in a recent paper before the Academy of Science. He got us down from nebula—and this is one way, at least, of getting us back there again. T. P. E.

TEE-TO-TUM AGAINST RUM.

The Latest Departure in Clubs Is Starter to New York City. New York, July 22 .- The Tee-To-Tum.

new departure here-about in the way of clubs, was opened yesterday afternoon at 153 Essex street, a five-story tenement in a crowded and dingy neighborhood. There are Tee-To-Tums in London, and this, the first American club of its kind, is modeled after the English institution. Mr. Charles James Wills, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, suggested the subject of establishin the New York Tee-To-Tum to Mr. Fulto the New York Tee-To-Tum to Mr. Fulton Cutting, capitalist and philanthropist, and the latter gave the necessary funds.

Only three of the five floors of the Essex street building will be devoted to clubhouse purposes. In the front part of the ground floor is a store for the sale of cooked food not to be eaten on the premises. For each day of the week a separate bill of fare has been prepared. The soups and chowders are sold at from 5 to 10 cents a pint, meats from 10 to 20 cents a pound, and puddings from 6 to 12 cents a bowl; brown bread is 3 cents a loaf; hot tea and coffee are 5 cents a pint, and cocoa 7 cents a pint. These figures are those at which the general public may purchase food at the store, but to members of the club a reduction is made. the club a reduction is made.
in the rear of the store is the clubroom for men, provided with games and other means of amusement and recreation. The mem

of amusement and recreation. The members of the club can be served with light refreshments at slight cost. The entire second floor will be devoted to the girls' club. It consists of three rooms, all opening into one another. These will be cosily farnished and will be opened in September under the care of the Girls' Friendly Society, of which Mrs. John Greenough is Secretary.

Any respectable person over 18 years of ago may join the Tee-To-Tum. The dues are 25 cents a quarter.

Drank 50 Years and Then Quit. STEUBENVILLE, July 22.—[Special.]—Georg Linton, watchman at the Jefferson Keg Fac tory, quit drinking on the Fourth, after half century of tippling. When he started to drink he resolved to drink 50 years and quit, and he has been keeping his lastresolution with as much tenacity as he kept his resolution to drink 50 years.

Drawing a Parallel,

The Salisbury administration sticks to office like Democrats in this country, and is willing to make a bargain with anybody by

Compared to Johnny Bull's.

Tangizz, July 22.—Sir Charles Euan Smith, the British Minister to Morocco, who some time ago went on a mission to Fez, and con-cerning whose safety some anxiety was felt, owing to the fact that he had not been heard from for some time, arrived here to-day on board the British warship Amphion. The British Minister had a very exciting experience at Fez. After the attack on the sion the Sultan received Sir Charles in

the greatest agitation, and said: "You and your wife and people are in danger; you must come to the palace to spend the

must come to the palace to spend the night,"
Sir Charles replied: "My life is in no danger, for I am in the Sultan's keeping."
The Sultan replied: "I am poweriess to protect you if you return to the mission; I am sure you will be killed."
Sir Charles retorted: "Përhaps I am to be killed and perhaps Vice Consul McLeod will be killed and the whole mission massacred if you will permit it, but I can assure you that there will be another British Minister in Fez within a month accompanied by a better equipped staff than mine. But," he added deliberately, "there will not be a Sultan in Fez then."

The Sultan, astounded at the envoy's demeanor, repeatedly appealed to him to re-

It may have. It is the same with the Government and elections. America elects a man President because it likes him for some particular act and does not stop to think whether he is the best man for the position. In Japan we always think first and act afterward. By this policy we have changed our Government from a despotic one to a limited monarchy. We have an Upper and Lower House to which we elect representatives. Then if these representatives do not carry out their promises we depose them and elect others. By this line of action we have built schools and colleges, railroads and telegraph lines, and soon, I think, we will be able to compete with any Western country."

Saltan in Fez then."

The Sultan, astounded at the envoy's demeanor, repeatedly appealed to him to remain at the palace, but Sir Charles adroitly turned the conversation to the subject of the treaty. The Sultan immediately said that he would size the treaty, adding: "After the affronts which my unbappy people have heaped upon you how can I make atonement?" Sir Charles then asked for the punishment of the Pasha of Fez, etc., as already published.

The Sultan accompanied Sir Charles to the door of the palace when the latter was departing, which was a breach of Moorish etiquette. Sir Charles left the palace with the understanding that the treaty would be signed within a day, but negotiations dragged along until the 9th, when the treaty was at length signed by Sir Charles and the Minister of War. It was then taken to the palace for the purpose of having the Sultaning it, and was returned on the 10th with the Sultan's seal attached. Sir Charles found, however, that the treaty had been nullified by additions, and demanded an explanation.

The Minister of War admitted that the alterations in the treaty had been done by the Sultan's orders. He said he was author-Both Old and New Testament Bistory at MT. GRETNA, PA., July 28 - [Special.] - This morning Edward P. Elliott, of Boston, amused a large audience of Chautauquans and visitors with several humorous recitations and character impersonations. At 2 o'clock Dr. Wiedner gave an entertaining talk on "Old Testament History," listened to by professors and students of Biblical science. Dr. Wiedner also gave a lecture on

The Minister of War admitted that the alterations in the treaty had been done by the Sultan's orders. He said he was authorized to pay Sir Charles the sum of \$150,000 if he would sign the treaty as it stood. Sir Charles then ordered the Minister out of the embassy, tore the bogus treaty into pieces, broke off communications with the palace and prepared to return to the coast. By the Siltan's orders all the horses and muies belonging to the Mission were stolen. However, a swift horse was procured for Dragoman Carleton, whom Sir Charles instructed to ride to the coast with a request to the Governor of Gibraltar to send armed escert and baggage train. Just as Carleton was starting the Sultan returned the stolen animals, and on the following day the mission departed. The Sultan sent several high officials after Sir Charles, who refused to receive them, declaring that after the insults science. Dr. Wiedner also gaves lecture on "Now Testament History," treating especially of the Book of Revelations. The lectures created great enthusiasm among Bible students.

At 4 o'clock Dr. John De Motte gave a lecture on "Visible Sound," illustrated throughout by means of mechanical devices and special apparatus. Dr. De Motte has been induced to make further talk on scientific subjects. Dr. Charles A. Young, of Princeton University, has become very popular with Pennsylvania Chautauquans, and altough he confessed his great desire to be at Princeton, observing the planet Mars now in close proximity to the earth, he has been induced to remain here and deliver a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views on "the stars," to a large audience this evening. Preceding this lecture Mr. Crozier gave another of his plano recitals, consisting of selections from Bach, Liszt, Chopin, Shumann and Beethoven. The Union Presbyterian Sunday schools of Harrisburg ran an excursion to the grove to-day, perceptibly increasing the Assembly's attendants. ceive them, declaring that after the insult to which he had been subjected all diplo

HOW CHOLERA SPREADS. Strange Scenes Among Panic-Stricken Pa

BEST PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS. sengers of a Railway Train. St. Petersburg, July 22 .- The Novoe Vrem Connecticut Family Is the Po

ean in one day.

ya, describing scenes in the cholery-infected listricts, says: "The Baku Railroad station DANBURY, CONN., July 23.—The family of the late Isaac Hull, of this city, have prob-ably the best portrait of Christopher Colum-bus in this country. They also have a porwas filled with a tumultuous crowd of fugicrowd rushed to the platform and overcrowded the trains. Many sat on the floor trait of Vespucis, obtained at the same time. rather than be left behind. The stench of Though the artists' name and the date when the atmosphere was suffocating. Prudent passengers sprinkled their own and their the portraits were painted are unknown, the existence of the picture has been traced passengers sprinkled their own and their neighbors' clothes with carbolic acid. A doctor looks at tongues and feels the passengers' pulses. Everybody protests that he or she is in periect health. The train then starts. Often within a few minutes a passenger is taken ill with the cholera. The inmates of the patient's compartment at once become panio-stricken. The patient is removed, the place where he sat is sprinkled with carbolic acid and the passengers immediately refull their places. A similar scene the existence of the picture has been traced back over 200 years, and an effort is making to learn more about them. Fifty years ago Mr. Hull bought the picture in New York of a friend of his, a picture dealer, and sent them to an artist to be retouched when it was discovered that they had been "backed" twice. As a "backing" is accounted to be good for 100 years, this circumstance is considered proof that the pictures are very old. diately refill their places. A similar scene occurs frequently. At each station the same old.

The portraits are about three feet by four feet in dimensions and are admirably executed. Some time ago the United States. perfunctory examination is made. No won-der cholera is spreading in Tiflis and other

for Montreal Etiquette,

ling used to have a great number of admir-ers in Montreal who intended to pay him

honor and homage should he ever visit the city. He arrived at the Windsor Hotel

not be disturbed by anyone under any cir-cumstances, and the many persons who called when they heard of his arrival were

so told. One prominent merchant here, a great admirer of his, who also accosted him, was informed by Kipling that he did not

was informed by kiping that he did not wish for any new acquaintances.

The worst treatment was received by the Pen and Pencil Club, to which the principal artists and literary folks of the Dominion belong. They tendered a reception in their beautiful club rooms: but without even going to the trouble to inform them to that effect, he failed to appear and slighted them in a manner which will never be forgotten.

HARRITY AS HE IS.

For ten years he has been recognized

throughout Pennsylvania as a remarkably shrewd political manager. It was his brilliant

and successful conduct of the campaign of

Governor Pattison in 1890 that cave him a

Mr. HARRITY has a clear record behind

national reputation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

him. There is no taint on his reputation o

his Democracy. We do not hesitate to pre-dict for him the vindicating judgment of the

party he represents when he shall render

an account of his stewardship.-Philadelphi

He has made himself exceedingly unpopu

lar with the Democracy of New York. There is probably no man in the country who is so

rity has had no experience that can qualify

In State politics Mr. Harrity has some

eputation for shrewdness and it is no coown that he is particularly antagonized

by any wing of his party. He will probably

pressed Democracy as any man available for the place could do.—Buffalo Express.

MR. HARRITY meets the requirements of the position admirably. He is an experi-

enced political organizerand a successful campaign manager. He is in the prime of

physical and mental vigor and has a wing

ning temperament, a cool head and a great

Mr. HARRITY is a shrewd and unscrupt

lous political manager. He is one of those fellows with the instincts and practices of

a "boss" politician—the rule of the many by

one. He will bring into the campaign ex

methods that will bear watching .- Toler

Mr. HARRITY is a very shrewd politics

manager, aggressive, full of tact, clean in his methods, and physically strong enough to bear the great strain put upon the Chair-

man of a national committee during a Presi dental campaign. The party is to be con

gratulated on having such an efficient Chair man.—Philadelphia Leitger.

THE selection of Mr. William F. Harrity,

of Pennsylvania, for the chairmanship is

capital stroke for the party and its candi-dates. Than Mr. Harrity the evolution of

cotemporary politics has not produced a more capable leader. He is in the flower of

early manhood, cool, resourceful, far seeing and persevering. His experience as an

organizer has been extensive and fruitful.-Brooklyn Eugle.

Can't Be Called a Snap.

Any man who applies for the position of

private secretary to Mr. Cleveland at this time is away above the suspicion that he is

Facts Speak Louder Than Words

A cotton mill 600 feet long is to be built in New Bedford, Mass. This is another fright-ful example of the workings of the "robber

Little Hope for Both.

Washington Star. 1

Ruffalo Express.]

tariff."

ooking for a sinecure.

apacity for work .- New York Herald.

ecutive ability of a fair order, and

do as much to help the divided and

York Sun.

jectionable to them. Moreover, Mr. Har

executed. Some time ago the United States learned of these pictures and at once sought permission of the Hull family to exhibit the Columbus portrait at Chicago. This has been given, and the picture was packed yesterday for transportation. Experts in pictures claim that the painting is worth many thousands of dollars. KIPLING IS RATHER RUDE. The Eccentric Englishman Does Not Care MONTREAL, QUEBEC, July 22. - Rudyard Kip-

THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA. Almost a Famine in Caracas and Proposals

the Famous Painting.

Looking to Peace. CARACAS, July 23 .- Two sloops carrying arms and provisions to the revolutionary General, Mora, have been captured off Tucacas by the Government's coast guard. Advice has been received by the Minister of War of a battle at the head of the Man-zanares river, in which General Lujo was defeated. Large bodies of Government troops have arrived in Barcelona and will attempt to repulse the revolutionary forces which are beseiging the town.

The rebels now have complete control of Cumnaia. French and Dutch steamers have been refused a landing. There is a scarcity of provisions in Caracas. The supply of meat is so limited the butchers kill but nine beeves daily and the meat is sold for \$1 a pound. Further efforts are to be made for pound. Further efforts are to be made for a tranquil reassembling of the Congress. The Supreme Court has guaranteed protection to both Villegas and Crespo. In addition, Villegas guarantees safe conduct to any of the chiefs of the revolutionary movement who may enter Caracas during the suspension of hostilities. Pending the reunion of Congress it is proposed to overhaul the Treasury books. There are rumors of a deficit of \$3.500,000 and that several railway shares are also missing. It is believed these were hypothecated by Paiacio, who appropriated the proceeds. He is also accused of selling several million dollars' worth of stamped paper and stamps at half price and keeping the proceeds.

ON PHANATIC SPELLING Melvile Dewey Dilates on the Advantages

of Simpler Orthography, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 22 .- [Sp

Melville Dewey talked to-day about "pl netic spelling"—some spell it "phanatic"— to a large and interested audience. His subject was "How to Simplify Spelling," and the only apparent practical route to that end is the phonetic system. Though he had quite an attentive audience the schoolma'ms here are not shaking in their shoes

ma'ms here are not shaking in their shoes for fear the change may be made, thus turning their big world topsy turvey.

This evening the faculty of the School of Physical Education gave a reception to their pupils and the college faculty at the Gymnasium. Very few of those invited failed to appear and the rooms were well filled. The guests were entertained with a varied programme of music and readings. The University Extension lectures of to-day were only continuations of the courses begun on Monday. The interest in them continues.

Light Up the Fires. Chicago Tribune.

Chile's \$75,000 apology is ample, complete may start up at once. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Dr. Aaron L. Chapin, Educator, Dr. Asron Lucius Chapin, ex-President

f Beloit College, died at Beloit, Wis., yesterda of Beloit College, died at Beloit, Wis., yesterday afternoon at the age of 75 years. He was overcome with a fainting spell last Monday and remained unconscious till the hour of his death. He was born in Hastford in 1817, and was graduated at Yale in 1837. He was Professor in the New York Institute for Deaf Mutes from 1838 till 1843, and pasterior of a Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee from 1848 till 1849. In the latter year he was elected the first President of Beloit College, which office he retained until 1885, when he resigned. He was for several years one of the editors of the Congregational Review, and was the author of a text book on political economy.

COLONEL EDWARD McK. HUDSON, Unit States army (retired), died in Washington at mid night Wednesday night. MRS. CHEW, wife of J. J. Chew, Secretary of the American Legation in Vienna, died at Ma bad, Bohemia, yesterday, from peritonitis.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY J. GARDNER, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1855 to 1865 inclusive, died this residence in Milion Friday night from cance JOHN INGHAM, for more than 20 years Stendent of the Warren Foundry and Machin pany's plant in Phillipsburg, N.J., died there Friday, aged 62 years. He was the wealthiest max in the place, and under him no labor troubles ever occurred at the extensive plant.

JOHN LYNCH, who represented the First Maine district in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, died in Portland Thursday of heart trouble. He was a native of Fortiand and engaged in business there early in life. He served in the Legislature of Maine in 1821 and 1834. He was editor of the Washington Union from 1876 to 1877.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MOROCCO.

American Harshpess to Chile Not to Be

candle light. of mourning.

> June 27 near North Bend, Wis. -It is said to have cost the present Em peror of China \$10,000,000 to get married. -Four English noblemen are said to be engaged to marry veriety stage women, -William Spooner, of Milan, Tenn., whe

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A ton of coal yields nearly 10,000 fee

-Sales by auction were formerly held by

-The Persians shave themselves as a sign

-The Niagara Falls tunnel has reached a

-A metearite weighing 500 pounds fell or

-Glass originally came from India.

of gas.

length of 3,267 feet.

-Weaving was practiced in China more than 1,000 years before it was known else

manufactured nearly 21,000,000 cigarette -California and Idaho are the only two

o say, a Chinese. His height is seven fee -The summit of Pike's Peak has recent

-A man of science in Rome has demon strated that tobacco smoke kills nearly alkinds of germs.

.- The sun, with the aid of a photographe lens focused on a piece of pine, started a fir in New York on Sunday.

—About 2,500,000 is a mir estimate of the

number of flowers required by the busy be to make a pound of honey. -In Philadelphia new milk is given fre

-In all the Japanese Empire, with it population of 227,000,000, it is estimated that there are fewer than 10,000 paupers. -In Brussels and Antwerp \$50 a year the ordinary charge for telephones, and this is the highest rate current in Belgium.

gallons of rum exported from this country to Africa during the last celven months. -A petition signed by 227 opium drunk ards has been sent from Bombay to England asking that the sale of opium be stopped. -According to the Hebrew Journal the

-The total sum contributed for charit in England last year was \$15,000.000 which sum \$10,000,000 was contributed

-It is stated that wasps' nests often tak fire, supposed to be caused by the chemica action of the wax upon the paper materia of the nest itself. -The new science of experimental psy

chology aims at measuring the mental capaities of men as the anthropanetrist measure their physical capacities

from Boston and became naturalized some time ago is now on the roll of pensioners of the State insurance for the aged.

and his wife, the Nova Scotian gianter The "baby" weighed 23% pounds. -The casual putting on the left shoe o

-Athens, O., has an 8-year-old boy wh is the possessor of double jointed limits arms and legs—which have the singular a vantage of bending with equal facility eith-

-On August 5 Mars will arrive at a poin

000,000 miles. cars the patent switches which were turne by the horses have become inoperative, an-the companies have gone back to a mai with a switch hook.

-Each of the 20 lady guests at a Newark N. J., tin wedding celebration received a ti felly pan, on the reversed side of which the host painted a pretty picture. The edges of the tin were punctured to hold in place: handsome silken cord.

stated to have been 12,000 horse power—that is in ordinary mechanical parlance, equal the raising of 396,000,000 pounds one for high in a minute. -In some of the brickyards at Spring

parts of their bodies are almost nude, and the lower parts are hardly covered by coarse cloth. Several carry naked babies while they work. They come from Poland. -The Times reports of the debates in Par

-Oscar Moore, a colored boy of 6, living in Boston, possesses a marvelous memory He can repeat the names of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Barrison, giving dates and places of birth as readily as a politician can read them Poetry be computed to memory on the first

JOLLYISMS FROM JUDGE. "Papa, did I hear you say that money

Miss Pinkerly-You haven't met my father yet, have you, Mr. Tutter?

Mr. Tutter No. Miss Pinkeriy. I am afraid (sadly) he doesn't care much about meeting me.

Miss Pinkerly—I am not so sure about that. I heard him say yesterday that he was going to loo

Mawson—Yes, sir. Codling—Go ovah to the bahbah's and get shaved

you mine. Linds-Well, Dick Hardsway told me last night

that yachting trip?"
"Oh, my! yes. Why, they let her have the yach all to herself every time they made a port,"

had lived for years in a hollow tree, dis

-In the State of New York there are

States in the Union whose marriage laws ar -The tallest living man to-day, is strang-

een connected with the City of Denver b

to all who ask for it, and is distributed from a tent between 11 and 3 o'clock.

-It seems that there have been 649.61

are more Hebrews in three of the wards i New York than in the whole of Great Brit and Ireland.

-Miles Darden, who was living in the State of Tennessee in 1857, was the larger man known to history. Clad in summe clothes he weighed 1.037 pounds. -A colored man who went to German

-The largest child ever born, it is said was the son of Bates, the Kentucky gian

the right foot, putting it on uneven or cro wise, bursting the lace or tie, lacing it wron and losing a button are all bad signs.

-There is an excellent rule at Harvar University which prohibits any studen from participating in athletic sports unles be maintains a certain standing in 1d

yesterday with his wife, and he has made but once in every 15 years, when the himself about as much detested as a man tance will be reduced from 141,000,000 to One of his many orders was that he should not be disturbed by anyone under any cir--Since the general use of the electrica

> -The generators which are to furnish electricity for the 93,000 incandescent lamp at the Columbian Exhibition are to be amo the largest in the world. One of them w operate 20,000 lamps.

-A calculation has been made of th force developed by a flash of lightnin, which struck a church, and the result i

wells, Mich., scores of women, it is said, die in the pits and carry the molds. The uppe

liament are dictated through the telephone to the printing house, a mile and a half away, and immediately put in type, so that when the debates continue until 3 a. M., at they often do, the papers, with full reports are ready for the 5 a. M. newspaper trains.

-Among the objects recently acquired for the collection of games in the University Museum are some Chinese mother of year game counters that belonged to Robert Mor ris, the financier of the Revolution. They bear his initials, with those of his wife Mary, and were given by his granddaughter Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison.

Poetry he commits to memory on the fire reading to him, be the stanzas however

"Yes, Willie," why they have parrots on the backs of

Though we are still the best of friends, My love I can't presume. She, knowing I'm in love, pretends She doesn't know with whom. Codling (to his valet)-I say, Mawson?

In truth, she's quite particular Than break a dollar bill. Briggs-I did not know that you were

When Johnny broke his rocking-horse In angry words his mother spoke; But Johnfry's argument had force: "What good's a hogse unless it's broke! Linda-Bella, I'm greatly puzzled over a

ne loved me, bundid not ask me to marry him.
Bella-And he asked me to marry him, but didn't "Did they treat the chaperon kindly on

New York Becorder.] General Weaver is "confident" that he

will carry as many Western States as Cleve-land. This is not improbable.

And merciful, but still She'd rather break a poor man's heart

living in Chicago proper. I thought the built was in the suburbs.

Griggs—It was when I began building it.

natter.

Bella-So am I. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell