THE THIRD PARTIES.

Political Eruptions That Hark the History of the States.

A NATIONAL WAR ON MASONRY.

Etery of the Abolitionists and the Know-Nothing Departure.

THROWING VOTES TO THE WINDS

| WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

One of the most interesting developments of American politics is the "hird party." For nearly 40 years after the adoption of the Constitution the American people got along very comfortably with only two political parties, and during the brief period known as the "era of good feeling" without any parties at all. Everybody belonged to the

That state of affairs, however, was of short duration. Men would differ as to their views of the Constitution, and because of these differences speedily divided again into two political parties. In 1828 the Jackson men dropped the word Republican from their party designation and came out flatfooted as Damocrats, and the Adams men took the name National Republican. It was under this name that Henry Clay ran for the Presidency in 1832. In 1836 the name of Whigs was assumed, and in 1840 that party swept the country. Since then there have always been two principal parties in the country and generally one or two others, these latter being classed in the common category of "third parties."

History of the Anti-Masonic Party. The first political third party that this country ever knew was the auti-Masonic. It grew out of the disappearance of William Morgan from his home at Batavia, N. Y., in September, 1826. He was a Virginian by birth and had served in the War of 1812. He was a member of the order of Freemasons, and at the time of his disappearance was known to be engaged on a book exposing the secrets of the Masonic order. Without going into the history of that celebersted case, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this article to state that this occurrence led to an intense and widespread feeling against the Masons, who were held responsible as a body for Morgan's disappearance. It was charged that they had abducted him and then drowned him in

Lake Ontario. This charge was strenuously denied by the Masonic body, and there is but little doubt that that body, as a whole, was innoarrested and brought into court charged with the abduction of Morgan and pleaded guilty. Morgan himself was never seen seam, though it was to the interest of the Masons to produce him, and his production would have allayed the excitement and exesperation of the non-Masonic mind. In the beginning there was no politics in the movement to discover the fate of the miss-ing man and to punish his assailants, were it found that he had been foully dealt with.

Cost a Tenth of New York's Vote. The movement grew in spite of all the attempts of the Masons to arrest it, and at the elections of the next year after Morgan's disappearance the anti-Masons carried four counties in Western New York. A considerable number of Masons had seceded from the order, and they were strenuous in pressing for political action as the only way in which the order could be successfully opposed. In 1828 the anti-Masonic element held a State Convention and put a ticket for Governor in the field. It received than a tenth of the total vote cast in he ensuing election, and left winner, in a minority of

Two years farer the National Republicans and anti-Masons fused on the State ticket, but were defeated by more than 18,000 majority. This result was brought about by the National Republicans in the Eastern counties of the State who still held to Masonry going over to the Democratic party, where

By this time the anti-Masonic movemen d spread far beyond the limits of Ne York, and in September, 1830, a national convention of anti-Masons was held i Philadelphia. It was the first national po litical convention ever held in the United States as far as the records show. The only business it transacted was to call a nation anti-Masonic convention to meet in Baltimore during the next year.

Pennsylvania's Anti-Masonic Governor. This convention met in September, 1831 most of the free States being represented and put in the field a Presidental ticket, the nominee being for President, William Wirt, of Maryland, and for Vice President Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania. This ticket carried one State and received seven electoral votes. This State was Vermont. It remained under anti-Masonie control for a number of years, but there, as elsewhere, the party finded out and was absorbed by the Whigs. In Pennsylvania an anti-Masonic Governor, eph Rittner, was elected in 1835. In February the opposition to Jackson, who was then in the midst of his fight against the United States Bank, took the name of Whig. Instantly the auti-Masonic party in New York disbanded and joined in with the new organization, a course which was speedily imitated in the other States. Maovery was at that time practically dead in Western New York, Vermont and in other States and sections. That it is again flourishing in those regions is a tribute to the cool sense of the American people, as well Masons as non-Masons, and to the solid worth and real benefits of the once pro-scribed and hunted order itself.

Among the distinguished names anti-Masonry contributed to the country-and this was perhaps its greatest and only permanent benefits-are Francis Granger, Harrison's Postmatter General; John C. Spencer, Tyler's Secretary of War and of the Treasury; Millard Fillmore, Vice President and President, and William H. Seward, Governor, Senator and Secretary of State. These in public life, and in private station Thuriow Weed, the renowned journalist, who, disdaining office, yet with a genius for polities and diplomacy, became the power behind the throne of more than one State and national administration.

Origin of the Abelition Movement, Opposition to slavery in this country first took a political form in 1839 when, the bleak November, a little band of the faithful met at the little town of Warsawsuggestive name-in the great State of New York, took the name of Liberty party, adopted an abolition platform, and nomifor Vice President James G. Birney, and for Vice President Francis Le Moyne, of Pennsylvania. These leaders of a forlorn hope received some seven thousand votes throughout the United States. When the campaign of 1844 opened it found the ionist already with a ticket in the field, Birney for President again, with Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President. This was the year that the two-thirds rule had operated to defeat Van Buren for the Presidental nomination in the Demo cratic Convention, while Henry Clay had been nominated in the Whig Convention by

In 1848 a convention of delegates from 17 States met at Buffalo. It was presided over by Charles Francis Adams, and nominated for President Martin Van Buren and for Vice President Mr. Adams. The platforn adopted was a three-fold preamble and 16 resolutions, closing with this ringing sen-

We inscribe on dur banner free soil, free speed; free labor and free men, and under it will fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exer-

The ticket received nearly 300,000 votes a third of them in New York, giving the electoral vote of that State to the Whig no pain, no nausea; easy pill to take.

candidates, Taylor and Fillmore, and electing them.

Four years later the Free Soilers met a Pittsburg in National convention, every free State and Delaware, Kentucky, Mary-land and Virginia being represented. The tion in Alabama's Black Belt. land and Virginia being represented. The convention was presided over by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and nominated for President, John P. Hale, of New Hamp-

for President, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and for Vice President, George W. Julian, of Indiana. Its platform denounced the fugitive slave law as unconstitutional and of no binding force, declared slavery to be sectional and freedom national, and insisted that "the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great slave compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both." The Free Soil vote fell off over a hundred thousand from that of four years before, about two-thirds of the loss being in New York alone. Pierce and King were elected by a large majority of the popular vote and by more than 200 majority in the electoral colleges.

This was the last appearance of the Abolitionists as a separate political party.

A bolitionists as a separate political party. In 1856 the present Republican party, inheriting the broad constitutional principles of the original Federal party, the economic views of the Whigs and the slavery doc-trines of the Free Soilers, took the field. On its broad and ample platform every shade of opinion in the opposition to slavery found standing room.

The Know-Nothing Order. Exit the Abolitionists, enter the Know-Nothings. Native Americanism, as it was called, appeared in our politics first in the early 'Forties, and gave to New York a early Forties, and gave to New York a Mayor in the person of James Harper, one of the famous firm of publishers, and to Congress several members from New York and Pennsylvania. That movement, however, speedily died out. In 1852-53 it had a sudden and widespread revival. This time the movement was directed not only against citizens of foreign birth, but against the Roman Catholic Church as well. The movement took the form of a secret society with an elabook the form of a secret society with an elaborate ritual, signs, grips, raps, passwords, and all the paraphernalia of innocuous mystery. Its cardinal principle was "Americans must rule America." The real name and objects of the order were only revealed to members when they reached a high degree. Until that time, therefore, these members upon being questioned as to the name and object of the order were obliged to answer: "I don't know," and this reply gave to the order and the political party it formed their popular name, "Know-Noth-ings." They themselves gave to their party the official name of "American." At the State elections of 1855 the new party carried New Hampshire, Massachu-

setts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, California, and Kentucky, elected a part of their ticket in Maryland and Texas, and only lost Virginia, Alabama, Missis-sippi and Louisiana by small majorities. Thousands of Whigs in the slave States joined the Know-Nothings on the downfall of their own party as a refuge from the Dem ocratic party.

Third Parties Since the War. There was no third party during the war, nor did one appear at the election of 1868. In 1872 the self-styled Liberal Republicans, whose banner bore the strange device, "Anything to Beat Grant," nominated Horace Greeley for President, and R. Granz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, and its craix Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, and this ticket was adonted by the Democrats. It was beaten out of sight. The Prohibitionists are a persevering party. They have been in the field for 20 years and show no signs of abandoning it, though in all that time they have never carried a State nor recovered a state nor recovered as state nor recovered as state nor recovered as state and the state of the st secured a single electoral vote nor had a Senator or Representative in Con-

The centennial year saw another third party take the field, the Greenback, which grew out of the panic of 1873. Its chief tenet was that the general Government should issue paper currency and plenty of it, "the issue to be based upon the re-sources of the country." Its nominees were for President Peter Cooper, of New York, and for Vice President Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio. They got upward of 80,000 popular but no electoral votes. In fact, no third party since the war has so far received an electoral vote. In 1880 the Greenbackers took the name National, and nominated for President James B. Weaver, of Lower and for Vice President B. H. Chem. of Iowa and for Vice President R J Cham bers, of Texas. They received 307,740

votes, the high-water mark for this party. Ben Butler Is a Candidate.

In 1884 General B. F. Butler, the irrepre sible, ran as the nominee of this party, his sole aim being to prevent the election of Mr. Cleveland. The bow was bent with all the archer's skill, but the bolt fell short. He received only 175,000 votes. In 1888 the Union Labor ticket, headed by Streeter, of Illinois, polled nearly 150,000 votes, and the United Labor party, the remnants of the Henry George party, gave Cowdrey a few more than 3,000. Most of these elements are now included in the new People's party together with those members of the Farmer's Alliance and kindred societies who are dissatisfied with the old parties to which they formerly belonged. Their strength is of course an unknown quantity, despite the turning over the Alliance gave both the old parties at the elections of 1890. This, however, is the first third party since the disruption the Know-Nothings to secure a United States Senator, and is the only one since the war which has, unaided, elected a Repre-sentative. From the Forty-sixth to the Fittieth Congresses the Greenbackers had one or more members, but they were in each instance elected by a fusion with one or the other of the old parties, while David Davis was as close as they came to having a Senator of their very own.

Other Votes That Went to Waste. Besides these third parties, votes have been thrown away in other directions. In 1872 a faction of Democrats calling themselves the "straightouts" put up Charles O'Conor. He was indorsed by the Labor Reform party and got 29,000 votes. In the same year a few people in whose minds there still lingered a prejudice against secret societies tossed away their votes on Charles Francis Adams. A handful of radical free traders did the same thing on William Groesbeck, of Ohio. In 1876 the anti-secret society people to the number of 539 expended their energies in voting for James B. Walker. In 1888 a Know-Nothing ticket was in the field. It polled 1,500 votes, mostly in California. In the same

year a Socialist ticket got 2,000 votes.

A man must indeed be infatuated with an idea, or what he mistakes for one, when he deliberately votes in the air. Yet a strong third party is not without its use. It tends to keep the regular parties up to the mark and makes them mind their political ps and qs. EDWARD WRIGHT BRADY.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NOTES. St. MICHAEL'S SOCIETY, of Loretto, has one of the best-arranged halls in the diocese. FATHER DEVLIN hopes his prospective mis:

sion will result in the permanent organiza-tion of a society. THE union meets at Mansfield, Pa., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train leaves Union station at 12:55, city time. St. Thonas, of Braddock, will hold its sixth annual field day at Idlewild Tuesday, August 30. All members are invited.

pledge cards is about to be issued. Twenty-three hundred have been circulated. St. MICHAEL'S SOCIETY, of Loretto, the scene of Father Prince Galitzin's labors, Father Ferdinand Kittell, spiritual director, has joined the union. It has a membership of 45 and will send delegates to Indianapolis. It only requires a few persons in each parish to form a society. If the leaders make a start and the union will come to their assistance the 45 per cent increase in the movement last year should encourage

A THIRD edition of the school children's

An Appeal for Mercy, If you have any regard for your physical welfare, have mercy on your bowels, ccase deluging them with drenching purgatives and relax them without pain with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Subdue with it, too, malarial and kidney complaints, kidney and rheumatic aliments, dyspepsia and nervous-

O. DE WATERMILLYUN A Northern Girl at a Melon Recep-

RICH VOICES IN AN OLD CABIN. Fantastic Dances to Weird Music and Merry

Clapping of Hands.

PRETTY PICCANINNIES IN CALICO

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

SELMA, ALA., July 21. V'E been to a reception and I am going to tell you all about it from Alpha to Ome ga. What will Mrs. Grundy say when she learns that I went without a chaperone Well! I did and I must find a way to appease her righteous indignation. I have it! I'll tell her lots and lots of things and it's every bitgossip. My escort was Uncle Ben;

"Wouldn't yo' like to go ter a 'ception, honey; we'se only po're folks, but yo'll have a good tim',"said Ben to me one morning as he handed me the mail. "Ef yo' do, I'll stop fo' yo' an' bring the ole woman

"Indeed, I should like to, Ben, but what shall I wear? Is it very fashionable?" "Lawd, chile, put on somefin' com'torble

somefin' won't spoil, yo' had better wear a loose bass (basque)," and he left me. Half ar hour later he returned, "carry ing" his wife and seven children. How



Sary & Got Religion.

their calico dresses! Mrs. "Uncle Ben" wore a gown of figured cotton cloth and : white turban. I noticed that she, as well as the piccaninnies, was barefooted and asked her if it was customary to go to receptions without shoes.

Going Barefoot for Economy. "Lawd, chile, we put on sho's when we get to de hous'. Yo' doan know how to conomize. I always said white folks was 'stravagant. Ben, yo' jes' min' yo' own affairs and doan listen to de lady an' I talk; doan yo' know women folks hab secrets an'-" Here she was interrupted by the shouts of the piccaninnies, and we knew that we had reached the Greye cabin.
"Let us stop and listen to the music, Ben. What rich voices your people have! What quaint melodies! Let us catch the words of the song they are singing."

of the song they are singing. Yo' mer talk 'bout yo' sparrib an' yo' back-bone an' yo' ham, An' yo' coon an' yo possum an' yo' fattest

An' yo coon an' yo possum an' yo lattest yallar yam, But de ve'y bes' an' sweetes' meat, wat ever cross yo mout, Am de watermiliyun growin' in de patch down Sout. de watermillyun time! O, de watermillyun fine! Nufflin run ter sweetness like de water-millyun vine.

cease their singing and gainer around us.
"W'at yo' bring, Masse Greye?"
"W'at yo' bring?"
What did I bring! Mrs. Greye comes
forward and explains that it is her husband's birthday and that they are "celebratin'." What shall I do! I have not brought a gift, and I trust that my Yankee ingenuity will help me out of this rather



embarrassing position. I stop and think a moment, and then assuming an air of quiet satisfaction, I take a little silver stickpin from my blouse and hand it to Dave Greye. I wish you could have have seen his eyes as he received the gift, and then, recover-ing from his surprise, he said: "Lawd, see what meh lady gave me? Say, missus, hab yo' any moh?"
"Dosn yo' want ter see de 'millyuns?" I said yes.

A Great Pi'e of Watermelons, How strange it all seemed. The cabin was entirely hidden behind a huge mountain of melons and a large assembly of negroes were gathered around it, eagerly waiting for the time when the melons would be

The scene changed, and before I could realize it, 60 colored men, women and chil-dren were holding liberal slices of melon. What a picture they made; the women and children in their bright turbans and cotton dresses, the men in their red neck-ties, cotton blouses and blue overalls! How they enjoyed the melons! Watch their open eyes, open mouths and the juice running in direction! The best fun in the world,

(in the melon line) is to watch the "darkies lown Souf" eat "millyun."

Here a pickaninnie sits eating as if his very life depended upon the amount of melon he eats, and as I look at him, he shouts: "By golly, dis yere am good, yo' white folks down know how to eat millyun. Say, niggers, de white lady done eat it wid a fo'k. Ha! Ha! O'h, Lawd! Lawd! Lawd!

who but white trash eat 'millyun wid a I laughed at his remarks and moved toward the cabin. Is it so that the only ma-terial difference between these people and myself is in color alone? Are my educa-tional advantages, birth, desires and ambitions to count for nothing? Quien sable. Making Love Behind the Meions.

As I pass onward I notice that many a sly hug and hand squeeze is indulged in behind the shelter of the melons, and that I am looked upon as an intruder. I enter the cabin and look at the presents Greye received. They are many. Numerous bandanna handkerchiefs, a pair of shoes, a pair of overalls, a rake and hoe, numerous cravats and gaily colored neckties, my beautiful stickpin and a Waterbury watch.

I picked up the watch and looked at it. As I did so Mr. Greye came forward and said: "Chile, doan yo' drop that watch; better put it down ca'ful like; watches is tender as triggers."

"Yes, Mr. Greye, some kinds are," I'replied, for the one I had just seen reminded me of a really truly episode that had oc-curred in my own home years ago. When I was a little girl, my home was in the Alle-

gheny Mountains near—what city—I shall not tell. How long ago—I will not tell. We had in for our dining room man a young colored lad about 20 years of age, quiet,good-natured but lazy. Never around when wanted and always in the way when not needed. My father determined that this state of things must be changed and appointed each member of the family a committee of one to investigate the matter. Imagine our surprise when we found "Gus" sitting on the ground behind the carriage house studying a watch that would not go. He taps it upon his knee, gives it a turn or two and then holds it to his ear, muttering, "I shuh 'clare' de blame thing doan go only when I do, I shuh believe." We wait for no more but steal quietly back to the house, leaving him to solve the mystery for himself and the folly of buying a \$2 watch. self and the folly of buying a \$2 watch.

The Music and the Dance. While I was meditating upon the possi-bilities of Mr. Greye's watch, the orchestra (the instruments were a violin, accordeon, banjo, guitar and "bones"), came forward and took their positions. I knew that the



Types From the Black Belt. dancing would soon begin. Before could realize it the room was filled with the guests and—a waltz, polka, square dance and then Mr. Greye and his good wife come and then Mr. Greye and his good wife come forward and give us a "breakdown." Now they cut the "Holy Man," and the negroes all keep time with their hands and teet. Now they dance and sing "O, My, Sally's Got Religion." What strange fantastic figures! What music in their feet! Now they "rock," and then all join hands and

Oh, de watermilyun fine! Oh de watermilyun vine!
'Nuffin's nicer than de millyun vine.
Back yo go, fo'ward now, watch yo' feet,
step it neat.
Swing yo' partner nice and fine
And sing of glory and de millyun vine!

Again the scene changes and Ben's wife omes forward to "sing and shuffle." Is this strange, wild creature the woman who rode with me a few hours before? She proons a low ditty, and the negroes rock backward and forward, wailing what seems the cry of a desperate soul! Now she laughs and the step changes; the women's voices rise higher and higher above the sound of the instrument. Then—crash! all is silent. Again the woman croons, and this time the men sing the accompaniment: "Right," "left," "backward," "forward," "whirl twice," "heel, toe," "right, left," "arms akimbo," "all dance."

The Excitement at Its Height,

And they do. The bright eyes and white teeth of the darkies now fairly glisten. Even the pick-aninnies have caught the "fever" and are daucing. Again they sing; this time the pickaninnies join in the chorus:

Shinz, laugh, coon, cry Sally's got religion
She'll neber die.
Fo'wad; fo'wad, no backward now
Fo'wad, fo'wad all de time—
Sally's ligious, and she lubs de millyun vine!

What strange people I am with. The simplicity of their character is hidden from the superficial observer. What emotion, what weird and pathetic songs! They live for reality and yet they pass along unper ceived and rejoice in their obscurity.

The time comes for the merriment to cease and I go to hunt Ben. As I pass through the crowd of merrymakers I hear Ben's wite say: "Come heah, yo' Ben and stop dat gamblin'. Put de dice away. How much yo' win?"

I wait for Ben's reply "Nuffin classes."

As we stop at the cabin door the darkies their singing and gather around us.

I wait for Ben's reply. "Nuffin, ole woman, we played wid the millyun seed.
I'se not a gamblin." wagon, that I may watch the leave takings bserved. What witchery is this? Are these quiet and affectionate people the same creatures I saw in the dance? How affecionately they take leave of each other. They possess one flower that the white man cannot rob them of, "the flower of affection. love for all that live, an anxiety lest any one suffer, an eagerness that all enjoy! As we drive out the gate we hear the pickanin-

> O, de millyun time, de millyun vine, And Ben's wife says: "I'se gettin ole chile, but dars lots o' fun in me yet. Doan you like that song?" Reader, do you? MISS JO NARY

> > EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

he Greatest Fire Sale on Record Crowds Our Store to Suffocation-Unprecedented Has Been the Boom Since the Announcement of Our Gigantic Fire Sale-P. C. C. C., Corner Grant and Diamond

What a rush we had yesterday: Our greature sale of slightly damaged clothing is taking the city by storm. Thousands of purchasers secured wonderful bargains on What a rush we had yesterday! Our great purchasers secured wonderful bargains on Saturday, but we must apologize for being unable to give all our patrons the proper at-tention they deserve. Owing to the crowds tention they deserve. Owing to the crowds and excitement at our stores yesterday, consequent on the phenomenal value and prices we are giving at our monster fire sale, we will to-morrow put on many extra salesmen, and all may depend on getting promptly waited on. Come at once. Don't fail to take advantage of this colossal fire sale. It's an opportunity seldom offered, so why not get the benefit while this sale of slightly damaged fine clothing is in progress?

offered, so why not get the benefit while this saie of slightly damaged fine clothing is in progress?

Men's suits, men's overcoats and men's pants, boys' suits and pants, hats and formishing goods at lower prices than you ever dreamed of. At our prices it will pay you to buy a heavy winter suit or overcoat now and lay it away for future use. Don't stand in your own light, but come as quickly as possible and we will astonish you with the greatest values ever offered at any saie in the history of the clothing trade.

This is no vain assertion, but an absolute fact, which we will clearly demonstrate to all by a visit to our wonderful fire saie. Who ever heard of men's black heavis tuits being sold for \$4 41? We have them in sack suits with patch pockets, and only slightly soiled by smoke: they go at \$4 44. Men's wood-brown suits at \$2 48. Men's black fancy worsted suits at \$3 45, worth \$10. Men's all-wool cheviot suits in sacks and frocks at \$5 90, worth \$12. Men's slik-mixed cassimere suits at \$7 25, worth \$18. English narrow wale dress suits at \$7 25, also, men's imported mixtures. Hockanums and Vicunas, at \$8 93, worth \$24. You can buy a heavy fur beaver overcoat, worth \$12. Ior \$4 44. We have them in black, brown and blue, with slik velvet collar. Boys' suits at 78 cents, worth \$38 Boys' striped and mixed cassimere suits at \$1 90 and \$1 47. Hats and furnishings goods almost siven away. If you want bargains come to our great fire sale at once, and we know you will thank us for the advice.

P. C. C. C. Clothiers, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Excursion Via the Picturesque B. & O. R. B To Atiantic City, via Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 28, 1892. Rate \$10 the round trip; tickets good for 12 days from day of sale and good to stop off at Washington City returning. Trains with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will leave B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

Have You & Vacant Room And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—advertise it in the To Let Rooms Centa-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch.

Mr. J. E. Thoroughgood, writing from Georgetown, Del., says: "Two teaspoonsful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy saved the life of Mrs. Jane Thomas, of this place." He also states that several other very bad cases of bowel complaint these here been cured by this remain

laint there have been cured by this remedy, For sale by druggists. Buging kills roaches, bedbugs and all in-

Protection From the Aliens. HAHN'S ADDRESS TO THE M. T. N. A

Wagner Opera in London, Both in the

German Tongue and English.

BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Naturally enough the American com oser was numerously in evidence at the recent meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association. At such a gathering a more than usual prominence may be very properly accorded to him, even to the extreme, perhaps, of devoting to him two entire programmes and many other places of

regular musical activity.

President J. H. Hahn, in his opening address, paid an eloquent tribute to the lamented Calixa Lavallee, who had started the vigorous campaign on behalf of the then neglected American composer at the former Cleveland meeting of the association. Mr.

neglected American composer at the former Cleveland meeting of the association. Mr. Haim went on to say:

In the eight short intervening years last past more has been accomplished to promote the culture and growth of American music than in all preceding time combined, and the American composer of to-day is a potent factor in American musical affairs.

What would be more becoming or would more befitingly commemorate that historical occasion—the Lavallee recital—than for this meeting to adopt appropriate and decided measures for carrying this laudable work so auspiciously inaugurated—by well directed organized effort—into every home and into the remotest hamlet in the nathon?

With this object in view I beg to submit as an effective agency for attaining this end the selection or appointment of committees to prepare a list of American compositions for both instructive and concert purposes, embodying every department of music, excepting perhaps the opera, and which shall receive the endorsement of this association. To properly cover the ground, the plan, it seems to me should include a special committee of not less than three members in each of the following departments:

1. Orchestral music, including symphonies, symphonic poems, overtures, suites also concertos for various instruments: 2. Choral music with orchestra; 3. Ensemble music of every character, including violin soles with plano; 4. Choral works with plano; 5. Songs with plano; 6. Planoforte soles.

I yield to no man in veneration or love to the classical everges.

nnoforte solos. I yield to no man in veneration or love for the classical or recognized modern masters. The proposition is not made that they shall be superseded, but the claim is made and with all the earnestness I possess, that everything being equal for the purpose intended, the preference in study and performance be given American compositions.

Too Much of a Good Thing. There is danger of pushing the good work too far, with all this committee mawork too lar, with all this committee machinery suggested by the President and adopted by the association. If the preference were in fact to be given upon the condition, "everything being equal for the purpose intended," and upon that condition only, there would be no harm done. But no one can doubt that in such a movement preference will be urged for a home composition that will in some sort answer composition that will in some sort answer the purpose over a foreign work that would

answer better. Such preference in the end will work more harm than good to the cause of American

The present problem is not to increase the quantity of America's music production. There is far too much of it already, such as it is. What is wanted is to improve the quality, to raise the standards. That is a matter far above the reach of protective legislation, whether it be by Congressional tariffacts or by M. T. N. A. "preference" resolutions. Statistics from Custom House or music store as to the relative consumption of home and foreign music have but little bearing on the question, how to improve our product.

prove our product.

Free and equal competition on their merits is the fair thing all around; fair to both home and foreign composers, fair to the great public. And that is the best-nay, the only proper way to develop the home product to the highest degree of excellence. To permit an American work on the ground of its composer's nationality to occupy place that would be better filled by some foreign work, is the best way to encourage mediocrity. The American composer will be most likely to do his best when his work has an equal chance, and no more, with any other work, and must stand or fall solely on its own merits.

The campaign of the past eight years has largely succeeded in getting a hearing for our resident composers. Musical circles and the general public are now quite as of their foreign brethren. The progress of the international copyright idea promises relief ultimately from the hurtful compe-tition of cheap pirated reprints of the for-

eign pieces.

Entire equality of opportunity is already near enough to render unnecessary the expense of the property of the p near enough to render unnecessary the ex-traordinary campaign now proposed to be made under M. T. N. A. auspices. And if the campaign should, as is most likely, go beyond equality and seek to establish a preference for the American composer, it would tend to do serious injury to the com-posers themselves and to the general cause of music in this country.

Among yesterday's London cablegrams to THE DISPATCH occur these musical items: The royal Italian opera season, with its performances in Italian and French, will come to an end to-night, and on Monday ries of representations which are to be given

the German company will commence a series of representations which are to be given nightly for at least a week. It is intended to produce "Tannhaeuser" and "Fidelio" will be repeated. "Lohengrin" and the "Meistersinger" being both included in the repertory of the Royal Italian Opera are, apparently for that reason, not to be played by the Germans.

More than one operatic enterprise is contemplated for the autumn. At the Royalty Theater, which has recently passed into the hands of a new proprietor, a comic opera in two acts by Mr. Cobford Dick will be produced early in September. The composer has written his own libretto, which is entitled "The Baroness." At Covent Garden it is still intended to bring out in October an English version of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen."

Herr Pollini, the manager of the German Company, now performing alternately at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, has arranged to produce Mr. Isidore de Lara's "Light of Asia." in a German version at the Hamburg Theater under his direction. With the prologues shortened and with the hast act and the epliogue omitted, this work will have much more the character of an opera than it possessed when it was brought out at Covent Garden half in opera, half in Oratorio form. In the compressed German version the "Light of Asia" can scarcely fail to obtain genuine dramatic success.

Miss Agnes Hart, daughter of Dean Hart,

success.

Miss Agnes Hart, daughter of Dean Hart, of Denver, Col., who has been studying in London for several years made a successful debut in concert at the Portman Rooms on

debut in concert at the Portman Rooms on Monday. In a criticism on her programme the Times commends her tasteful and intelligent singing.

On Thursday Sir Arthur Sullivan directed the choral rehearsal at the music festival at Leeds. This was the first work he has done since his illness. He looked pale and weak. He was given a rousing reception.

Rubinstein has definitely canceled his contract to make a tour in the United States.

The Free Organ Recitals. The fourth and last of the attractive and creditable programmes presented by Mr. Charles Davis Carter, during his temporary possession of the bench at the Alle-gheny Free Organ Recitals, in Carnegie Hall, reads as follows:

Miss Beach. Home Composers Do Not Need Any

When time and space permit, it is hoped when time and space permit, it is hoped to prepare and print a succinet, but complete analysis of the programmes given out for the sixty-third to the one hundred and second of this series of free "organ recitals"—if only for the satisfaction of the gentleman who has publicly commended those programmes so highly as being good enough for him.

Bealioz' "Les Troyens" is having great success in Paris. Better late than never, even though Hector is too dead to enjoy his SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN is at work again. He

has been conducting choral rehearsals for the Leeds festival this week, and to-day he is putting the finishing touches to his new play. MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the veteran organist, died at Tacoma, Wash., on Monday,

the 11th inst. He was a pioncer of good organ music in this country, and in his day accomplished a great work. vantage.

But it does not follow that like prominence and preference ought to be given to the American composer in all other lines of the Juch troupe's last engagement in Pittshur.

VERDI, the great Italian composer, is at present in Milan and has closed with La Scala management for the first production of his latest opera, "Falstaff," the coming season. This news holds good until the next contradiction.

PATTI says it is easier for a singer to memrize her role than for an actress, because the music helps the singer to remember the words of the libretto. What a commentary upon the lazinessof singers! The prompter's box obstructs the stage only when opera

season will be conducted by Hans Richter, the second by Moriz Moszkowski, the third by Joseph Joachim. These concerts take place before Christmas. All the concerts afterward are to be conducted by Hans von Buelow. MINE HOST McKELVEY'S series of summer

night concerts, with the inevitable dance attachment, have been very successful in entertaining the throngs of Sewickleyites that assemble on the beautiful grounds of the Park Place Hotel. Next Thursday completes the set. SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S "Ivanhoe" will be

the principal novelty at the new season of the Berlin Opera House, which will open on August 16. Sullivan's work will be given in Germán, and it is expected about Septem-ber 30. Bizet's "Djamileh" and Verdi's "Fal-staff" will be the other novelties of the sea-THERE is no doubt that the relative salaries of New York priest and choirmaste are altogether too far apart, the former re-

ceiving usually 75 or 80 per cent of the sum total, or as 4 or 5 to 1. So writes Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas after investigation of the subject. In Pittsburg the choirmaster does not get that much. MR. WILLIAM GUENTHER'S next summe entertainment at Silver Lake Grove come off Thursday of this week. The Amphio Quartette (Messrs, Henry Gerding, W. McC. Stevenson, John A. Hibbard and Charles F. Harris) will sing, and the orchestra will play Auber's "Fra Diavolo" overture and lighter pieces.

MR. JOHN PHILLIP SOUSA's resignation from the Government service as leader of the the Government service as leader of the U. S. Marine Band, takes effect August 1, and he will at once prooceed to organize and drill the new band to be provided for him by the Blakeley Syndicate at Chicago. It may be presumed that the Windy City's culture is broad enough for the full appreciation of brass band music; so Mr. Sousa need not fear those newspapers that once welomed Mr. Thomas only a little less boisterously than they now welcome him, but have subsequently attacked the great orchestra conductor with rare virulence and asininity.

Ricanio Leongard of the strength of the st

RICARDO LEONCAVALLO'S one-act opera, "I Pagliacci," brought out some time since by Mr. Sonzogno at the Theater Dal Verme in Mr. Sonzognoat the Theater Dal Verme in Milan, is attracting unusual attention among Italian connoisseurs, and great things are expected from the composer, who is as yet but 23 years of ace. He is a young artist of considerable ambition, pupil of Lauro Rossi, and is said to be at present engaged upon a gigantic trilogy, which is to form a kind of apotheosis of the Italian Renaisance. Mr. Leoncavallo, unlike some of his Italian confreres, has gained artistic experience in visits to Germany, France and England.

In order to stimulate American con public an attractive series of liberal prizes for the best original musical composition by omposers resident in the United States and Canada. The prizes call for a waltz, a piane composition, a pleasing ballad and a popu-lar song, an anthem and the four best hymn lar song, an anthem and the four best hymn tunes. The composition is open until November I next. The opportunity has an additional attractiveness since the prize compositions will form part of a series for which Strauss is writing an original waltz and Charles Gounod and Sir Arthur Sullivan each an original song.

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