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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary crept out of a rather small hole as a compromise between Senatorial courtesy and public duty, by reporting Mr. Shiras' nomination back to the Senate without recomthe confirmation of Mr. Shiras, so that the extraordinary method by which that proper termination of the matter is reached will damage no one except the dignified Senate itself

By any theory which supposes that the function of the Senate is to advance the welfare of the public service, the only purpose of referring a judicial nomination to the committee was to have an inquiry into the ability of the nominee, his character and general fitness for the place. If the committee found any good reason against Mr. Shiras' appointment it was its duty to report that fact to the Senate. But as it is well known that its inquiry would show his qualifications to be of the highest possible rank, that his legal abilities and unimpeachable character were eminent and peculiar, it was no less its duty to report in favor of the confirma-

Every one knows that the reason why it omitted to do so is the assertion of the indefinite idea that certain Senators have a proprietary and individual ownership in certain appointments; and as the nomination was made without regard to that claim the committee reported the nomination without recommendation. As this theory overrides the Constitution of the United States, which vests the nominating power in the President, the report indicates that the honorable members of the committee prefer to stand neutral between government by the constitution and the office-grabbing propensities of the Sena-

There is some mitigation in the reflection that this idea of usurping the appointing power by the Senators is not to be carried to the degree of rejecting so eminently good an appointment as that of of the Senate when it prevents the Judiciary Committee from making the report it ought to.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

The labor situation yesterday was quiet. While important incidents were taking place on both sides everything was conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. The pledge of the Advisory Committee on behalf of the men and the earnest counsel of the leaders for a strict observance of law was faithfully followed.

Among the incidents of the day was the release of Hugh O'Donnell, and three other Homestead men upon ball, Judge Magee holding that there was nothing in the evidence to warrant his detention.

A report that Andrew Carnegie had authorized the signing of the Amalgamated scale caused a brisk temporary stir. It was received with expressions of great satisfaction; but, later in the evening, a denial was made by Secretary Lovejoy. Meantime reports from London state that Carnegie is being severely criticised there for his silence. The Associated Press says he cannot be found. The condition of H. C. Frick was gener

ally better yesterday and gave to his physicians increased hope of his recovery. The prosecution of the Anarchist Berkman was begun by six informations, and alleged accomplices were arrested.

The notable feeling through the day was one of confidence and gratification at the disposition upon all sides to see that law and order are faithfully observed. It may reasonably be said that upon this score no further apprehensions are entertained.

THE ANTI-OPTIONS ERROR.

The argument on the anti-options bill in the Senate brought out from Senator George the statement that on one day in the cotton exchanges 1,500 bales of wind cotton had been sold for one bale of genuine cotton that actually changed hands.

This is indisputably an illustration of the extent to which business gambling is carried on under the pretense of dealing in commercial staples; but it does not make good the claim of the anti-options bill to be passed. In the first place that measure is urged on the ground that the market for genuine staples is depressed by the sale of options. But anyone who considers Senator George's statement for a moment will recognize that if any man tried to depress the cotton market by selling 1,500 times as much cotton as there was in that market be made himself the prey of the cornerer. For every seller of the wind cotton there must be a buyer, and if the market was as largely oversold as in the case Senator George presents, the buyers would not miss the opportunity to squeeze the sellers and put the price up instead of down.

But suppose that the support of the anti-option measure is dictated by a pure and selfish desire to stop the evils of business gambling, what does Senator George's illustration amount to. All the money that is wagered on race tracks is won and lost at gambling; but does that prove that the breeding of fast horses should be prohibited by law. The legitimate uses of fast trotters and runners are in no respect more important than the legitimate purposes of future contracts for the delivery

grain, cotton or other staples. Whether any measure for the suppresegitimate transactions is not proper.

A DOUBTFUL SUPERIORITY. It is related of Mr. Gladstone that once when he was asked to make a speech at a

dinner party he rose and told the company that after-dinner speeches were not in his line. The New York Sun says that anyone who ever heard Gladstone make an after-dinner speech will believe this; which Hibernianism is less important than the comparison which the Sun pro-

Mr. Gladstone's after-dinner speeches we are told, are just what they ought not to be. It is full of erudition, or a solemn sermon on the moral laws with a practical application thereof, or a vehement harangue on some exciting question of party politics. Moreover, hardly any of the eminent Englishmen of the present day can make good after-dinner speeches. Eugland once had a good post prandial orator, says the Sun, namely, Benjamin Disraeli; and the only approximation to that class now is Henry Labouchere. On

ceeds to make.

the other hand, our cotemporary promptly remarks: "We have scores, hundreds, thousands of perfectly delightful afterdinner speakers among our American public men." When we turn over this comparison in

our minds, it may produce a doubt whether after all it is to the advantage of the oratory of this country. We believe that Mr. Edgar Fawcett remarks that sucessful after-dinner speaking requires qualities incompatible with the higher plane of oratory; and the Sun's statement of the Gladstonian disqualification in that art goes far toward corroborating the as sertion. The exercise of oratory where wide learning, earnestness of conviction or high principle are out of place, where there is no use for close reasoning, or any applicability for the talent of convincing mendation. This, it is said, will result in the public on subjects of moment, is not one in which our alleged superiority affords any good ground for pluming our selves. When we find that the English exemplar of after-dinner eloquence was the great charlatan of nineteenth century statesmanship, a man to whom convic tions were a joke and principles only useful for the convenience of discarding them, and whose one attractive feature was his opinion that the whole game of public life was a gigantic farce, it permits a doubt whether it is complimentary to this nation to hear of its superiority in so

second-class and meretricious an art. Perhaps these qualifications for festal spouting may explain the way in which me of our noted orators present a new illustration of the "never is but always to be best," each by being constantly on the eve of the greatest effort of his life, and never achieving it.

HAMBURG'S PECULIAB QUARANTINE. The measures which some of the European cities are taking to quarantine themselves against the spread of cholera, emphasizes the necessity for extreme vigilance on the part of the United States authorities. Thus the city of Hamburg imagines that it serves its own protection by enacting that infected Russians if any, bound for America shall be shipped straight through. They are not to stop anywhere, but will be hustled on with the infection to reach their destination and spread the disease in the shortest possible

The selfishness which is willing to spread epidemics over the whole world so that its own city is protected is not peculiar to Hamburg. But there has rarely been a more egregious example of gross stupidity. This silly way of hurry-Mr. Shiras to the Supreme Bench. But it ing on people supposed to be infected, goes altogether too far for the reputation to whatever point they wish to go, is the best that Hamburg can do to spreading the epidemic all over the world. And if that German city should succeed in keeping clear of the infection by this policy of hustling the emigrants through her railways and port, how much better off will she be when she has exposed herself to contagion from all sides. Intelligence might recognize that the clearest selfprotection lies in localizing the disease, instead of spreading it to the widest

If Hamburg ships us steamship cargoes of cholers, it will be regretted that humanity prevents our shipping them back to her. But before that is done might not our consular agents have something to say, as to that pleasant method of sending a pleasant epidemic. Perhaps orders that the United States will refuse papers to vessels sailing for its ports under such arrangements might interfere with Hamburg's pleasant little sanitary arrangement.

NO PROGRESS IN DRESS REPORM. The annual meeting at Chautauqua has brought out anew the subject of feminine dress reform. Its most vigorous manifestation was in the form of a discourse by Mrs. Parker, of Chicago. That lady asserts that the heavy skirts, the tight bodices, the high-heeled shoes, the bands, collars and trails of women's dress are unsanitary, unaesthetic, barbarous and de-

grading. While this is strong language, the impartial mind cannot impeach its accuracy; but the impartial mind can ask what is its outcome. Last year dress reform was agitated at Chicago with such enthusiasm and organization as to produce some hopes of definite results. But after the lapse of a year, the visible results can be summed up as consisting of the suspenders which would be a mitigation if they were worn for use instead of show; the trained skirts on the streets which is an aggravation; and the same old continued reign of the corset. Perhaps an explanation of this last actual reform may be found in the fact that this year's dress reformer at Chicago does not approve of

the reform garments in favor last year. In other words besides the appearance of the femina varium et semper mutabile in dress reform as in fashions, the feminine mind, not less than the average masculine, requires a standard and model to dress its earthly frame by. To change the fashion is easy enough, but to emancipate ourseives from the standards of Parisian haberdashery which turn out the fashions is as yet impossible. Fashions have long demonstrated their superiority to reason to aesthetic principles and to considera tions of health. Dress reform, therefore, may be a possibility when the feminine mind is so altered as to prefer comfort, health and true art to the whims of some unknown authority the reverse of reputable, on the other side of the ocean; but there is little prospect of its coming

Perhaps this reform may be hastened by some change in the methods of female education. But in the belief that the women of to-day are quite good enough for the men, the zeal for this fundamental improvement is not manifest.

THERE is little enough to be said in defence of Commissioner Raum, but justice demands the recognition of the fact that a

sion of business gambling is practicable with a good deal less disfavor if he were not or not, it is plain that one which forbids a Republican appointee.

ALLEGHENIANS are crying out for pure water, and it is a blessing as much to be d sired as it is hard to obtain in these parts.

CONGRESS appears muchly inclined to ripple the World's Fair by refusing necessary funds. But the majority of the House should remember that the national credit is now pledged for the success of the Chicago

A REMARKABLE accident happened resterday. The Pittsburg ball team de-ceated the Brooklyn players.

LIGHTNING and locomotive sparks are about equally effective in the destruction of property, but they differ in the fact that the rmer is at present unpreventable while the latter can be utterly stopped.

WHEN a pork packer's establishment is in flames he naturally remarks that the fat

To-NIGHT Allegheny Councils will en-leavor to elect an auditor to keep their

finances in order and prevent the losse

PATTI fares so well on farewell tours that

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT may find more difficulty in raising his sunken million-dollar yacht than he usually experiences in

HARRITY will soon find that Carter has the whip hand.

raising funds.

IF the adjournment of Congress be further adjourned, Congressmen will have only themselves to thank for their overheated

THE sun takes no summer vacation

AMERICA has seldom shown a more united failing than the prevalent one now of physical dampness and atmospheric

MASTERS OF MEX.

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON is hard at work her forthcoming volume describing her African experiences.

THE widow of Se nator Plumb declined to receive the \$5,000 which it is customary to pay to the families of deceased Senators. AUGUST BABEL, the leader of the more temperate branch of the German Socialists s about to publish a book entitled "History

of German Social Democracy." JOHN TENNIEL, the veteran cartoonist of London Punch, is in his 73d year. Tenniel is a one-eyed man, having lost his left optic while fencing with a triend at the age of 20. IT is stated in Quebec that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada next year and make a trip to the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific, stopping at the World's Fair en

THE first woman dentist in the world is said to have been Mme. Hirschfeldt, who afterward became dentist to the family of the late Emperor William. She is a graduate of Pennsylvania College. THE youngest officer in the Union army

to wear the "double stars" was General Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania. He was s colonel of volunteers at 20 and a breve najor general when but six months past his Ma birthday. MR. GUNTER, the author of "Mr. Barne of New York," "Mr. Potter of Texas" and various other successful transatlantic novels, is just on to the right side of 40. He

was for many years a railway clerk before he made his great success. HAROLD MARSH SEWALL, whose resignation as Consul General at Samoa has been accepted by the President, is 31 years old, and has been for seven years in the diplo-

matic service. When appointed to Samo he was Vice Consul at Liverpool, his first HALL CAINE, the most popular of living English novelists, complains that the spirit of modern flotion is cynicism. He also acs modern literature, especially England, with lacking invention; and tol lowing the side tracks of dialect, descrip-

THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

tion and local manner in order to cover this

It Is an Item That is Often Forgotten in the Statistics.

Boston Herald. 1 It is said that nothing can be made to misrepresent facts more effectively than figures. They are twisted and turned, and made to convey false impressions, with a view to de-ceiving the unwary constantly. An instance of this is seen just now in a method that is ashionable of representing the exports of the United States from the years 1846 to 1850

fashionable of representing the exports of the United States from the years 1846 to 1850 so as to leave one of the most important exports of the country out of the list of articles represented. That article was gold.

Gold was discovered in California at that time. Many thousands of the American people were engaged for years in producing it. It was sent out of the country in scores of millions of dollars in value. It was a sheroughly legitimate article of export, and one of the most valuable that could be. To appreciate this, let us suppose that we had been denied the opportunity to exchange it for what was needed here, and gold had been compelled to be kept in the country, we should have been in the condition of the fabled Midas. The gold in California was valuable to us just as far as we could put it in circulation. In exporting it, and receiving in return other things that we wanted here, we had an article of production of unequaled value to us. Among the richest nations of the world have been the nations that could mine gold for export, because gold commands the return most readily of everything else of value.

Yet these figures, seeing gold exported, and this nation growing rich as it never grew rich before as one of the results, sapiently put it aside as not belonging in the nation's resources for exporting purposes. Figures were never quite so bewilderingly misleading as this were allowed to pass without questioning. The same wiseacres, of course, counted the balance of foreign trade against us because we were so fortunate as to have this gold at our command.

WANTED TO HEAR BEECHER.

An Aged Block Island Couple Was Griev.

onsly Disappointed. NEW YORK, July 25 .- She had on a black silk dress of the stiff and starchy sort that our grandmothers used to wear to church on black Leghorn grotesquely trimmed with artificial cherries and a green twig or two. She was bent and sere and her face was deeply lined with wrinkles. Her face had a kindly look, though she peered through her old-fashioned silver-rimmed spectacles with a tired and timid look.

He was old, too; older than his wife, and even more quaintly dressed. His face was sharp and weazened, but his eyes had a certain abrewdness in them still tain abrewdness in them still.

They were standing yesterday morning in front of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn; and both were reading with considerable difficulty a placard on the iron gated entrance, which stated that the church was closed for

the summer.
Dear me," sighed the dear old lady, "can it be, Josiah, that they shet up the meetin' houses here on the Sabbath day jes' 'cause it's sort of a warm spell?"

"Seems so, t'any rate, Maria," replied Josiah, chewing vigorously on a cud of something or other. "Seems so, Well, we night's well go back, I reckon."

"It's too bad," said the old lady. "I did want t' hear Mr. Beecher, too, 'nd no mistake. They say he's a right smart talkor."

They were from the west shore of Block Island.

Suiking in the Democratic Camp St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
The Republicans who opposed Harrison at Minneapolis are now all supporting him, but the Democrats who opposed Cleveland at Chicago have not yet accepted the situa-

Making Fun of Himself Boston Herat 1.3
General Bragg is sure that Wisconsin is going Democratic. It is just possible that he

THE AURORA IN DISPUTE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] The auroral exhibition on the night of July 16 was on a much grander scale than usual. The magnetic arch was very clearly defined, the pecils or columns of flame cam and went in quick succession; but the finest feature was the rapid dashing of the white, nisty light, which might be likened to the torm-tossed surges of some magnetic ocean This leature, in its rapidity of motion, exserved by the writer, and it is evident that the phenomenon was unusually near the

earth There were also the peculiar coloring, tints that are hard to define, probably our basic colors, but with such fine distinction of shading as to suggest something outside of our primary order.
All storms are disturbed natural forces

seeking equilibrium. Winds represent unequal atmospheric temperature and pressure in the effort to equalize again, and when this is accomplished there is quiescence until this equilibrium is again too much dis-

Lightning and thunder are the phenomena that represent the disturbed electrical forces again regaining normal relationship, which, when once established, insures tranquility until another ebulition comes with similar consequences. A magnetic storm, better known as the aurora borealis, is simply the exhibition that attends the restoration of the disturbed magnetic forces of a given area, and is generally found attendant to a sudden change of temperature, either from cold to warm, or warm to cold, preferably the latter. Unlike winds or thunder and lightning, which are equally recognizable in the day time or night time, and the first

clear night, though the forces may be at work at any time.

Only when the disturbance is much greater than usual, when the magnetic ourrents poleward are greatly interfered with, is the storm of such magnitude as to be ible. We may consider the equatorial belt as the magnetic "divide," over which an auroral display would necessarily be very musual, if not altogether impossible

mentioned, during cloudy as well as in clear weather, this exhibition is only seen on a

The magnetic current there receives its initial impulse, or rather, its impulse, which is really from the sun, there finds its initial effect, and, having the entire circumference of the globle and consequently being most unconcentrated, is least liable to disturb

But, as from all sides the current travels poleward, it more and more concentrates, until a latitude is reached where an occasional storm is manifested, and this ten dency increases until, as we go within the polar circles, the long polar nights are one continuous luminous display of aimost inescribable grandeur.

An Invisible Exhibition. The same thing is going on during the

ong polar day, but is, of course, invisible. Since the above was written THE DISPATCH has come to hand, with Prof. Brashear's explanation, referring such pheomena to solar disturbances.

Some years ago the writer had occasion to differ from about the entire corps of scientific people in this country, as well as in Europe, on what caused the singular after sunset glows which took place in October and November, 1883. Whether by chance or what-ever he had the satisfaction of seeing one by one abandon his first announced solution and take the ground announced within three days of the commencement of the phenomena. The potency of the sun spot, or the solar phenomena of whatever character should not be limited or restricted in its magnetic generative or whatever it is that we recognize as the aurora borealis, to just a given number of hours, not to a given locality. The hypothe-sis—if it has reached such a stage—utterly fails to explain the continuous magnetic displays in high northern regions.

The writer prefers to stand by his position which he thinks he has reached by a carefu analysis, and in doing this no discourtesy is intended to other investigators. Let us gather what we can on the diamond-studded of knowledge and devoutly and reverently lay what contributions we may to the common store of means to lift us higher to a knowledge of the universe. N.

A STORY ABOUT POSTER.

During His College Days He Showed Up : Smart Professor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 .- The first stir Sec in his college days. There was a professor who considered himself an authority o ancient history. He had written several books and was apparently a talented man He used to deliver carefully prepared lec-tures to the students, and when they proved successful the professor would arrange for a vacation, and take his lecture out to enlighten audiences who regarded him in the light of a great man. Finally, a lecture had made an unusually good impression upon the class, and the professor took as usual to the platform. He was scoring uncommon success with his carefully arranged facts and brilliant opinions, when a young student named John W. Foster created a sensation by drawing the deadly parallel on the professor.

In one column was the great educator's last and most wonderful effort, while side by side with it were extracts from an old Greek author that conclusively proved that the professor was hand in hand with the less familiar classics, and had more ability to quote than to be original. Foster's attack on the professor was so well upheld that the college had to take cornigance of the professor was professor was the professor of the prof successful the professor would arrange for a

on the professor was so well upheld that the college had to take cognizance of the pro-fessor's peculiar action. The State was aroused by it, the papers took it up, and it even entered into that year's politics. As a result of it all, the protessor was finally upelled to leave the place.

IN BALLOON ABOVE GOTHAM.

A New York Company Organized for the Carrying of Passengers,

NEW YORK, July 25 .- It is proposed that bout August 1 and for some tin New Yorkers and others shall have an op portunity to view the metropolis from an altitude of 1.000 feet.

The Manhattan Air Ship Company, re-

The Manhattan Air Ship Company, recently organized under the laws of New Jersey, will begin to carry people through the air as soon as the arrangements can be completed. E. B. Vaesard as general manager, and Leon Laix as chief aeronaut, have the enterprise in charge.

A balloon, said to be the largest ever brought to this country, will be used. It is 60 feet in diameter, with a basket nine feet in diameter. The balloon is made of the finest pongee silk. Twenty-two halvards, fastened to anchors in the ground, will keep the balloon from moving away. A cable, operated by a 40 horse-power engine, will control the ascent and descent. A dynamometer will indicate the tension of the cable, and a telephone will make it possible to communicate from the balloon with the engineer.

engineer.

The company has engaged the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets and First and Second avenues, and ascents are to be made there as soon as the machinery arrives and is put in working

A STATUE OF ANDERSEN. A Monument to Be Erected in Chicago

for the Child-Poet. CHICAGO, July 25.—Chicago will soon have a statue of Hans Christian Andersen, the sweet Danish singer.

About six months ago the Danes of the

James Neel, one of the most wealthy, city appointed a committee for the purpose of crecting a monument to the memory of the charmer of childhood, the gentle bard of Norseland. The committee has done good work and has already accepted a design for a statue to be erected in one of the parks. a statue to be crected in one of the parks. The successful sculptor is Johannes Gelert. His conception at once chaste and appropriate, beautiful and artistic in the best sense, and unmistakably inspired by the subject of the work. The design represents the singer of nature's charms seased on a tree stump by the edge of water. Coming up to him is a swan, one of those graceful birds that the poet loved so well. The gliding bird does not disturb the poet, who is pictured as writing. The idea to be immortalized in bronze is Andersen writing the exquisite poem which tells of "The Uzly Duckling That Became a Beautiful Swan."

The committee has computed that \$10,000 will be needed to complete the monument. Of the required sum \$4,000 have already been subscribed.

Cleveland Making Love to the Tiger.

Mr. Cleveland is apparently trying to con iate the tiger before meal-time comes.

THE ROAD QUESTION AGAIN.

Both Federal and State Legislations Are Urged as Proper Measures. d Oregonian.]

The free and continued discussion of the subject of good public highways, which has of Society. been going on in the press for the past year, has evidently done a great work of educa-tion. People everywhere are beginning to look upon it as an important public question. Persons who do not go out into the country and travel the highway from one year's end to the other are beginning to take an

to the other are beginning to take an interest in the subject, because they are learning how important it is to them from a business point of view.

It is not only the farmer who suffers from poor roads. His expenses are increased by bad roads, and his products net him less, yet he is not the only one who loses. If he cannot go to market he cannot buy his goods, and the country merchant, blacksmith and all others who depend upon him for trade suffer also. The next stage is the stagnation of business in the city because of dull times in the country. Every man, woman and child whose living depends upon the prosperity of the community and the regular transaction of business suffers from the embargo the wretched roads place upon business in the country, because of the inability of the farmer to reach roads over which his business in the country, because of the in-ability of the farmer to reach town with his products. Good roads are essential to prosperity. It is a question that affects everybody, and one well worthy the attention of Congress and State Legis-latures.

everybody, and one well worthy the attention of Congress and State Legislatures.

Already the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress by Senator Manderson, who has introduced a bill creating a national highway commission. In Senator Manderson's bill the advocates of good public highways have something definite to support and urge, and discussion of the subject is likely to do good, whether or not it shall appear upon reflection that building of country roads is a proper function of the Federal Government. While this discussion is going on, State legislation should not be neglected, since it is from local effort that the greatest progress must come. The local highways must be built by the counties or districts through which they run.

Whether the National Government takes hold of this subject or not, emencipation from mud and business stagnation must be achieved by the effort of those who would enjoy it.

A FIGHT WITH A BEAR

Which Brings About the Happy Meeting of Sister and Brother.

SANTA FE., N. M., July 25 .- James Moore, native of St. Louis, for years a prospector in the Magdalena Mountains, had a handto-hand encounter with a wounded she-bear near Magdalena four weeks ago. He now lies at St. Vincent's Hospital, in this city, with six deep gashes in his face and neck, and one of which would have brought death to a man of less nerve. He has the use of but one eye, and wounds in his chin and throat prevent him from eating. ent him from eating.
Quite a little romance attaches to the

nervy man's Western life. Thirteen years ago he left his home in St. Louis, and has ago he left his home in St. Louis, and has for ten years past been mourned as dead by his sister, Mrs. Thomas B. Miller, of that city. When so severely mangled by the bear he confided to a Socorro county friend his sister's names and address, and said in case he died he wanted his sister notified. The friend, deeming his recovery impossible, notified the lady or her brother's mistortune and gave her news of his whereabouts. This was the first tidings his sister had heard of him in all these years. In the meantime she had married Mr. Miller. The latter gentleman arrived here and brought with him many gifts for the sufferer. In order to identify himself he also brought a number of handkerchiefs, a music-box and other articles which formerly belonged to Mr. Moore, and which he had, upon leaving home, left in care of his sister. home, left in care of his sister.

Although entire strangers to each other, the meeting between the men was a happy one. Mrs. Miller arrived from St. Louis yesterday, and will remain until her brother's recovery is fully assured.

THE HEAVENS WOULD NOT OPEN. Balamakers in South Dakots Falling t

K-ep Their Contract, HERMOSA, S. D., July 25.-The "rainmakers" representing the Goodland Artificial Rain Company, of Kansas, left after five essful effort to produce rain. days' unsucce The terms of the contract under which they came were that rain should be produced ar-tificially without a reasonable doubt in the minds of the committee. They were to have a trial of five days. If the conditions as to wind and temperature were unfavorable the trial was to extend to ten days. If successful they were to have \$500 for their "sample rain" and a specified sum for the "rights" to this section.

The conditions were all favorable. Almost daily thunder storms, having their sources either at the head of Belle Fourabe or the Character would now still results.

Cheyenne, would pass either to the north or Cheyenne, would pass either to the north or south of Hermosa, sometimes overlapping the town sufficiently to sprinkle, the sprinkle of Sunday rising almost to the dig-nity of a shower. It is stated the "rain-makers" claim credit for Sunday's rain. The storm, however, was central over Rapid City or some point even further North, and Hermosa was not paying for rain for Rapid City.

BOMANTIC AND YET MATERIAL.

A Man Marries After a Few Hours A quaintance and Then Gets Left, PARIS, TEX., July 25 .- An interesting bit of romance comes from Ardmore, I. T., in romance comes from Ardmore, I. I., in which a man named Strain and Mrs. Biffle, proprietress of the Planters' Hotel, were the hero and heroine, and who have demonstrated that with them marriage is a failure. The contracting parties in this drama had been acquainted only a few hours when they were married. Strain had offered \$100 to any one who could find him a wife.

wife.

By accident he went to the Planters' Hotel By accident he went to the Planters' Hotel to board. On meeting Mrs. Biffle he was deeply smitten, and at once proffered his heart, hand and fortune to the widow. She accepted him, believing him to be wealthy, while he was seeking a home. They were married, and for a part of a day and night everything moved along pleasantly, but she was a business woman, and coolly demanded of her husband the payment of his board bill. He coolly informed her that he had no money, whereupon she unceremoniously money, whereupon she unceremoniously turned him out o. the house.

HARRISON AND HUMBERT.

Exchange Pleasant Compliments Over th King's Gracious Proposition. Washington, July 25.—The following is the correspondence between President Harrison and King Humbert:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1892. His Majesty, Humbert I., King of Italy, Rome: The offer to send an Italian cruiser to participate in the ceremonies at New York, in October, afford me occasion to express to your Majesty my gratification at this signal tribule to the long and steadfast friendship of the United States and Italy.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To this telegram King Humbert responded as follows:

MONEEA, Royal Castle, July 23, 1892.

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States:

In the solemnization at New York of glorious remembrances, my will was that, by its participation, my Government might attest the sound friendship which binds Italy to the great people of the United States. I thank you for having so nobly received this, my sentiments.

HUMBERT.

Cat's-Paws for Grover.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Chairman Harrity's motto is: "To the victors belong the spoils, and the man who says they don't can't prove it." Mr. Cleveland is the man who pretends to say they don't, but he always takes care to appoint to office just wield the ax while he does the talking. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

James Nool.

prominent and philanthropic old citizens of th Monongahela Valley, died at St. Francis Hospital Pittsburg, at 10:45 o'clock Sunday night, aged 75 years, and with his demise closes the life of one of the most worthy ploneers of the Monongahela coal region. The deceased was a resident of alonomeahela City and was a pieneer coal, lumber and river man. He was born in Minlin township, opposite this city, September 24, 1817, and 25 years ago established a lumber business in McKeesport, from which the firm of Neel & Wampler formed. He established the first lumber yards in McKeesport, in the days of the early river coal business he slao cingaged in the coal business and ran coal to New Orleans, and was the owner of the famous steamboat Grand Laue. He was very wealthy, held many positions of trust, and was a stockholder in the Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburg, and also a director in the Monongahela City Machine Company. He leaves a wife and five children, namely Mrs. Clark, of Coal Centre; James and Charles, who are at home: Thomas S., a lumber dealer at Fuller, Pa., and William, also in the lumber business. Pittsburg, at 10:45 o'clock Sunday night, aged

Obitnary Notes, THE Right Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, re-cutly Bishop at St. Albans, is dead at London. CENTRY BIANDS AT ST. AIDAMA, IS GRAU AN LORMOU.

THOMAS NICKERSON, aged SI years, died at his residence in Boston Sunday evening. He was the first President of the Atchisop, Topeka and Santa Fe Maliroad, and had been President of the Mexico Central Haitroad.

AS TO RAISING HATS.

Point in Correct Behavior Made by a Cente County Inquirer—Back From Atlantic City—Notable Visitors at Bedford—Gossip

A YOUNG gentleman of Center county is in a predicament, as follows, which he has requested TRE DISPATCE to free him from: "Suppose," he says, "that two gentlemen are walking down street together and should meet a lady with whom only one of the men meet a lady with whom only one of the men is acquainted. Would it be proper for both gentlemen to 'tip' their hats, or only the one who is her acquaintance?" It seems scarcely necessary to inform the inquirer that if he should replace the number 2 in his question with 26, there would be 26 hats raised in greeting to the lady. The 25 other men raise their hats in deference to the friend of their friend.

friend.

To embrace a still wider scope, a greeting in any party where there are ladies, no matter how numerous the strangers or few the acquaintances, every man should uncover his head.

A PARTY of Pittsburgers returned yesterday from Atlantic City, among whom where James S. McKean, Esq., D. Nelson, Mrs. Thomas L. Daly, Miss Daly and Mr. Harry C. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Hubley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McKean, Miss Agnes McKean, Miss Annie S. McClure, Mr. W. R. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Poplein, Major and Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. H. H. Penney.

Among the distinguished visitors at Bedford is Mrs. P. J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg. a daughter of the late Simon Cameron, and a leader in the social circles of the Pennsyl vania capital, which of late, through Mrs. Pattison's influence, has become more brilliant than the past. Mrs. Haldeman led a fashionable german at the hotel on last Wednesday evening. Mrs. William H. House, of Pittsburg is a cousin of Mrs. Haldeman, being a niece of Mr. Cameron.

A PARTY of people chaperoned by Mrs. D. P. Black, of the Boulevard, came home yesterday from Ligonier delighted with one of the most attractive mountain spots in Western Pennsylvania. Another set of Sewickleyans returned at the same time from Eliwood, where Sunday and Saturday were spent.

FLOATING in on the waves of a fan: Next summer the ladies' and children's stockings must be the exact shade of their boots and shoes. The special manufacturers of hosiery in Pittsburg aiready are in communication with the shoe dealers about the various shades of tan to be used the coming sum-

MR. GEORGE N. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Rail-way, is sojourning with Mrs. Boyd and young Mr. Ollver Royd at Congress Hall, Cape May.

The late intense heat has driven Mr. Albert Ulrich, of Allegheny, to the country near lngram, where he has taken a cottage for his wife and tamily.

MR. J. JAY WHITE, who for the past few years has been traveling in the South, is in the city on his way to Brookville, to visit his parents and friends. Mr. W. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, was a recipient in Philadelphia of the hospital-ity of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

Mrs. Willis H. Smith, of Oakland Square, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Stevens, of West avenue, Buffalo. Mr. George Lies has left the city to spend a few weeks at Kelley's Island.

MISS LIDE SEVERANCE, of Lincoln avenue, is at Jamestown, R. I. A LOST MINE POUND.

After an Exhaustive Search Three Men Strike It Very Rich. Boise City, Idaho, July 25 .- Lost mine sto-

ries are common in the West, and as a gen-eral thing people place little reliance in them. A true story of the discovery of a lost ledge comes from Lemlie county, in this State. The incident has caused a widespread sensation in Idaho mining circles. Late in the fall of 1864 F. B. Sharkey, Bill Smith and O. E. Mulkey, all of Salmon City, were up on a hunting trip to Fish Lake. One day, while starting a deer, one of the one day, while starting a deer, one of the men accidentally discovered a marvelously rich deposit of decomposed gold quartz. So completely disintegrated had the quartz formation become that the gold could be washed out, and within a week the three men had secured 50 ounces of the precious metal. Their supplies running short and winter coming rapidly on, the men concealed the opening they hid made and returned to Salmon City. Early in the following spring started out to work their bonanza. To their started out to work their bonanza. To their dismay they could not find the ledge. The storms of the winter had obliterated every landmark, and a month's hunt resulted fruitlessly. They returned to Salmon City, and the story leaked out, and they were

and the story leaked out, and they were laughed at.

From that time up to two weeks ago organized parties of prospectors have continued to hunt for the bonanza. Smith and Mulkey long ago gave up the search in disgust, but Sharkey persevered. Last week he and William Burrows and P. Amenson ran across the ledge, which they at once located. They will work the claim, having already refused several tempting offers. A Boise expert says the men have one of the richest and most inexhaustible gold mines in the world.

MET AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Denver Man Is at Last Reunited to His Lost Flancer.

St. Louis, July 25.—Byron Baker, a Denve commercial tourist," at the Richelies Hotel here last night, in a most romantic manner, was reunited to his lost flancee Miss Anna McKinney, of Petersburg, Va Some seven years ago Miss McKinney and Mr. Baker, during exercises at Washington Lee University at Lexington, met and be came suddenly attached to each other. An engagement was the result of their meeting rado to accept a. position as a commercial tourist for a boot and shoe house. When the appointed time for their marriage rolled the appointed time for their marriage rolled around, the wedding was postponed on account of the death of Miss McKinney's

account of the death of Miss McKinney's mother.

The young lady left her old home after the death of her mother to reside with her aunt, Mrs. C. B. Boxler, of Dubuque, Is. Mr. Baker was constantly on the road, and, not being advised of the change in the address of his intended, they lost sight of each other until last night, when Mr. Baker, arriving at the Richelieu from Denver on his way back to Virginia to pay a visit to friends, learned that his long lost love had arrived at the Richelieu Wednesday evening. Two, hours later there was a happy meeting in the parlor, and as Miss McKinney was en route to visit her old home, the happy pair left this morning together for Richmond.

LECTURES TO CHAUTAUQUANS.

The Women's Club Listens to Discussions of Two Interesting Topics.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 25.—[Special.]—
This morning the Women's Club listened to
a lecture by Miss Alice Stone on "The Nurse
and Her Duties." Though there is no nurse like a mother, even she can be improved upon by sickness in her own family to bring out her loving kindness and faculties as a nurse. Trained nursing is growing to be a great profession, and Miss Stone gave some very interesting facts regarding the work as well as telling of some of the duties devolv-ing mon her.

well as telling of some of the duties devolving upon her.
President Gates, of Amherst, talked of the "Duty of School to State," finding food in his subject for much serious thought. "The school does not do its duty," he said, "when it simply teaches the young people such facts as appear in books, but it should incuicate in them a devout respect for laws and the powers of the State. As from the ranks of the college men come the majority of the rulers of the country, it is well that in them should be bred a love of justice and right that they may not go astray through in them should be bred a love of justice and right that they may not go astray through other motive than an error of judgment. The forms of all governments should be taught that their mistakes can be passed by and their successes followed."

This morning Prof. Duryes lectured on Shelley, giving a large audience a great literary treat. This evening Prof. Merrill, the Chautangua teacher of elecution, read the story of Esmarelda to a large audience.

Getting Off Rather Cheaply.

Buffalo Express.]
Calvin S. Brice says the last Democratic

campaign cost him \$500,000. Mr. Harrity is to be congratulated. The Democratic House of Representatives is printing his campaign literature for him.

The Issus of the Campaign

New York Morning Advertiser.)
Protection tempered with reciprocity is what the American people will indorse at the polls in November.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Brandy was first made in France i

-In Mexican theaters one has to pay for each act separately.

-There are 1,000,000 and more species of insects in the world.

-The first dictionary was made by Chin ese scholars B. C. 1109.

-In California there are oak trees in exstence nearly 1,000 years old.

-The bronze cents, such as are in circula tion now, were first coined in 1864.

-Dried reeds of the sunflower are eater

by the poor at Bengal and Bombay. -Rhode Island is the only Eastern State n which they allow Sunday baseball, -The Davy safety lamp for miners wa

nvented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1815

-Peter the Great superintended the sanagement of the first Russian news paper. -Strawberries measuring 12 inches in

pircumference were grown this summer -There is a red kangaroo in the London

coological garden. Its color is caused by n -The rarest and most desirable coin at the regular mint series is the silver dol-lar of 1804, which is worth \$600.

-Coins are classed, according to their state of preservation, as "proof," "uncircu-lated," "fine," "good," "fair" and "poor." -A Philadelphia physician asserts that clam broth is an elegant substitute for alcohol, and cheers but does not inebriate.

of French Guines are perfectly white. It is impossible to find one with a colore -Underground London has 3,000 miles o sewer's, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 3,20 miles of gas pipes and 4,500 miles of water

-All the chickens in the western part

mains. -Quite a popular cigar among some o the rich men of New York is a special Henry Clay, which comes in a handsome box wrapped in gold foil, and retails at \$1 & apiece.

recording device for scales. Upon a roller is placed a piece of paper upon which a marker records the weighings of the scales -The costliest cigars ever brought to this ountry were a box of the brand especially

-A Massachusetts man has invented a

made for the Prince of Wales in Havana manufacturer's price for which ... There are said to be 13,972 artesian vells west of the 97th meridian, which irrigate more than 100,000 acres of land; 200,000, 000 gallons of water often flow from a single well.

-Arthur Bloche, valuer of the French orown diamonds and an expert on the sub-ject of gems, states that a transparent pearl 12½ carats is owned by an Eastern potentate and is held at \$200 000. -The German Government has expended \$400,000 in building a factory at Spandau for

the preserving of all kinds of provisions for the army, and about 550 operators are to be regularly employed there. -Four different peaks in the mountains of Idaho are from 13 to 23 feet lower by act ual measurement than they were 15 years ago. Geologists do not attempt to explain the "why" of their settling.

-The Empress of Germany has requested the Minister of Public Instruction to prevent the admission to the art museums of Berlin of young girls unless under the guid ance of teachers or parents. -The invention of drawing wire is as-

cribed to Radolph of Nuremburg, about

1410. Mills for this purpose were first set np at Nuremburg, in 1563. The first wire mill in England was erected in Mortlake, in 1663. -The longest tunnel in the world will be that now to be commenced through the Simplon. According to the final plan-adopted it will have a length of 126 mile or 3.1 miles more than the 5t. Gothard T

-It is thought that in the giant ferns the tropical regions we have a plant which

-A day or two ago what is said to have

been the largest fruit train that ever left California for the East, pulled out of Se mento. It consisted of 27 cars, and thes were loaded with peaches, pla -As compared with gas illumination the advantages of electricity on health is the result of two things. In the first place, the

electric light does not draw on the oxygen, and in the second place it gives off no -Mr. A. Rea, the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Madras, has reported and important discovery he has made of another casket, some relics and inscriptions in the Buddhist stupa at Bhatuprolu in the

Listna district. -A piece of ordinary gingerbread makes a capital barometer. If the atmosphere is in that condition which threatens rain, the gingerbread becomes most and pliant, while the approach of dry weather restores it to its normal condition.

-The Belgian Minister of Public In-

struction offers a prize of 25,000 francs for the best memoir of the meteorological hydrological and geological condition of the countries of equatorial Africa, regarded from the sanitary point of view. -The French Canadians in the United States own \$105,328,500 worth of real estate, and 10,696 of them are in business for them-

seives. There are now 800,000 French Cana-dians in the United States, 500,000 of whom are in New England and New York. -That which is popularly known as the funny bone, just at the joint of the elbow, is in reality not a bone at all, but a nerve which lies near the surface, and which, on getting a knock or a blow, causes the well-known tingling sensation in the arms and

-Asphalt is often found combined with limestone-a very curious mixture of the vegetable and the mineral. It is believed that this has been brought about by hot vapors from decomposing vegetable beds passing through the porous rock and leav-ing the bitumen behind.

FLIGHTS INTO FUNNYDOM. "What a jam we had at the wigwam!"

"Yes, it was not a sfrawberry jam either.
"No-more like a jim-jam."—Chicago Ma Bellows-Now if you were in my shoes what do you think you would do?

Breeze (examining them)—Well, I certainly think
I should get another pair.—I oston Courier. When in her bathing suit she trod

- Washington Star

Washington Star.

Mr. Van Astor (settling his hotel bill at Barboransett Pler)—I say, landlord, I don't object generally to bills, but some of these items are outrageous. What's that % for on the loth.

The Landlord (with dignity)—You forgot, sir, that on that day we had your valise moved at your own request from one side of your room to the other.—Uhicago News Record.

The ocean's sandy bed, Young Cupid, without smile or nod,

Just turned his back and fled.

A good many people are puzzled just now, And their brains are set in a whirl, For they really want to know, you know,
"Whence comes the summer girl?"

In answer to those who do not know
I would simply briefly state
That the now summer girl, just a month ago, Was a "sweet girl graduate," -Brooklyn Bagle.

died suddenly coming over on the train from Boston the other day?
Griggs-Great heavens, no! What was the cause of it?

Briggs—He succeeded in opening the car window and the shock killed him.—Detroit Free Frees. His after-dinner speech was good,

Briggs-Did you know that Robinson

Though strung with Latin thick, He said the subject would be this, But it very soon was hic, Watts-I usually manage to swallow mos of these newspaper stories, but when they tell of an Indian in NewMexico digging his way out of the jall with two toothpicks. I weaken.

Potts-I guess you never saw a New Mexico tooth pick.—Indianapolis Journal. Chappy—I almost suspect Dickey of trying to cut me out with Laura, don't you know. Penelope—Why? Chappy—I saw him kiss her last night,—Nec Bork Heruld.