The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

THE TIME RIPE FOR A TEST.

The first State election since the opening of the national campaign was held in Alabama yesterday. The contest has been exceedingly bitter between the Farmers' Alliance and Democratic candidates for Governor. The Republicans placed no ticket in the field, hoping to profit in the future by the dissensions in the formerly solid white column. Kolb, the Alliance nominee, was State Commissioner of Agriculture, and claimed a great popularity among the grangers. Governor Jones was renominated by the regular Democratic Convention.

A feature of the canvass has been the promises made by each faction that they would protect the colored voters who cast their ballots with them. The first returns received indicate that the old-line Democratic ticket has been successful, and claims are made that large numbers of negroes voted that way. While the result is not directly satisfactory to those who have desired a break in the solid South, the fact that the colored citizens were allowed to vote at all is an encouraging feature.

If later returns bear out the prediction of an overwhelming victory for Mr. Jones yesterday's election can hardly fail to act as a check to the third party campaign, not only in the South, but throughout the country. Western Republican farmers are not likely to allow themselves to be deluded into chasing chimeras while the Southern planters cling firmly to the Democracy. By thus opening the eyes of the enthusiasts of Kansas and Nebraska the result could hardly fail to be beneficial to the Republican cause. And, even in Alabama, the future is not without promise. The Democrats may have defeated the Farmers' Alliance, but that does not afford a definite indication of the result of a three-cornered struggle, in which protection is an aggressive feature. Animosities have been engendered within the hitherto united white ranks which can scarcely be entirely obliterated before November. And then, too, the negroes having once been allowed to vote, may insist upon continuing to do so in the more important national contest. The matter should be thoroughly tested by an active and earnest Republican canvass in every Southern State.

RUSSIA'S RIOTS.

Our cable dispatch gives the first full account of the Russian cholera riots at Sye-Darya on July 6. Even Russian officials are not altogether devoid of a sense of shame, as indicated by the rigid censorship with which it is sought to keep accounts of these terrible troubles from the more civilized world. That the cholera epidemic should lead the peasants to attack their doctors is hardly surprising when their state of utter ignorance and superstition is remembered. And they would be the more ready to do so since the regulations to stem the plague were issued by a Government that has so recently demonstrated its disability even to protect its subjects from starvation.

The extent of the suffering to which the Sarts have been subjected is indicated by the most unusually stubborn and furious resistance which the mobs offered to the regular troops. Truly Russia is in a sad plight, and its Czar may well shrink from the enormous and overwhelming task of reform. But, hard though it be to know where to begin, a start toward a happier condition of affairs must be made somewhere, and that right early, or the country and its people will even go from the present more than bad enough to a future whose horrors cannot be hinted at.

GOLD EXPORT AND TRADE BALANCE.

The renewal of gold exportations from New York—$4,000,000 being reported as shipped by Saturday's steamers—is taken by the New York *Post* as a text on the futility of certain spasmodic efforts to stop the outflow by raising the rate of discount and endeavoring to meet drafts for sterling exchange with ordinary commercial drafts. Thence the *Post* drifts into politics by referring to the statement of Mr. Funston, of Kansas, in the House that last year's merchandise exports exceeded the imports by $202,944,342, as follows:

Mr. Funston concludes, cheerily, that we thus learn "that a large amount of the world's gold has been placed to our credit, if not actually landed on our shores and coined into currency." The McKinley tariff, he therefore infers, "has taken a long step toward a solution of the question of American currency by bringing to our country in one year enough gold to supply every man, woman and child with $3 25." The only question remaining, after this lucid demonstration, is when the distribution of the European gold will begin.

We presume that the *Post* does not mean to dispute the accuracy of the trade statistics showing the balance of exports over imports as Mr. Funston cited it. That being the case the only cogency of its remarks is that he omitted to give due attention to the phenomenon of gold exportation against a favorable trade balance. But it is evident with reference to the gold exportation that one of two things must be true. Either the foreigners are borrowing gold from this country, in which case, as Mr. Funston says, the gold is placed to our credit, or they must be sending something here outside of merchandise imports to meet not only the gold exports but the large trade balance in addition.

There are extraneous reasons for believing the latter to be the case, the consideration in return being the American securities sent here by Europe for the purpose of reinforcing its gold supply. But if the United States can take and pay for its own investments at a low market price in this way is it the worse or better off for the movement. If the fact be that the result of last year's trade has been to transfer over $200,000,000 worth of American investments from foreign hands to those of domestic investors, the result is to be counted as quite satisfactory. We do not suppose that the *Post*, which is a well-known organ of Wall street, will maintain that this country is impoverished by acquiring such a large amount of its own securities at its own prices.

The outflow of gold can be held to have a bearing on the silver question; but there is more than one opinion as to the direction in which it cuts. Its continuance after free coinage has been definitely shelved is more suggestive of such inadequacy of the world's stock of gold that Europe has to unload stock investments in order to get gold from the United States.

DEMOCRATIC SOFT MONEY PLANK.

The persistence and barrenness of Democratic organs in defending the plank of the Democratic platform calling for the revival of State banks of issue is a feature of the early canvass. The New York *World* quotes Mr. David M. Stone as an authority to the effect that "in these days of close communication and consequent quick collections 'wildcat' banking to any dangerous extent is impossible."

This amounts to little more than a variation on the previous dogmatic assertions that no one now would undertake to run a bank on unsound principles. The quick communication idea is a unique refuge which is mainly significant of the paucity of argument for the advocates of patch work currency. The fact that when a workman in New York gets a ten dollar bill of an Arkansas bank he has quick communication to satisfy himself that it is good, is interesting, but it does not afford very much satisfaction to the workman.

Let us see. Close communications and quick collections render wildcat banking impossible, do they? We believe that there was a case in New York not long ago in which some speculators bought a bank for the express purpose of gutting it. If they had succeeded the note holders would have been protected by the national bank system. But the Democratic organs profess to wish that class given the liberty for such swindling offered by forty-four different methods of putting bank notes in circulation in as many States. Commercial morality has not yet reached so high a standard that people would not be found to take advantage of the magnificent opportunities for cheating the public comprised in the freedom of issuing bank notes without security.

It has not yet been made clear what malign influence secured the incorporation of this remarkable soft money plank in the Democratic platform; but the Democratic organs which strive to defend it make a pitiable exhibition of themselves.

PENALTIES OF CITY LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, yesterday delivered at Chautauqua an address on the general aspects of civilization. He will be remembered as the clergyman who recently astonished the world by proposing that the church should fight the liquor traffic by opening saloons under its own management. Dr. Rainsford spoke yesterday on a subject he has studied much, and the wisdom of his remarks indicates his familiarity with it. It is one of the most important questions of the day, whether from a social, moral, political or economic point of view. He said, "the church scarcely understands the city, and the poor certainly do not understand the church." And he clearly indicated that hitherto the fault has been mainly on the side of the church, by pointing to a district in New York where the population has increased by 100,000 in ten years, while the number of churches has simultaneously decreased by sixteen.

Some idea of the extent of the field which is open to ameliorating influences may be estimated by his statement that there are 183,000 children under 5 years of age in New York, and that 160,000 live in tenement houses. The same thing is true in a less degree of Pittsburg and every city where men and women gather together in unnatural numbers. There is ample room for improvement here. Contrasts abound, and luxury is found within a stone's throw of drudgery. And surely the dwellers in palaces can do something more for the inhabitants of disreputable shanties than they have tried to do hitherto. From the most selfish point of view it is to their advantage to make the whole city as healthy as possible, and even in an age of competition it will pay to make comfort and cleanliness replace overcrowding and filth.

PAVEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

A recent paper by Mr. Robert Gilham in the *Engineering News* gives a valuable statement of the experience of American cities with pavements and the results deduced therefrom. The article gives the mileage of pavements in the different cities. The mileage of first class granite block ranges from 321 in New York to 43 in Atlanta, and of second class from 490 in Philadelphia to 24 in New York. St. Louis leads in macadamized streets, having 294 miles, while Chicago has 226, Milwaukee 201, and other cities less amounts. Wood pavements survive in Chicago to the extent of 410 miles, while no other cities reach 100 miles. Buffalo leads in asphalt with 135 miles.

The average life of a granite pavement is 50 years with light traffic, but under heavy traffic it is reduced to 10 or 15 years; wood pavements 5 to 10 years; asphalt 10 to 20 years, which evidently presumes a better pavement than some in Pittsburg's recent experience; but no better than one pavement of the sort which is now nearly 20 years old.

The recommendation of Mr. Gilham for city streets is granite block for heavy traffic, and macadam for streets of light traffic. The latter recommendation will strike most minds as rather singular. While it can hardly be approved for leading suburban streets, it is worth considering for side streets. There are many streets in Pittsburg left unpaved on account of the cost of the regulation pavements, which could be made very attractive by macadamizing at a cost of about a dollar per foot front. On a street where heavy traffic would not wear the macadam into ruts its smooth surface would make the roadway pleasanter for driving than any pavement except the costly and comparatively shortlived asphalt.

One consideration with regard to pavements this writer appears to neglect. He recommends block pavements on the principal streets for its durability. This is correct as far as it goes, but it does not give full weight to the economic value of perfect smoothness. This is affected not only by the wear and power required by present means of using the streets, but by the adaptability to future developments. For instance: We spend perhaps $40,000 a mile to pave a leading street with block; and then $60,000 per mile must be spent to provide a track smooth enough for rapid transit vehicles. If the whole street were made sufficiently smooth the day is in sight when independent coaches propelled by storage batteries could travel over them without any tracks. The saving would pay for repairing with asphalt every 10 or 12 years, to say nothing of the superior convenience.

It is well to judge by experience of pavements as of everything else; but the possibilities of the future are also an important factor, and pavements should be planned to meet them as well as present needs.

WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

Emperor William is visiting England and much powder is being burned in his behalf. The echoes of the powder reach us through the cable dispatches, but further results from the imperial visit are to be expected.

In his early reign William undertook a large amount of traveling for the purpose of visiting other royalties in the expectation of settling off-hand the problems of European statesmanship. He was rather disposed to snub England at that time for private reasons as well as the consideration that it is assuredly governed by a representative body. The changes of time have made him more assiduous in visiting England than any other country. What he hopes to accomplish there is not clear. Perhaps he desires to incite his grandmamma to the royal stand of refusing to have anything to do with Mr. Gladstone, and set up a claim to be the real ruler of England as strenuously as the grandson does concerning his imperial power in Germany.

While the Emperor is traveling and possibly keeping up the delusion in his mind that he is aiding to rule Europe, Bismarck continues to growl because he is not allowed to aid in that task. The changes effected by the whirligig of time are most apparent in the latest assertion of the man of blood and iron that "the will of the monarch must be brought into harmony with the people's convictions." What an immense difference it makes even to a great statesman whether he is on the inside or outside of the governing power!

IT is a grand thing to be a Government servant during the hot weather of a Presidental year; for Secretary Foster, of the Treasury, clearly tells the Senate that under those circumstances the formalities of asking leaves of absence are very generally dispensed with.

JUNE made a record by its number of violent deaths, but July beat it with 128. At this rate the Coroner will be killed with overwork, and Allegheny county is in danger of depopulation.

A BULL fight was one feature of the celebration at Cadiz when the copy of Columbus' caravel Santa Maria departed for Huelva. This shows the tremendous advance which Spain has made in civilization during the past four hundred years.

To expect Congressmen to work—that is to talk—without the *Congressional Record* to report their proceedings is much the same thing as asking actors to perform in an empty theater.

IF Canada should really entertain serious thoughts of draining Lakes Huron and Erie for the benefit of its shipping at the expense of ours, it would very soon appear that America would not wait to miss the water till the lakes ran dry.

THE only man ever elected Senator as a "Know-Nothing" is dead, but there are many Senators whom nothing but Senatorial courtesy prevent from being known by such a description.

MARRIED women of course have a monopoly of church christenings, but the balance is adjusted by barring all but youthful maidens from cracking a bottle of champagne on the launching and naming any seagoing craft.

WILHELM is to race his own yacht in an English regatta, and if he fail to win he will probably go to his grandmother with a pout, and sob out that he does not want to play any more.

WILHELM is visiting the English coast, and if only his grandmaternal relative Victoria would give him a good talking to he might assume a more dignified position toward Bismarck than the one he has lately occupied.

SINCE a negro has demonstrated the feasibility of cultivating cotton in Connecticut, it is time to hear of wooden nutmeg factories in Louisiana and tobacco plantations in Alaska.

WE are on excellent terms with Italy now, but it seems that the Mafia still needs exterminating, as a letter supposed to come from a member of that illicit organization states that a New Orleans judge is held for a ransom.

IT may be noticed that stealing watermelons and rides on freight trains are both wrong, but the latter is the more dangerous indulgence of the two.

DEMOCRATS of Wisconsin are so afraid of one another and of creating internal dissensions that they hardly dare express a preference between Vilas and Bragg for United States Senator at their State Convention.

HOT waves prophesied for Europe have so far failed to materialize so the number of American tourists will continue to multiply.

WHEN earthly mamas are in opposition youths and maidens generally get out of the way. But with stellar Mars things are just the other way, as an opposition is the most favorable time for increased intimacy.

THIRTY howling dervishes ought to find themselves very much at home in Chicago when they get there for the World's Fair.

SOUSA has severed his connection with the United States Marine Band, and now someone else must be found to conduct that popular orchestra when it plays "Black Eyed Susan" or other ancient airs.

CHICAGO lost a game to Pittsburg yesterday, and thereby our players managed to rise one place on the list. Poor Chicago.

HONDURAS has evidently reached a state of civilization beyond mud-slinging, shillaleh-play or misticuffs, as it is reported that the revolution there is coming to an end for want of arms and ammunition.

CLEVELAND'S letters are more remarkable for their numbers than for their brilliancy or variety.

ONE of the moons of Mars is new three times a day, so an excuse for a lover's walk can never be wanting up there if that planet be occupied by beings at all resembling those here below.

AUGUST began very well, and may it long maintain its comparatively cool behavior.

The Farmers Are Prospering.

New York Press.]

Farmers in the great West are offering as much as $2 and $2 50 a day to men who will turn in and help harvest the grain crop—the highest wages paid for unskilled labor anywhere in the world. The calamity howlers of the People's party will doubtless accept this fact as proof of the impoverished condition of agriculture.

A LOOK AROUND.

A YOUNG wife who is at a famous seashore resort writes a breezy description of the situation to a friend: "You cannot imagine how homelike it is here," she says. "At the hotel with us is the man we buy our groceries from and his family is with him. At a place across the street is our butcher and his wife. The man who comes to us with vegetables drove past this morning in a yellow dog cart. The woman I get chickens from in the market is at a hotel on the next square, and Tom spoke to a man this morning who, he says, is the policeman on our street down here on an excursion. My dressmaker is here taking hot baths, and Tom declares his tailor is making love to her. A man went past the hotel singing last night and Tom laughed and said: 'That's the man who drives the wagon of the man I get bottled beer from.' It's a good thing our bills are paid or we would have a time of it."

THERE are some artists at work on the lawns which slope down to Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady lane. Within a few years lawn gardening, bedding effects and artfully contrived shrubberies have been made much of by people of means who hitherto planted a few cannas or lilac bushes and thought that was all there was in it.

A FEW days ago I took up the street car conductor nuisance. As a result, one of the chief owners in a large city line said to me: "I wish such cases were always called to our attention. People who ride on our lines, or any other lines, are to be politely treated, and if they are not it is their own fault. A report as to any deliberate misconduct will always be attended to promptly. We cannot afford to have patrons ill-treated. You must remember, however, that conductors have to meet all sorts of trying people and they are but human." In view of this I want to speak of the conductor of car No. 10, on the Pittsburg traction line. He seems to have made a contract to go through life with his arms folded. Fat and helpless women, or women with children, can go lurching through the door, or feeble old men can tumble in somebody's lap for all that conductor cares. It seems to tire him out to lift nickels into his pockets. Several ladies have spoken about this man, so his complaint seems chronic.

"WHY don't you ride a bicycle?" I asked a young lady who was talking about needing exercise. "If I had started in some years ago it would have been all right, but I can't do it now that everybody else does it. I am waiting for something new to turn up and then I will get in early."

THE glass exhibit at the World's Fair will be interesting in one way at least. The famous Atterbury glass weaving process will be in operation there. This is the process by which glass is woven into cloth like silk. Fanny Davenport had a dress made of this glass cloth for one of her plays two or three years ago. All sorts of articles of dress have been made of this material, but it does not seem to have become as popular as it was supposed it would. I told a Frenchman about it once and his comment was characteristic, "Heavens, what a thing for opera cloaks and bonnet trimmings!"

"SO & SO'S business is about run down," remarked a man last night. "That's the reason it is going to be wound up by an assignee," retorted a lawyer.

SMOOTH streets are an economy which will lead to a city's wealth. There was a time when the rolls of cable for the traction roads had to be hauled over temporary tracks laid for that purpose. Now that the streets to Shadyside station are asphalted, the horses pull the huge roll along to the power house without much trouble.

THESE new cable outfits are expensive things. I am told that an outfit of cable for the Fifth avenue line costs about $12,000.

Is not hydrophobia an accompaniment of dog daze?

THE City of Paris, which sails to-morrow, will have no less than 41 Pittsburgers on board, and almost 50 others sail on other vessels within a week.

FROM what is said of these concerts in the Allegheny Park I should think it would not be a bad idea for some officers in plain clothes to keep an eye on them, or rather on some of those who attend them.

"WHAT kind of people come here for books?" was asked of an employe of the Carnegie Library. "At least 75 per cent are people who could not afford to buy books," was the reply. "If you examined the volumes you would find that text books and aids to study are used to a very great extent by young and middle-aged working people."

TWO systems of free baths are sadly needed, and they should be operated collectively. In one they could wash the water and in another the people who cannot afford to pay for the privilege. WALTER.

No Use for the Anarchists.

Homestead News.]

None regret and condemn more than the people of Homestead the attempted assination of H. C. Frick, on last Saturday week. It has been amply shown that Alex Berkman and his associates are unknown here and in no manner whatever connected with labor, organized or unorganized. Anarchists have purposes all their own. Homestead has never harbored any nor does it wish to.

In Need of a Guard.

Boston Herald.]

The Alabama Congressman who moved that the appropriation for the World's Fair be reduced to $5 had better take a dog along next year when he visits Chicago.

A Suggestion for Revenge to Holman.

Chicago News.]

By way of revenge we suggest that Mr. Holman cut a round five millions from the very next river and harbor appropriation bill that comes up.

BRAINY, BRILLIANT AND BRISK.

PRINCE BISMARCK arrived at Schoenhausen night before last.

THE Queen has knighted the Lord Mayor of London, conferring upon him the order of St. Michael and St. George.

CHAIRMAN CARTER wears a light colored goatee and in many personal features is a respectable reproduction of the traditional Uncle Sam.

MR. JOHN S. SARGENT'S "Carmencita," in the Champ de Mars Salon, Paris, has been purchased by the Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts.

GEORGE W. STEELE, of Indiana, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Oklahoma, is urged as a good chairman for the Hoosier Republican State Committee.

M. SAINT SAENS, the famous French composer, will on invitation visit the World's Fair. He will conduct his own composition and appear as organist at concerts du chambre.

THE class of '53 at Yale included Andrew D. White, Wayne McVeagh, Randall Gibson, Edmund C. Stedman, Isaac H. Bromley, Charlon T. Lewis, George W. Smalley and Judge Shiras.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, of Massillon, O., is claimed to be the oldest practicing attorney in the United States. He was born in Chester county, Pa., 1812, and began the practice of law 30 years thereafter.

MISS GRACE LEWES, eldest daughter of the late George Lewes, of England, the husband of the famous novelist, George Eliot, is on a visit to Mr. Daniel H. Harkins, also of England, but now occupying a typical country home at White Plains near Ophir Farm, the residence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

M. BURDEAU, the new French Minister of Marine, first went to the Chamber of Deputies from Lyons, in 1885, and he speedily made his mark there. Subsequently he was one of M. Jules Simon's colleagues at the Labor Conference at Berlin, where he was highly esteemed by all, the Emperor included, for his fairness.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

One of Uncle Samuel's Nephews Does His Part to Solve the Burning Question—A Pittsburger Marries a Toronto Girl—Society's Energy Expended on the Fluttering of Fans.

THE following notice will be of interest, the event which it records succeeding so quickly as it did on the announcement of Mr. Wigley's engagement:

At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday, July 29, Arthur B. Wigley, of Pittsburg, to Marion Louisa, second daughter of the late George Green, Esq., of Brampton, Canada.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wigley's fiancee, who is now his wife, has resided long enough in Pittsburg to be counted as one of this city's belles.

Miss Green's engagement to Mr. Wigley was not announced until several months after her return to Canada to visit friends, and, in fact, not until after her entire family, now summering at Prince Edward's Island, had broken up their Pittsburg establishment and gone North. It is now guessed that the engagement was of very recent making and antedated the marriage but a few weeks. When Mr. Wigley left with his family for the East a short time ago he significantly responded to some engagement congratulations offered him with the suggestion that they be deferred until his return home. His family and several relatives accompanied the happy, though at that time unrevealed, groom-to-be to Toronto. The general supposition among his friends, though, was that Mr. Wigley's summer trip was going to evolve itself into a wedding journey; all of which succeeding events prove to have been a happy conjecture.

The bride is the youngest daughter of an old English family, which removed to Canada a couple of generations since, and whose members have taken a prominent part in provincial, civil and political affairs in Ontario. The family residence had been in Brampton, near Toronto, but the ceremony took place in that beautiful city, where the bride has many friends among its influential families. St. Stephen's Church is one of the most aristocratic houses of worship in Toronto, and there, it is said, high church creed found its most fervent exponent in that Scotch and Irish settlement.

The bridegroom is a well-known club man of Pittsburg, and extremely popular. His establishment, in the East End, is said to be very finely appointed. The marriage has pleased all of Mr. Wigley's friends, and his return no doubt will be the signal for a shower of congratulations. Mrs. and Mrs. Wigley are now traveling, and no date has been set for their arrival in Pittsburg, though it is well known that that event will not be long delayed.

INVITATIONS have been issued by Mrs. B. Frank for the marriage of her niece, Miss Pauline Bissinger, to Mr. Samuel B. Frank, this evening at 6:30 at her residence, 262 Western avenue. A reception will follow at Cycloramа Hall. An Eastern honeymoon has been decided upon by the young people.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Miss Violet Bedell, of Mansfield, and Mr. William L. Monroe, of this city.

Social Chatter.

MR. WILLIAM MULDOON, the wrestler, will be the guest during a professional engagement in Pittsburg of the family of Charles H. Reed, Esq., of the Kenmawr. Mr. Muldoon is said to be a beau ideal host and a most charming companion.

MRS. DAVID MORRISON is enjoying a sort of social partnership with Mrs. Charles Henry Harlow in a Newport cottage. These two exceedingly handsome women have set Newporters on the qui vive to see more of feminine Pittsburg.

THE Eastern train last night bore away among its Pittsburg contingent Mr. and Mrs. Christopher L. Magee, Mr. George H. Welshons, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Magee, Miss Margaret Magee and maid and Miss Margaret Graham.

MR. FREDERICK HAWORTH will sail on the City of Paris for Europe on next Wednesday to join his relatives now traveling on the Continent.

MRS. WARDEN of Sewickley, with her two daughters, will leave for Lakewood, N.Y., on Wednesday.

THIS afternoon and evening the Columbus Club rete at the delightful picnic grounds at Silver Lake.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN MOORHEAD and family will leave for Narragansett Pier on Friday.

MR. FRANK AMMON has taken bachelor apartments at the Kenmawr Hotel.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE ABRAHAM, nee Moreland, are expected home this week.

EVANGELIZATION OF THE CITIES.

A Radical Address by a New York Preacher Delivered at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—[*Special.*]—Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, is one of the deepest thinkers on city evangelization of the period, and his address at the Amphitheater this evening was consequently very interesting. Dr. Rainsford has studied his question in all its bearings, and has lived among all classes of people, which gives him superior advantages in this line. "City Evangelization is my subject," said he, "but we might as well say the evangelization of the whole land, as it is in the cities that the battle must be fought and won. The first part of the difficulty is with the church itself. The church scarcely understands the city, and the poor certainly do not understand the church. There is a spirit of uncommon hatred of the poor man against the churches. He considers the church the rich man's church, and the action of the church to some extent warrants it. Within the past ten years 100,000 people have moved into the district south of Twenty-third street, in New York, and 16 churches moved out. Thus the church weakens its forces in the very place where the battle should be the strongest. The church must change its views, and it is growing in this education fast. Look at some of the demands of the church. In New York there are 183,000 children under five years of age, and 160,000 live in tenement houses. While it is well to say to rescue the elders, the church must save the children before they get to the position of their elders."

Dr. Rainsford pointed especially to the want of enjoyment in the life of the factory girls, and the men and women living in tenement houses as well, and says that the church must go among them and give them opportunities for honest, wholesome pleasure. The rich must be educated as well as the poor. The former must be shown what to do and the latter to accept the good. Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham, of Pittsburg, interested quite a large audience on the missionary work in Malasia. He gave an excellent description of the country in which he worked, and told of the dangers to be overcome. Dr. Oldham was the first missionary to gain a foothold on that group of islands. He made friends with the people very readily, and was able to easily make his mission self-supporting. Mr. Oldham is an entertaining talker, and after his address a great number of people went forward and shook his hand as an evidence of their appreciation of his work.

Soon to Be Home Again.

New York Recorder.]

Brave Tom Reed has been renominated. This is the first step toward the Speaker's chair for the next Congress.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy.

The Hon. Anthony Kennedy, the only man ever elected to the United States Senate as a Know-Nothing, died yesterday in Baltimore. He was born in Baltimore in 1810, and when quite young moved to Virginia, where he entered politics, serving several terms in the State Legislature. After an unsuccessful effort to get into Congress he removed to Baltimore. In 1857 he was elected as a Know-Nothing to the Maryland House of Delegates, and made a strong fight to secure the election of his brother to the United States Senate. Among others contesting was Henry Winter Davis. After a hot fight Mr. Kennedy was himself elected. After serving a time he became dissatisfied with the manner in which the Know-Nothings behaved, and joined the Democrats, voting with them. After his term expired he retired from politics, but consented to serve as delegate to the State Convention which framed the Constitution now in force. Death resulted from old age.

Miss E. H. Lecky.

Miss E. H. Lecky died suddenly of heart trouble yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. The deceased was well advanced in years and was a daughter of the late ex-Sheriff William Lecky. She had made her home with Mrs. R. H. Lecky, of Bayard street, near Neville. Miss Lecky had always been prominent in church work. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny. She was the last of one of the oldest families in this vicinity. Her father, William Lecky, along about 1840, was three times elected Sheriff of Allegheny county.

Obituary Notes.

MR. HOGBARTH SAHGLGAARD, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul, is dead. Spinal trouble was the cause.

MRS. MARGARET H. HADDOCK, wife of ex-Alderman Matthew Haddock, died at 10 minutes before 12 o'clock last night at the family residence on Lawn street, Fourteenth ward.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THIS is a great country.

If you doubt this time-worn but patriotic sentence go across the Continent and verify for yourself.

This is also a peculiar country—every day on wheels a fresher surprise, a stranger folk, a newer novelty, a better idea of the land you live in and the habits, fads and foibles of the people thereof.

THOSE of you who have never been hauled over the Northern Pacific road along the low, weedy shores of the Northern Mississippi, crossed, further north, the chocolate-colored Missouri, bitten the volcanic dust stirred up by the whirling wheels in the Bad Lands, gazed on sleek herds beside the green banks of the swift Yellowstone, passed the gateway of the world's wonderland, Yellowstone Park, climbed slowly up to the Continental Divide, sped down to and over long stretches of sage-brush desert dotted here and there with an irrigated oasis—life and death side by side—on into fruitful valleys fed by streams of silver tinkling over red and brown and white and yellow-tinted mountains capped by purest snow, on and up and down again beside swift and sweet and cold blue-green waters into the giant forests of fir and spruce and cedar, on and out along broader, slower, darker rivers, past struggling towns and into the balmy trade winds wafted from the docile Pacific—those of you, I say, who have never viewed this shifting panorama of natural surprises, who have depended upon the talks of travelers and the tales of tourists for a conception of the Woolly West, have but a faint idea of its vastness, its diversity, its glories, its disappointments.

FOR instance:

I didn't see a live jack rabbit.
I didn't see a village of prairie dogs.
I didn't see a coyote, except in captivity.
I didn't see a "Wild West" cowboy.
I didn't see a fight.
I didn't find traces of a cyclone.
I didn't see a savage Indian.
I didn't see Rosalie, the prairie flower.
I didn't see a bad man with a gun.
I didn't see any rustling worth mentioning.
I didn't see a counterpart of Buffalo Bill.
I didn't see a mountain goat outside the stuffed ones in the museum at Mandan.
I didn't see any more wickedness than in the effete East.

BUT, on the other hand:

I did see life—civilized, hard-earned life—struggling on sandy, sage-brushed stretches.
I did see the desert blooming like a rose where the life-giving waters turned the alkaline soil into a rich black loam.
I did see, miles upon miles away but seemingly near, snowy peaks upheld by parti-colored giant buttresses.
I did see for miles upon miles, far as eye could reach, fantastic wind-fashioned monuments, mighty dunes of white and yellow and red sand, turreted castles, walled cities, grand palaces whose architect was nature, freakish but fascinating.
I did see where mind has triumphed over matter—where genius has scaled and leveled and penetrated rocky walls, spanned mighty cracks in grand old mountains, cut a pathway for the world through a defiant barrier whose crests give birth to rivers.
I did stand upon a spot and see three tiny streams start off in different courses—one south to the Gulf of Mexico, one west to the Pacific ocean, one north to Puget Sound. Three mighty rivers ere they reached three seas.
I did see the gold hunter toiling on and hoping on the sod-turned red-soiled slopes of the Rockies.
I did see collieries sending out carloads of fairly good coal for distribution East and West of the great Divide.
I did see where the Marquis de Mores killed one and pinked another cowboy; also the remnants of some of his father-in-law's liberality.
I did see prohibition strictly enforced on the Pullman "diner" as it rolled through North Dakota.
I did see lands of great promise for the coming millions—lands untrodden, untouched, virgin: lands thirsting for the waters, waiting for the ax, sighing for the plow.
I did hear some frightful kicks against the failure of the free coinage bill.

SURELY this country of ours is great and grand. It cannot be studied from books or imagined from pictures. These deal with spots—don't average up, lack diversity, lose panoramic effect. Still they must suffice for many, more's the pity.

Some other time I'll submit another chapter of "Across the Continent."

GEO. A. MADDEN.

TWO BEAUTIFUL MEDALS

Prepared in Philadelphia for Friends of the Bar Association There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The American Bar Association has had struck off at the Philadelphia Mint two gold medals, each containing $100 worth of pure gold, to be presented to David Dudley Field, of this city, and Sir Roundell Palmer, Earl of Shelbourne, of the English bar, for distinguished services in the advancement of the science of jurisprudence. The medals were awarded by the Bar Association at its meeting a year ago this month, and have been prepared under the direction of Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, who is the resident member of the association's Executive Committee there. They were designed by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver at the Philadelphia Mint.

On the obverse side of each medal is a sitting figure of Justice in bold relief, encircled by the words, in raised letters: "American Bar Association; Founded A. D. 1878." The reverse bears an oak wreath surrounding the inscription: "Awarded to —— for Distinguished Services in Advancing the Science of Jurisprudence." There will probably be no formal presentation of the medals, but in a few days they will be sent to the gentlemen to whom they have been awarded.

CANADIAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS TO GO.

The Decision That Separate Schools Cannot Be Maintained Sustained.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 1.—There is considerable excitement among Roman Catholics over the judgment of the Manitoba school case by the Imperial Privy Council, the highest court in the British empire. British cablegrams indicate that the decision overrules the judgment of the Dominion Supreme Court, and maintains the constitutionality of the act passed by the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Catholic separate schools in that province.

A test case resulted in the refusal of the Winnipeg Catholics to pay taxes in support of the public schools. The Catholics won in all the inferior courts until they reached the Privy Council.

The Catholic Assembly Opened.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 1.—The Catholic Summer Assembly was formally opened this morning with a pontifical high mass in St. Mary's Church, Bishop McMahon officiating. His assistants at the throne were the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. James Nihill, of Bridgeport. Already there are registered at the rooms of the bureau of information nearly 200 names of visitors to attend the opening lectures. The committees are placing all applicants for accommodations as fast as they come in.

Stamps for the World's Fair Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, in its next issue, will announce that the Postmaster General has adopted the designs for a new series of postage stamps, to be issued in commemoration of the discovery of America. The issue will include all values, and will bear designs of a historic character, each representing some incident in the life of Columbus or picturing something appropriate to its purpose.

Two Birds With One Stone.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The large audiences that greet Governor McKinley wherever he goes have the double advantage of hearing the greatest exponent of protection and of looking upon the man who will probably be elected President in 1896.

A New Brand of Tobacco.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The balance of trade is thus far in favor of Uncle Sam to the amount of $203,000,000. Let free traders put that in their pipes for an evening's smoke.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Ships were not copper-bottomed until 1783.

—The Mayor of Lancaster, Pa., has Madeira wine in his cellar of the vintage of 1793.

—The Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn has a piece of the Plymouth rock in its wall.

—On careful calculation it is now settled that two rabbits in ten years will multiply to 70,000,000.

—The bagpipe, the favorite Scotch and Italian instrument, was invented by the Greeks in 200 B. C.

—Window glass was used in Italy in the churches in the eleventh century and in English houses in 1557.

—Among the South Sea Islanders black and white striped goods are even now worn as a sign of mourning.

—Over 50,000 tons of cottonseed oil are consumed annually. Not many years ago cottonseed was thrown away.

—The dry land of the globe equals 55,000,000 square miles, and the area of the ocean 137,200,000 square miles.

—There are no great woolen factories in Egypt, but looms are scattered in small numbers over the whole country.

—A child just born has, on account of the softness of its system, less chance of living a year than an octogenarian.

—For the first time the Russian soldiers are to be furnished with handkerchiefs this year at the Government's expense.

—Mrs. Lucy Jerrell, of Edinburg, Ind., is 89 years old. She has just finished a quilt which contains 5,698 pieces of cloth.

—Rubber heels for marching have been introduced by a French army surgeon. The infantry have tried them with good results.

—The Mullers seem to be the Smiths of Germany, as there were 629,987 of them at the last census—or one in every 73 of the population.

—A Pennsylvania inventor has devised a pair of eyeglasses with a mirror mounted so as to reflect objects in the rear of the wearer.

—The first carpets made in Europe were manufactured in France, in 1664, in imitation of some which had been brought from Turkey.

—The first newspaper in the modern sense was issued monthly at Venice in 1536; the first English newspaper was published in 1622; the first American in 1704.

—Bibliomaniacs are usually men. Women have a rage for collecting old china, old lace, fans, miniatures and the rest, but not often rare and curious books.

—Fifty thousand rare trees have been ordered by the Empress of Austria to be planted around the statue of Heine, to be erected on her property at Corfu.

—A colored man who went over to Germany from Boston and got naturalized is now reported to be on the roll of pensioners of the State insurance for the aged.

—In the tactics formerly in use in the Italian army there was an order "Look fierce!" and when it was given the men all put on an air of implacable ferocity.

—A curious judgment has been rendered in a St. Louis court to the effect that alimony in a divorce case could not be collected from a man who was on strike