# The Dispatch.

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### TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. 

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1892.

## TWELVE PAGES

#### THOSE GRADE CROSSINGS.

There is at last some slight indication that Allegheny City means to be rid of its grade crossings. Three years ago Councils received an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that if the city would bear a share in the expense of alteration to the extent of \$40,000 or \$50,000, the railroad company would do the rest. Since the offer was made the matter has been in abeyance until quite recently, when Councils appointed a Committee on Grade Crossings. The first meeting of the committee was called for last night, and though a quorum was not present Superintendent Starr outlined the position taken by the railroad. He stated his understanding that the offer made by the company still stood, and in fact asserted that property to a considerable amount has been purchased and plans including a

good many details have been made in order to carry it out. In some cases it is proposed that the raitroad shall pass below and in others above the street, but the great thing is that the plan provides for the absolute abolition of steam railroad grade crossings in the transpontine city. Now that the consideration of the question has come up again, it should not be dropped until the work has been carried through. Allegheny is in better and abler hands just now than has been the case for some time past, and the inauguration of a happier era could not be more fitly marked than

#### dangerous public nuisance. ALL WOULD FEEL IT.

Comparison of wages paid in the United States with wages which are paid in free trade countries is the best practical test for the workingmen of the difference between the results of the two policies. It is not merely the labor engaged directly in protected industries which is better paid in the United States, but all classes of labor—each class being intimately connected with and influenced by the condition of the other. The prosperity of the whole country becomes evident when its manufactures prosper. The extent to which all interests through the country depend upon its manufacturing industries is well known to every observer but the most superficial.

In Pittsburg and for a bundred miles around, we see cities and towns built up and communities almost wholly dependent upon successful manufacturers. same is largely true of Philadelphia, of the towns of New Jersey and New England, with the exception of a few which would of course survive though with far less prosperity, if relying solely upon their scaport functions. All classes of labor find such demand and under a healthy activity in manufactures as warrants the better wages which are paid in the United States. One class cannot be affected without affecting the others very soon. The only result of free trade would be to shut up American manufactories, and get the goods from Europe. That would bring down wages quickly in every

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

There is room for emulation in the example set before cities desirous of ornamenting themselves by the announcement that the city of Washington contains in its streets and squares over 70,000 trees. This is the fruit of systematic work in the line of ornamenting the city by foliage commenced in 1872 and continued up to the present time. There is no doubt that more has been done in making the streets of the capital attractive, in proportion to the cost, by this work than by any other.

It would puzzle a Pittsburger to count up one-tenth of 70,000 trees in the streets of our city. Perhaps an aggregate of one per cent of that total might be exceeded if a tree census were attempted. Yet with the paucity of shade trees on our streets we have illustrations of their value in the fact that whatever spots contain enough foliage to make it characteristic. that is among the most valuable for residence purposes. It matters not whether illdings are neo Renaissance or old Pittsburg; whether the pavement is asphalt or cobble, the trees give a character to the spot which has a definite value, greater in proportion to the cost than any other possible ornamentation.

Every citizen can enhance his own property as well as increase his enjoyment of it by planting shade trees. But might not the city, which is spending hundreds of thousands in other classes of embellishment, find profit in following the example of Washington by systematic tree planting.

## THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The question of the crops for 1892 is full of importance to the whole country. It is the heaviest factor in the exchanger of foreign commerce, while its magnitude also bears on the question of bread for the working people of our section, of freight for the railroads and of the purchasing power on the part of the farmers for manufactured goods and supplies.

The New York Sun has made an exhaustive inquiry into the present prospects of the crop, from which it draws the conclusion that the season's yield will not be above the average. The winter and early spring were unfavorable for winter wheat and delayed spring wheat sowing in the Northwest. The later spring and summer were more favorable, and gave good hopes of a large yield. But the reports from threshing are less sanguine, while the spring wheat yield is still sub-

ject to the hazards of the early fall frosts. It is thus concluded that there will be a very decided falling off from the heavy crops of 1891. The Sun figures the decrease at 130,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels, or a total yield of 480,000,000 bushels. It does not seem necessary from the data given to regard it as yet certain that the total yield will be under 500,000,000 hushels.

This, of course, works a material decrease in the exportable surplus as compared with the abundance of last year. But that the United States will be able to make large shipments of wheat is shown by the reference to the stocks unsold held over from 1891. With this indefinite quantity to be added to the exports, and with a decrease noted in the yields of most foreign countries, except Russia, which is an unknown quantity, the pros-pect that the United States will be able to realize a large balance from wheat exports is more than encouraging.

CARLISLE'S ANTI-TARIFF VIEWS. Senator Carlisle's speech on the tariff practically closed the Congressional debates on the subject. It was the most dignified and careful of all the Democratic efforts, basing his arguments on at least a respectable show of authority instead of dogmatic assertion. It can be accepted as the best statement of the Democratic po-

sition and fairly answered as such. Mr. Carlisle's position, based on the result of the Senate investigation into prices and wages, is that there has been for fifteen years or more a steadily declining tendency in the prices of commodities and wages; that the McKinley bill arrested that declining tendency for some time, and that the reduction in the cost of living is the result, not of the McKinley act, but of the greater cause back of it. Finally, he devotes a great share of his speech to particularizing especial commodities in which he claims that the act has raised

These positions effect a great change in the Democratic position. In the first place, while Senator Carlisle distinctly protests to the contrary, he really abandons the Democratic cry of 1890 about the universal increase of the cost of life owing to the McKinley act. The tables he quote show that at the beginning and end of the period food was practically where it started, although it had materially advanced in the interim owing to short crops; clothes and clothing, fuel and lighting were slightly lower; metals and implements, lumber and building materials, drugs and chemicals have undergone a sharp reduction; while bousefurnishing goods and the miscellaneous class were slightly advanced. In other words, the protected classes of commodities are those in which there has been the most decisive reduction in prices.

Another fact which the Senator forgets, or at least ignores, is that the decline in prices that he speaks of as general, so far as it applies to tariff legislation, confirms the protectionist claim that it goes on under protection by the force of domestic competition. As a world-wide phenom enon all men of intelligence recognize by the banishment of a serious and that it is due to some ultimate cause back of any national fiscal policy. But it is the testimony of Senator Carlisle's figures that the protectionist policy, as the protec-tionists claim, keeps up the legitimate operation of exactly the same influence by

omestic competition. Finally, the fact remains that wages do not decline in proportion to the decline in protected products. This fact was fully brought out the other day in these columns. It is monumental and impregnable, whether it is ascribed to "general tendency" or whatever theory is adopted

#### to explain it away. A COMMON ERROR.

In discussing the probabilities of the silver question the Philadelphia Press says: "The dishonesty of the free silver novement consists in the attempt to make the Government mark silver for one-half more than it is worth, and make a free gift of the difference to the bullion owners." This assertion is often made by opponents of free silver coinage; and there is no doubt that such a hope inspired the desperate set of the silver States to secure the passage of the bill. It is a singular fact that both sides to the discussion should be carried away by the acceptance of an idea like this, which has not the slightest foundation in fact.

If every man could get silver bullion coined by simply depositing it in the mints what would be the purchasing power of the coin? Simply the market value of the bullion. The necessary universality of this rule is shown by imagining that the holders of silver coin might for a short time be able to sustain a purchasing power above the bullion value. In that case every other man could simply purchase bullion and have it coined. That fact would prevent sliver coin from ranging one per cent above its market bullion

Under certain circumstances free coinage might, by creating an increased use for silver, enhance the market value of the bullion. But in this country free coinage would succeed upon the yearly purchase by the Government of 54,000,000 ounces and would find the Treasury with something like \$400,000,000 worth of silver that it would be forced to use the day the silver basis was reached. It is therefore clear that the bullion owners would not get a cent more for their silver than they now do. They delude themselves with

that hope, but it is a vain one. \*
The dishonesty of the free silver propo sition is that it would take away from all creditors and give to all debtors exactly the proportion of the claims indicated by the depreciation of the standard. If the Government could, as our cotemporary says, mark silver for one-half more than it is worth, or keep it up to the gold sfandard, there would be no debasement of the currency and no reason for complaint. The avowed purpose of the act of 1890 was to sustain the price of silver; and it is singular that only when that act threatens the reduction of the currency to the silver basis our Eastern friends begin to discover the enormity of legislation in favor of the silver owners.

There is no doubt that some journals, like some people, are hard to please Here is the New York World, which has for some years been denouncing the iniquity of the McKinley bill for raising prices, but now comes and quotes the excellent authority of the Iron Age to prove the indisputable fact that the pig iron market is depressed; that 12 per cent of the furnaces have gone out of blast since March 1, and that there is yet no tangible evidence of improvement. On this showing the World concludes:

This is the manner in which the McKinley act has realized the fond expectations of its originators and promoters, and the sooner it is repealed and something better put in its place the better for American industries and American labor, as well as for Ameri-

Since the McKinley bill did not change the tariff on pig iron in any respect the policy outlined by the World is rather

surprising. It attacks the act for an extreme illustration of what the advocates of -protection assert, namely, the re-duction of prices under domestic competition. It is rather unique to find the journal which has aiready villified the law for raising prices now condemning it for falling to do so. Are we at liberty to quote the World as maintaining that if the McKinley act had advanced the price of iron it would have been all right, and as suggesting in the language quoted that the hoped for Democratic tariff measure shall put up the duty on pig

We fear we shall not be allowed that easure. There is room for the belief that whether the McKinley act does or does not advance prices it cannot please the World. There may be some consola tion for that harassing fact in the reflec-tion that there was no thought of pleasing the World when the act was drawn.

IF there be any truth in the assertion that Stanley was so displeased by the criticism which American newspapers devoted to him while a candidate for Parliament as to have made up his mind never to visit this country again, the time is evidently ripe for a most humble apology; since such a visitation of displeasure is too awful to contemplate with anything approaching equanimity.

PITTSBURG'S ball team manages very successfully to keep low down in the League, but it has a great record for lower-

IF Congressmen were troubled with such things as consciences they would have little chance of getting rested during a recess from Washington. But the gentlemen in question have so entirely obliterated all symptoms of regret or remorse that they may be expected to thoroughly recuperate heir overtasked vigor for business.

CORBETT and Sullivan share the public attention with Harrison and Cleveland just now, but they will be out of the way before

WHY does not New York State manage things so that people of either party can vote as they want to, instead of as they are told, by insisting that Platt and Hill shall pair off on an everlasting leave of absence.

of comparative obscurity by the concentra-tion of campaign record inquiries on his THE last Queen's speech appears to be

ADLAI STEVENSON is paying the penalty

more remarkable for its brevity, its con-sideration for a hard-worked Parliament and its evasion of debatable questions than or any great brilliancy in its composition. ONE of the last of Australia's bushran rers has just died, but the railroad robber

A MEMBER of the Ottawa Cricket Club is said to have committed suicide because he was blamed for losing a match with Philadelphia. But a baseball player of like ensitiveness has yet to be heard from.

THE opposition of Mars attracts a great deal of attention, but it will not affect the result of November's election.

FOUR cases in which men suffered by drinking carbolic acid by mistake having been reported yesterday, it is about time to mention that even iced water is less harmful as a summer beverage.

CLEVELAND and Hill have not met on the beautiful shore up to date.

So gorgeous are the headquarters of the Democratic party in New York that one is immediately reminded that a great number of the organization are Democrats for rev-SENATOR SAWYER lived up to his name

by making a fortune in lumber.

ing \$20,000,000 from the San Francisco mint to Washington passed through Chicago yes terday without molestation.

THERE is no failure in the crop of railcasualties and fatalities.

BETWEEN getting drunk and going to church, the Cooley gang seem to be doing their fair share to let somebody earn the re-

WEATHER market reports indicate that nercury has gone up again.

Ir should be made a criminal offense for doctors to order a change of air for hand-to-mouth patients unless they explain how the wind is to be raised.

MARS is beginning to be passe. HILL evidently fears that the result

ward for arresting them.

AND Washington is at peace. SOME Congressmen have to spend their

would be disastrous if he gave Cleveland an opportunity to fall on his neck in a meeting

time sawing wood whenever they are free from the labor of log-rolling, even if the

## WITH FAME AND FORTUNE.

EDWARD WALFORD, M. A., the fau English antiquary, has been granted a pen SENATOR HILL and companions on the

recent yachting trip as far East as Buzzard's Bay returned to New York yesterday. SENATOR HAWLEY, of Connecticut, is one of the fastest speakers in the Chamber, and when he is warmed up to his work the reporters have to hustle to keep him in

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN is a very popular man with the ladles. He wouldn't be so if he objected to their little bills as persistently as he does to those in the

House.

JOHN TENNIEL. Punch's famous cartoon ist, is 73 years of age, and though he has los his left eye he can yet see fun enough in the world to make him very sad when he thinks about baving to leave it.

M. PAULE, who recently died in Paris was the inventor of the "peg top" trousers which were so much worn by American volunteer firemen and village "sports" a quarter of a century ago.

PROF. BARRETT, the Chicago electrician, has been in the service of that city for 30 years. His first employment, upon which he entered August 2, 1862, was to ring the fire alarm bell in the old Court House.

THE name of Mr. Marshall Cashing, the private secretary to Postmaster General Wanamaker, is prominently mentioned as a probable successor to First Assistant Post-master General Whitfield, who is soon to retire.

JOHN A. BOTZUN, the Obio newspaper man who has been making a tour of the world on foot, arrived at San Francisco on the China steamer recently, and after a needed rest continued on his pedestrian ourney to Ohio.

ALDEBMAN CALDWELLS, the man who efeated Henry M. Stanley in North Lambeth last week, began life as a gardener's boy, and subsequently worked as a tailor.

Mr. Caldwells made his money in building
speculations. He is an Alderman of Croydon, an earnest temperance advocate, and an advanced Liberal-Laborist,

The sentence of nine Anarchists in Brussels to penal servitude for terms ranging from 8 to 35 years ought to strike home in

"I REGRET exceedingly that such affairs as the burning and blowing up of Martin Reed should take place," remarked a lead-ing banker who is allow to speak but says many things worth listening to. "It is a deeper blow to Pittsburg than many of the deeper blow to Pittsburg than many of the careless, thoughtless element of the community imagine. If the newspaper accounts of the affair are correct, and I assume that they are, it was as bad a case of mob rule and mob law as any of those horrors which have given Texas and other Southern States or some of the Western States a bad name. It is absurd to say that this man could not have been arrested by the proper authorities if they had shown nerve enough to protect the man. He deserved hanging, but it should have been a hanging by the Sheriff of Washington county. Unless you are brought into constant contact with Eastern business men, men of large means who are looking fornew ventures into which they can safely place ventures into which they can safely place capital, you can form no notion of the evil effects of such lawlessness. Aiready Pitts-burg has a bad reputation as an unruly, law-less city, where strikes and labor troubles of some sort are constantly occurring."

A LOOK AROUND.

"I know two groups of men in New York who have been destrous of establishing two large manufacturing plants here. They have been looking into the labor situation and they have decided to go elsewhere. They would have employed several thousand men and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages and for material, but they say that there is too much danger of strikes, too many complications of one kind or an-other to be dreaded. It is just the same with Eastern men who thought this city was growing rapidly and was a good place in which to invest capital in real estate and buildings. The big strike among the building trades last year cost Pittsburg millions directly and indirectly and it will be also the stress than the stress tha be a long time before the city recovers from such a blow. Then the Homestead and other labor troubles of this summer have been added to the already heavy load, and unless some active and concerted effort is made by the leading men in various kinds of business our city's name will be something foul in the nostrils of the country. It is a matte for the Chamber of Commerce to take up and show some interest in, or for the men who recently met at the "loom banquet to take cognizance of."

"THERE is no use mineing matters of pretending that there is nothing but grumb-ling or scare in such talk as this of mine." He continued: "There is not a man in active financial business in Pittsburg who does not know at heart that what I say is true, and that what I suggest is necessary. We do not need to gloss over or hide the truth. What we should do is to dissipate the false impression which is growing abroad in regard to us and to what is occurring here. Riots, such as have occurred at Homestead, are sporadic, and not a normal condition and it is necessary to impress this on the outside world. We have a community which in the main is law respecting and elf-controlled but this fact is not apparent to outsiders. To sit down and calmly submit to such comments as I have read or heard uttered in Boston, New York, Philais the height of folly. The press of Pitts burg should take up this issue fairly and squarely, show the injustice of many charges against us as a community and call

J. B. FINLEY, the banker and politician of Monongahela City, was in town yesterday and talked politics, among other things. "I do not look for much trouble to Acheson from the Greene county bolt," said he. "The Republican majority for Ray was 4,000, and the bolters will not be able to pull away more than 1,000. Besides, the party is in good shape in our district, and all the countles outside of Greene are harmonious and united.
Andy Stewart is the logical candidate for the Andy Stewart is the logical candidate for the short term, having been fairly elected by Republicans in a Republican district. He should be renominated and would be elected by a majority too large to upset. I think that this will be done."

Ir is not unlikely that the Baker law will be tested on the ground of giving unconsti-tutional privileges to political parties. It make party rules which govern primaries and other elementary operations under the not contemplate. Then the act declares the they may be changed, are good, and binding on other parties and on the public at large. It is not improbable that a test case will ome up after the fall elections.

A DRUNKEN, ragged man leaned against a lamp post on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, tired and silent. Several young fellows came up and began talking to a dude who began telling how he had won a big pile on poker. "I ain't had no such luck in years" said the dude. "No sir, I got more money than I seen in years." The ragged man braced up and in trembling tones ex-claimed: "Mister, say, Mister, you take an old man's advice and go and buy a gram-

## ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

Few Government Officia s to Be Found at the Capital During Dogdays.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Officially, this city is Practically deserted, Secretary of State
Foster being the sole representative of the
Cabinet here. At the White House things
wear a decidedly abandoned appearance, owing to the absence of the President and his family and the usual summer overhauling of the building, which is now being done. The carpets have been taken up and aired, the furniture completely hidden with white linen, and over the huge chandeliers folds of netting hang, to protect them during the hot weather. At the War Department Assistant Secretary Grant presides as the head of the denartment, Secretary Elkins having gone to Deer Lake to visit his family. The affairs of the navy are likewise looked after by Assistant Secretary Soley in the absence of Secretary Tracy, who is north, while Attorney General Miller. Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk are all away. wing to the absence of the President and

Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk are all away.

Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State, returned this morning from Tuxedo, and was at his desk later in the day. The warm weather has had the effect of causing the different departments to be closed an hour earlier than usual, and altogether the withdrawal of Congress, the President and his Cabinet, has caused the city to assume an air of duliness, so far as concerns official business.

#### SOCIETY MEN IN A PRIZE PIGHT. They Battled With Hard Gloves to See

Which Was the Hardest Hitter, SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—["pectol.]—A sensa-tional prize fight in which the principals move in highest social circles took place today in a barn in Ballston. The parties were Sid ey Smith, son of a millionaire family of Ballston, and Daniel W. Shea, of Boston, a Harvard College student, a member of the Harvard College crew and foot-

ber of the Harvard College crew and foot-ball team. Both men are scienced boxers and the meeting was the outcome of jeal-ousy as to their respective merits. Edwards was receres, Jimmy Larkin, of New York, was second for Shea and Wally Edwards second for Smith. The fight was with hard gloves. There were to be two rounds of two minutes each. Both men were spoiling for a fight and could hardly be restrained from going at each other. At the end of the second round the referee de-cided that the match had not been fought to a finish. Shea was badly punished. Shea is prominent in Boston society, and Smith equally so in the highest circles of Saratoga and New York. About 25 friends of the principals witnessed the fight.

A New Position for Grover Boston Herald.

They say Mr. Cleveland does all his letter writing between 10 o'clock P. M. and 2 o'clock M. He seems to have been out out for a

1,615 New Yorkers Die in One Week. New York, Aug. 6 .- The record of deaths in this city during the heated week of July 24 to 30 is made up, and the total was 1,615. The Calm Before the Storm.

Blade. The silence of Mr. Brice leads one to think that he is still chasing rainbows.

## IN A PERSONAL WAY.

Melange Containing the Proper Proper tions of Spice, News and People-Tennis Clubs in Full Bloom-Club Men in Despair Take to Chicken and Weffles.

TENNIS Clubs are as numerous now as TENNIS Clubs are as numerous now as summer flowers, and like the flowers, they are springing up wherever is found a plot of fostering ground. The Oakland Terrace Tennis Club is one of the youngest but sturdlest blossoms and numbers among its membership several very fine exponents of the noble game of tennis. The club has its courts in a lawn behind the Terrace, which is a very pretty rolling piece of ground that has been laid out most carefully in courts that the players claims to be unusually well prepared and taken care of. It is a stag club comprised of 10 young men, who occasionally are chivalrously inclined and permit their wives, sisters or aweethearts, provided they can handle a racket, to disport themselves and display their art. Usually every even-ing of this pleasant weather is devoted to tennis, and also every Saturday afternoon since the inauguration of the pleasant custom of concluding business at noon on that dec

custom of concluding business at noon on that day.

The entire list of members is H. M. Rose, J. W. Grove, Thomas Neely, A. Nicholson, B. C. Porter, E. L. Porter, Mr. Parker, Dr. Haines, Mr. Ewart. Mr. Parker is probably the crack player of the organization, with a very close second in either Dr. Haines or Mr. Porter. He was distinguished for his good play in the tournament of the Pittsburg Teunis Club.

CLUB men obliged to stay at home are drowning their sorrows since Pittsburg's fair sex has deserted them for the attractions of the mountains and seaside, to say nothing of far-away Europe, by a wild course of chicken and waffles suppers at Keating's. Stag parties are all the go, and Reating's. Stag parties are all the go, and not an evening but some of our best known men make part of a merry set driving out the Perrysville road. Those easily accorded the honor of being "bellea" are Mr. Frank Dohrman, Mr. Norton Van Vorhiss and Mr. James Marshall, Jr., among the most popular fellows in their set.

When the girls come back home, however, the stag parties doubtless will wane before the brilliancy of the "dove" functions that will take place in the old-fashioned Keating roadhouse.

An attractive wood in the vicinity of Glenfield, known locally as Frank Banmann's grove, will be the scene of the picnic of the German Lutheran Church of that of the German Lutheran Church of that suburb, which will begin on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. They are always most enjoyable, as the church people save themselves no trouble in an endeavor to have the Sunday school youngsters enjoy themselves. There will be tenpins and sack races among the many expected pleasures. The committee in charge is the Superintendent, Mr. John H. Hoffmann, Mr. Charles Freazer and Mr. John Heckmann.

THE engagement has been announced of Miss Nellie B. Hurd and Mr. Grant Murray, a member of the firm of Messrs. Murray Bros. It is stated that the marriage will take place in the early autumn.

A FINE allegorical subject in a memorial

A FINE allegorical subject in a memorial window has been prepared by Mr. Ludwig Grosse for the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hazelwood, erected by the family of young Mr. William Johnston, who died last year at the age of 18.

The subject is almost entirely treated in the mesaic, excepting the head of the angel and a few points emphasized in the drapery, to which the brush alone was used. It is altogether very chaste and lovely. The frame is circular and probably three feet in diameter. "Blessed are the pure in heart" in old English text forms a scroll around the top of the window.

Social Chatter. MR. SEAMON ATTERBURY Will leave for the

East to-morrow night. Mr. H. W. Grove, Mrs. Grove and "Baby" Grove are at Atlantic City. Mr. WILLIAM H. MELICK, Jr., of Marchand street, will leave on Friday for Atlantic

MR. AND MRS. Nicholson and their family will arrive in Pitisburg this week from At-lantic City.

A HOLIDAY in the West has sent Mr. J. McD. Bryce, of Mt. Washington, home with a com-plexion almost as tauned as a roasted coffee

Mr. G. J. Wight, of New York, is expected in Pittsburg in a few days. During his stay here he will be the guest of Mr. Charles Mo-Feely.

Miss Stephenson, of Point Breeze, is at Hyannesport, the guest of her flance's, Mr. Will Humphrey's family, who have a pretty MISS MARION G. BRYCE Intends to make a

short visit among her friends in her former Connecticut home, leaving for the Kast some time next week,

MR. CHARLES F. MELICE, of the Kenmawr Hotel, returned on Monday morning from a Western trip, including a short visit to his former home in Zanesville, O. Mn. H. W. Rose returned on Saturday last from Maine, where he and Mrs. Rose have been spending the warm weather. Mrs. Rose expects to remain for a fortnight

A PARTY of young fellows, including Mr. George Ihmsen and Mr. Harry Grunder, left Pittsburg on Sunday evening bound for Duluth and a vacation of ten days or a fort-THE attractions of Jamestown, now fast

becoming a Pittsburg resort of the most fashionable character, are being explored by Mrs. Scott Ward and her sister, Miss Sev-erance. MR. J. M. GARRISON'S family are enjoying life on the banks of the Cheat river, where Mr. Garrison was with them until yesterday, when he returned to his now temporarily bachelor quarters at home, in Shady Lane.

bachelor quarters at home, in Shady Lane.

Mr. J. Derniston Lyon made a flying visit for over Nunday to Ebensburg, where his mother, Mrs. Andrew Fleming, is at present. Mrs. Fleming and her daughter, Mrs. Fell, of Philadelphia, occupy rooms at the Park Springs Hotel there.

Middle Middle

amusement of horsemanship.

MR. John L. And MR. Frederick McFeely are enjoying Atlantic City at present, while Mrs. McFeely with her maid and family, is established at the Eureka Hotel. Saegertown, where Mr. McFeely occasionally makes flying trips to see them.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. DAVIS, Mrs. John Phillips and Miss Katherine Phillips are enjoying metropolitan pleasures in New York for a few days, after which a short sojourn will be made among the mountain scenery

will be made among the mountain scener; in the northern part of the State.

will be made among the mountain scenery in the northern part of the State.

Among other Pittsburg cottagers at Hyannerport are Mr. and Mrs. James I. Kny, whose charming villa overlooks a fine view of the ocean, and is always filled with visitors from home or elsewhere. At present their party has been agreeably added to by she presence of Miss Rymer and her betroshed, Mr. R. J. Lotten.

Mr. AND Mrs. JOSHUA RHODES, of Western avenue, with their family are enjoying the delights of a seaside resort at Manhattan Beach, their headquarters being the fashionable Oriental Hotel. Their visit will not extend beyond a week or ten days, after which the address will be for the remainder of the summer, Jamestown, R. I.

FLORENCE CLIFFE, the country house of Mr. W. Y. Casey on the banks of the Allegheny river, near Schenley station, will be occupied after Wednesday by the family and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Porter and the baby. Mr. Casey is the fortunate owner of an ideal place, where all the pleasures of country gentry life abound. The ladies spend their entire time divided up between riding, fishing and yachting.

Mr. And Mrs. Stewart Scott, Mrs. W. H. Scott and Mr. Swift Scott left yesterday myorning on the Buffale express for Chautauqua Lake. During the visit the party will be established at the Grand Hotel, Point Chautauqua, but will vary the time by short excursions of several days duration each to Toronto, Thousand Islands and Ningara Falls, returning to Pittsburg about the last of the month. the last of the month.

the last of the month.

Mr. AND Mrs. SANUEL A. AMMON left on Sunday evening for Atlantic City, where they go to join Mrs. Ammon's mother, and Miss Minnie and Mr. O'Hara Darlington, Mrs. George F. Denniston and Miss Robb, of Allegneny, who are all living at the Argyle. A rumon exists, the truth of which would certainly be regretted, that Mr. and Mrs. Ammon, who are probably as popular a young bride and groom as Pittsburg possesses, will seek permanent residence in another city, whose climate is kinder than ours. If eventually such a move be made their friends will look upon it as an unwilling loss to she circles in which Mr. and Mrs. Ammon move.

### ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

DID you ever climb a mountain? Did you ever see how a mining expert determines the value of a deposit of gold or silver-sizes up the proposition, figures on the outsizes up the proposition, figures on the out-lay, demonstrates the feasibility or imprac-ticability of the undertaking? . Did you ever contemplate the dangers, the risks, the toil, the adventure associated with such a work? If you have then you know why the coveted minerals are now and will ever be precious minerals are now and will ever be precious—why their production is profitiess or profitable. The mining expert who studies the
leads in the high hills must of necessity be a man of nerve, sound in body,
quick in resource, firm—must be as agile as
a mountain goat, a walker, a climber, a rider,
equal to all emergencies and a comforting equal to all emergencies and a comforting companion under all circumstances. Such a one was ours. He has been on the peaks and in the drilled depths of nearly all the mineralized mountains of Old and New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, California and British Columbia. So under his guidance our expedition, tollsome though it was, became a pleasant journey full of scenic enchantment and restful surprise.

"DEUCE take a rotten egg!" This exclamation loudly emphasized, accompanied by a small-noised but large-smelling explosion made me lift my head from a hard pillow and glance at a bulky, frowsy-headed, not overly clean shadow outlined against the huge fireplace that occupied the end of the cabin. It was mine host who had met with misfortune while mixing a batch of dough for our morning meal. The bad egg went out of a paneless window instead of into the batter, and the bresk-fast was more palatable than could have been expected if the order of business had been reversed.

Our saddle and pack animals stood in

readiness at dawn for the final mount to the end of the horse traft. An hour's ride through fallen timber, over sharp-edged, oose boulders, into and out of narrow rocky defiles and up the steep side of the base of the mountain brought the nose of the lead-er's bronco against a wall of rock, down which ice-water ran on to swell a white-crested current several hundred feet below. Here the packers took charge of the equines and the packs—here the climb afoot began. "Now, boys, breathe through your noses

and don't talk. If anyone has a heart affec-tion he'd better go back to the cabin. Now go slow and keep quiet." Thus advised the expert as he grasped the rope dangling over the precipice and soon stood on its smooth, wet face, where he was joined by his suile assistant in a canter. The tender/eet arrived later. "Look there, boys! Did you ever see anything finer than that? Why do painters go to Europe when such brush-tempting views as this are here!" And over the guich, too. See there!" Our guide and counsellor stood still with admiring eye and pointing finger, both of which we followed. Nearly in front of us a silvery veil spun by the snow water partly hid the face of a moss-cov-ered cliff. Like an endless belt of whitest floss it seemed to unwind-falling so gently on the granite floor at our feet as to make no sound, no splash. Across the deep abyss on the brown, red-stained, sun-gilded sides of high mountains streams that looked like ropes of molten sliver came down from ice-bound reservoirs. Over all the roar of the young Niagara far below, the creaking of the firs and spruces, the sharp chirp of some high-flying bird. There slient admiration took the place of uttered praise.

"UP we go, boys! Take it easy, and don't try to keep up with me. You can't miss the trail." And our guide, his man and the strongest of the party were soon far above. Two of us did take it easy. There was about 8,000 feet of perpendicular between us and the tent on the edge of timber-line. We crawled, we clung, we rested. Breathing be-came faster, air was thinner, heart pumped quicker. Half way up my pulse was 126. Ex-Sheriff McCandless' beat at the same gait. His face was bluish, and he said worse things about mine there. J. P. Brown proved to be a climber, and was out of sight. lantic City.

Dr. D. A. Rankin and family, of Lincoin avenue, are among the fashionable sojourners at Jamestown, R. I.

Another Atlantic City sojourner from Pittsburg is Mrs. Thomas Neely, who went down there last Satprday.

Anong seekers of pleasure at Asbury Park are Mrs. Duncan and her son, Mr. Harry B. Duncan, and Mrs. A. H. Heisey and family. in hot July. Up through the timber above all was white and trackless, save where the trail defiled. We were over two hours reaching timber-line, which ended as abruptly as if some giant with huge scythe had out it to a line—no scrubby undergrowth, no undersized trunks, all giants from riverwashed base to edge of living glacier.

"THERE'S the camp where the blue smoke eurls over the trees. And now it's a walk on the snow," sang out a guide who stood on the white pathway to pilot us past treacher ous, snow-hidden crevices and over swift ice-bridged cascades. Snow is all very well in its place and in its season. But it's hard on the pedestrian who suddenly come across it on hummocks and hillsides on a July day. How it tired while it rested. For on the few bared spots be-tween timber and tent the hot sun made a warm carpet—a velvety seat of deep-dyed mosses, grasses, broad-leaved, bud-bearing vegetation and golden-yellow, lilylike flowers. Up to the very edge of the winter the summer beauties flourished. tain side, within a few feet of a blue-leed. deep-creviced glacier, yellow bursting buds bored and bloomed. Flowers grew there through the snow, posies scentless but rich-

WE found our tent pitched on a spot from which several feet of snow had been shov-eled. A fire roared in a box-like sheet from camp stove. Freshly cut balsam-bearing boughs partly covered the soggy interior.
There breath was recovered in an air
pure, cool, rarified. Down under a
huge snowbank the quaint-looking cook poked and shook pots and pans over a fire of green logs that tried his patience. The human packers-veritable beasts of burde bad not yet arrived with our blankets, and on the damp bough-spotted floor of our canvas habitation we stretched sore limbs and longed for dinner. Hunger once more took me back to the station of the night before-to Whiskers. his dog and horn-soup. After dinner some nine thousand feet to climb on the snow to the big bores on the red-stained leads on the crests of granite walls that were so near and yet so far away. GEO. A. MADDEN.

## THE EAGLE SCREAMING AGAIN.

IT is true we are on triendly terms with England just now, but, as the poetess has it, we may be strangers in good time. Therefore, let England hustle around for a coal-ing station of her own.—New York Record. ly the facts are as reported, the attempt of Great Britain to establish itself in Pago-Pago harbor is almost as violent and deflant a proceeding as would be the seizure of Gardiner's Bay by a man-of-war flying the En-glish flag.—New York Sun. THE news of the "selection" of the harbo

of Pago-Pago as a British naval station is extremely well calculated to arouse Amer-ican susceptibilities. Whether the "selection" proceed from ignorance or from con-tempt, it is the not the less humiliating to us.—New York Times. THE question all turns upon the extent of the jurisdiction of the United States, and

whatever that may be a vigorous foreign policy should be prompt to maintain. The size of the offending party, if there be offense, is not to be taken into consideration. - Washington Post. THE report that a British man-of-war has taken possession of Pago-Pago harbor for the purpose of a coaling station will doubt-

less be acted upon by the Government at Washington. If it be true, it is a piece of British aggressiveness which the United States will insist shall be retracted without delay.-Philadelphia Bulletin. THE reported selzure by a British man-ofwar of an American coaling station in the Samoan Islands is an act of which the Amer ican Government should take prompt and decisive notice. The right of the United States to the coaling station as Pago-Pago is beyond question, argument or arbitration.—

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The silver dollar of 1804 is worth \$600 -Thirty-four pounds of raw sugar make

-The Gulf of Mexico has risen over one oot since the year 1851.

-The Turks always eat their opium hile the men of China smoke it.

-Kangaroo farming is to become an es-

ablished institution in Australia.

-The bronze cents, such as are in cirulation now, were first coined in 1864. —Apples were worth from 25 cents to 60 cents each in the reign of Henry VII. -It takes 25 seconds for the blood to make the entire circulation of the system -A farmer living near Furlong, Pa., dug up 110 stone knives in his garden the othe

-In Chins there are no telegraph poles, because the people have a fixed superstition against them.

—Seven-eighths of the forest growth of the State of Washington consists of the Douglas fir. -Fiume is the harbor in the Mediter-

ranean, which is the fastest in loading and unloading vessels, -It is estimated that 40 per cent of those

who start in business fail, March being the slackest month for business. -The first volume of the Waverly series appeared when Scott was 43. He published his first book, "Ballads," at 25.

-Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska river. The name is of Indian ori-gin, meaning "shallow river." -The "History of Ferdinand and Isabella

of Spain" came out when Prescott was 41, his "Conquest of Mexico" at 47. -February is the month in which the greatest number of births occur; June the month in which occur the fewest.

-A famous Vienna actress who recently went bankrupt, had a bill for dressmaking -Within the last 30 years there have been on the British coasts 66,377 wrecks, with the fearful loss of 22,312 lives.

-1rving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" was written when the author was 26, his "Life of Washington" at 72. -As a rule, married men live longer than bachelors; yet out of every 1,000 persons in England more than 600 are unmarried.

read, could recite Virgil and other classical poets, even when he was quite an old man. -Alaska has yielded \$33,000,000 in sealskins already, and the price which the United States paid to Russia f or it was \$15, -Twenty thousand words have been

-Leibniz, who never forgot anything he

added to the English language in the department of biology alone since Darwin's discoveries. -Twenty-five per cent of the women of England earn their own living. There are nearly 350 female blacksmiths in that country.

-In the churchyard at Darley Dale in England is a yew tree, said to be the oldest in the world. Local tradition makes it 3,000 years old, -The name of Maine was given to that

State descriptively, since in the original charter it was considered "the Mayne Land of New England." -An Australian pearl diver says that on of the strange effects of diving is the invertable bad temper felt while working at the bottom of the sea. -One of the New York theaters is

ploying the incandescent lamp in a nov manner, namely, to give the effect of su rise on the stage. -It is curious to note that it is the bac elors in the House of Commons who inter themselves most persistently in the woma suffrage questions.

-The State of Nevada is named from Sierra Nevada Mountains, which in turn a said to have been named from the Sier Nevadas of Grenada. -The gastronomic law that oysters should ot be eaten in the months without an "R'

in them, was laid down by a person named Butler, nearly 300 years ag -The private apartments of Queen Victoria are hung with a series of paintings representing incidents in her domestic life since the time of her marriage. -A Mr. Haines of Quincy, Minn., has

been asleep for the last 17 years, with the exception of 18 months in 1881-1882, two months in 1889 and two weeks in July, 1893. -Among the most interesting things shown at the recent successful naval exhibition in London was the very beautiful model of Nelson's celebrated flagship, the Victory.

-There is a country superstition that a baby must not be allowed to see its face in a mirror, as, if it does, it will be certain to have "tusk" teeth, and may possibly get its eyes turned. -They manage their criminal business very carefully in Rome. It has taken the

uthorities three years to complete the ar-ingements of the trial of seven persons for pricery. Meanwhile the suspects have been -In a graveyard at White Pine, Cal., there have been found recently petrified human bodies in many kinds of dress, miners, desperadoes with their pistols and knives buckled round their waists, and per-

-Dr. Colin, a French army surgeon, has been studying the effect of regular march-ing upon soldiers, and he asserts that the regularity of the step causes a shock to the brain and the bones, which will often break down the strongest men. -Peeresses of Great Britain, Scotland or

sons of all degrees.

Ireland, by birth, marriage or creation, are free from arrest or imprisonment in civil process; and in the event of a peeress being charged with a criminal offence she would be tried by the House of Lords. -A curious utilization of carrier pigeons was recently attempted in Belgius

was making them carry contraband goods into France. For a short time 24 pigeons were let off regularly from the Belgian dovecte, each burdened with a small coil of tobacco. -Boarders in a Newburyport, Mass. house contemplate a blackboard every time they enter the dining room. It is behind a glass door, and on it are chalked the names of boarders who have failed to pay their board for two weeks. When they pay up, the names are rubbed out.

MIXED AND MERRY. "Why, inquired Slug 1144, "is the letter 'S' like an unpaid wasn bill''
'Is this one of those new progressive fakes?

lously asked Slug 711.

"Her lovely lips" he spoke about, While in the twilight they were walking— But in a temper she called out: "I nate one who wastes time in talking.

"Naw. An unnaid wash bill is like the letter 'S

-Chicago Neton Ri "We've got the biggest mosquitoes in the ountry." said the summer board proprietor confi-"Isn't that a disadvantage?" inquired the guest timidiy.

"Not by a good deal. When one comes at you hit it with a club, and that's all there is to it."

ashington Star. OF COURSE NOT. When our Professor entered school Ere class-time did begin And unsuspectingly did mt Upon a lurking pin,

He leapt into the air so high There surely were no grounds For anyone to say of him

His anger "knew no bounds," Cadmann-I see no reason why I should join the Washington Club.
Snarleigh-Nor do I except that if you were a

To take her bets I can't refuse, Though it is me she's playing:
For when her horses chance to lose,
She never thinks of paying.

—New York Evening Sh

Rich patient-What is the silment? Doctor (after medical examination)—It is a bad

case of gout.

Rich patient (with a groan)—Thank heavership resert to intubation, anyhowi—Tribuna.

Suaricign—
member, it would be in your power to make all the
ther four hundred members feel extremely happy.
Cadmann—How would it?
Suaricigh—You could resign,—The Club.