The Dispatch.

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TWELVE PAGES

A FREE TRADE DISCOVERY.

The New York *World* in its vigorous attempt to discover a flaw in Senator Aldrich's argument on the cost of living under the operation of the McKinley act thinks it has found a bonanza. It finds that the price of certain articles of food has been increased since the passage of the McKinley act, and straightway accuses Senator Aldrich of suppressing the fact. It compares the statistics of beef, bread, butter, codfish, cabbage, eggs, flour, mutton, onions, pork, milk and potatoes, and discovers that since June, 1889, they made an advance of about 21 per cent, and in September, 1891, averaged 1¾ per cent higher. "In this list of the necessaries of life," exclaims the *World*, "there is not an article that did not advance in price during the agitation and after the passage of the McKinley act."

Now will the esteemed *World* pause in its tariff-smashing career long enough to explain how the action of any tariff duty can raise the price of wheat, flour, beef, bread, butter, milk, pork *et al* in this country? Whence would come the imports that would cheapen prices to American consumers if they were admitted duty free? What has become of the free-trade dogma that the price of all these domestic products is invariably fixed by the foreign markets where we sell our surplus?

The Democratic indictment has been that the tariff does not advance the prices of farm products and is therefore a burden to them. If the esteemed *World's* profound study of the statistics has any appositeness it shows this assertion to be untrue. The fact is, as everyone with even a superficial knowledge of commercial movements knows, that these advanced prices for domestic food staples were due entirely to short crops. The esteemed *World*, however, recognizes that the first requisite for its tariff-destroying editorials is ignorance of the natural influences which control the markets.

VICTORIA'S DISCRETION.

The reception of Gladstone by the Queen at Osborne will have the effect of quieting the adverse talk caused by reports that the English sovereign was inspired by dislike for the old Commoner almost to the extent of inaugurating a constitutional conflict to prevent his taking office. The incoming Prime Minister was received with especial honors, and not even Lord Salisbury has been received with more hospitality.

This was doubtless intended to allay the republican muttering caused by reports that the Queen was disposed to interfere with politics to the extent of blocking the fervor of the Parliamentary majority to designate the Cabinet. These reports were probably without foundation. But it is beyond question that Gladstone's reception showed a great change in the royal attitude from the decidedly cool hospitality with which he was received in 1885, when he was summoned to form a ministry after Lord Hartington had been requested to perform that function and had refused it. Then not even a carriage was sent to meet him at the railway station. On Monday, however, he was received with decided empressement and accorded the recognition due to a statesman.

It is a matter of conjecture whether the Queen has become reconciled to the radical views of Gladstone, or has become convinced that her personal dislike for him and his policy must not enter into official relations. But it is clear that she has too much sense to entertain the thought of marring the close of her constitutional reign by trying to assert an arbitrary power over the naming of the responsible government or by treating the Ministers whom she does not like with open disfavor.

CONSTITUTIONAL IGNORANCE.

A theory of Mr. McCune, editor of the Farmers' Alliance organ, is in circulation by which if the People's Party can carry electoral votes enough to throw the election into Congress the Vice Presidental candidate of that party, General Field, is sure to be elected. The House will elect Mr. Cleveland sure enough, Mr. McClure recognizes, but he thinks the Senate has got to elect General Field. "The Constitution prohibits the President and Vice President both coming from the same State," says Mr. McCune, "and the House having chosen Mr. Cleveland first, Mr. Reid would be rendered ineligible. The Senate would, therefore, be compelled to choose between Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Field, and there is little room for doubt that they would select the latter." A city cotemporary editorially concedes Mr. McCune's postulate, but deems it more than doubtful if the Senate would prefer General Field to Mr. Stevenson.

Two inquiries naturally arise when such a theory of Constitutional action is presented. The first is what clause of the Constitution provides that the House shall elect the President before the Senate does the Vice President? As there is no such provision, it would be just as easy for McCune's theory to have the Senate elect Mr. Reid first, and this would accomplish a much greater victory for the People's Party by insuring General Weaver's choice by the House on the same logic. The other question is: What clause of the Constitution prohibits the President and Vice President both coming from the same State? Mr. McCune and our cotemporary both need to overhaul the Constitution in order to learn that there is no such prohibition. The only prohibition is that the electors of each State shall vote for President and Vice President, "one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves." The electors of New York, for example, cannot vote for both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Reid; but none of them will wish to.

If the election is thrown into Congress the House will elect Cleveland and the Senate will elect Reid. There is no Constitutional obstacle to their doing so; but there would be a Constitutional obstacle to the Senate's election of Mr. Field. The Constitution requires the Senate to make a choice from the two persons having the greatest number of votes. As General Field would be the third on the list he would be ineligible to election by the Senate. It is well to consult the Constitution before quoting it.

ENGLAND'S NEW MINISTRY.

The full list of Gladstone's Cabinet is given to the world at last, now that all customary usages have been complied with. Earl Roseberry's acceptance of the Foreign Secretaryship may be taken as an indication that Gladstone's course in dealing with other nations in the past is to be modified and stiffened up. THE DISPATCH has already pointed out the doubt as to Harcourt's fitness to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time noted the superlative appropriateness of John Morley's return to the Irish Secretaryship. Baron Herschell will become the woolsack to the credit of the nation as the woolsack will become him. Few British politicians have made such rapid strides to prominence as Mr. Asquith. He is a young man and has given exceptional evidence of oratorical brilliancy and keen mental ability. As Home Secretary ample opportunity will be found to test his powers of statesmanship. This office has control of the London police among other things, and is filled with increased importance and difficulty since the growth of liberalism, radicalism and socialism in the British metropolis.

Among other appointments those of the Marquis of Ripon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Arnold Morley as Postmaster General appear peculiarly happy. The former is a man of such tact and suavity as have brought him great popularity, and as Viceroy of India he made a very satisfactory record, verging even on brilliancy. Arnold Morley is a thoroughly able business man of sound integrity, and he has served his party faithfully as a "whip." Baron Houghton, the new Viceroy of Ireland, is young and little known to the public. His father, the first of the title, was a man of considerable literary ability, and was remarkable for his wide circle of friends and acquaintances among leading statesmen and politicians. This appointment is possibly due to a personal expression of the Queen's desires, as the Baron has been one of her Lords in waiting. But it is probably that his wealth and its devotion to the Liberal cause play no small part in the matter.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is a strong one, but it is hardly equal to his earlier Ministries so far as can now be judged. The new Government has a hard task before it, though it is one the successful accomplishment of which depends in an unusual degree on the action of the party as a whole, and still more on the common sense and unity of the Irish members, than on the individual or collective strength of its Cabinet officers.

THE NECESSITY OF LAW.

With miners attacking the convict camps in Tennessee and setting the State at defiance; with striking switchmen blockading the public highways at Buffalo, and with the mutterings of the trouble at Homestead and in Montana still audible, each section of country has contributed its quota to the labor disorders of the season.

It should be clearly understood that every such attitude of defiance to law and order is an injury to the cause of the workingman. Labor can never be secure unless the law is supreme. The reign of force and violence paralyzes industry, drives capital into secret hoards, and leaves everything at the mercy of lawlessness and brutal strength. The most greedy encroachments of organized capital cannot do labor half so much harm as the substitution of civil war for peaceful government by law.

The laboring men should promptly and forcibly aid in the suppressing of all those who burden and injure their cause by criminal acts. There are unquestioned evils to be redressed in the relation of capital to the masses; but the remedy can only be found in peace and good order. To attempt to solve them by acts of civil war is simply industrial self-destruction.

NEAR TO RECORD-BREAKING.

The performance of Nancy Hanks last week at Grand Rapids, Mich., in trotting a mile in 2:09 under unfavorable conditions, contains an intimation, though not an assurance, that the era of record-breaking is not at an end. Only once has this time been equaled or beaten on a regulation track; and that once was the famous record of Maud S. While the conditions cannot be held to make or lower records, there is in this performance an indication that the best time has not yet been made. For not only was this fast mile made under unfavorable circumstances, but even with them the last quarter was done in 31¼ seconds, probably the best closing quarter on record. A horse that can finish a mile in such a style is liable to do some great trotting at an unexpected moment.

The failure of Nancy Hanks to break the record at this trial shows an amount of speed and bottom that may take away the laurels of Maud S before the career of the younger mare is ended, and possibly before the present trotting season is closed.

DON'T VULGARIZE IT.

It is not pleasant to learn that the Chicago Committee on Ceremonies has made a contract to spend $100,000 on twenty-four enormous "floats" which are to represent "The Progress of the Centuries" in the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair. The "floats," as described by the Chicago press, are fearfully and wonderfully made, and will give spectators an impression of the nightmare, unless wind and storm mercifully intervene to prevent their infliction on the public.

The "float" is a survival of the Dark Ages, which has heretofore been confined to Mardi Gras shows, circuses and political demonstrations. It is always crude in conception and uncouth in execution. It is interesting, like the Lord Mayor's show, in showing what the people of the dim ages regarded with delight, and as illustrating the survival of the childish tastes even to the present day. For the inanities of Mardi Gras foolery it is not inappropriate; but it is as much out of place in connection with an exhibition of the most advanced civilization as a hog would be as instructor in the differential calculus.

Let us hope that Chicago will think better of its "float" stupidity. It inaugurates the great exhibition with an aroma of Mardi Gras nonsense and circus procession. The people will not be attracted to Chicago by float monstrosities, and if that sort of thing attains prominence the vast majority who wish to see the finest and best products of modern art and industry will be most apt to stay away.

CHOLERA DANGERS.

Our cablegrams from Europe indicate that the cholera epidemic as a whole is rather increasing than abating. So far as Russia is concerned, indeed, it is evident that the worst of the matter is not allowed to reach the outside world, and probably never will be. It is pitiable, and worse, that with the misery extant in his present possessions the Czar should court further trouble by seeking to extend his borders instead of devoting every effort to internal remedies and reform.

The news that rags from cholera-infected districts have been discovered in an unloading vessel by the health authorities of London shows a fresh opening for vigilance. It is probable that no rags, other than those worn by immigrants, are now imported in America from plague-infested or other neighborhoods, but no scrutiny can be too keen as a safeguard in inspecting incoming merchandise as well as humanity at such a time as this. Let us do everything possible to keep the disease without our boundaries, and meantime observe all the laws of cleanliness and health.

A DRUNKEN mother who gives her baby whisky must be sadly destitute of the milk of human kindness.

It is really surprising that Platt and Hill do not resort to the toss of a coin or some similar chance settlement as to which of them shall throw the vote of New York to the other. For they both appear to be actuated by purely personal motives, and each seems as confident as the other that he owns his party entirely in his State and almost in the country as a whole. If the one could but buy up the other in some way he would just add the final straw which would break the back of his party's endurance, and lead to the country's happiness by an utter disregard of his wishes.

NO ONE is at present on record as having seen anything of the long-promised and oft-delayed street signs.

ON the twelfth page of this issue will be found a list of Pittsburg property exempt from taxation. The total foots up $33 000,000, which, added to the taxable valuation under the last triennial assessment, makes the aggregate valuation of city property $300,000,000. The long list will repay perusal by thoughtful taxpayers, while its big total added to the assessed valuation will put Pittsburg's property wealth up a peg or two in the comparative tables of taxation statistics.

SMITHFIELD STREET would have a sweeter air as well as a clearer sidewalk if the pedestrian got his rights.

THE statement is made that British financiers are reassured by the rumor that Gladstone has mollified the Queen's anxiety as to the preservation of her Empire. This is rather indicative of the delicate balance of the money market and its extreme susceptibility to fluctuations than to any real power of Victoria's opinions.

TROTTERS will be Homewood bound while citizens return homeward next month.

MANY repairs are necessary at the Capitol as the result of the late Congressional session. But they will be made with a great deal more ease than that accompanying any effort to repair the inroads made on the National Treasury at the same time.

IT is evident that the Knights of Pythias have taken Pittsburg with colors flying.

BOURKE COCKRAN is as devoted to public speaking as Cleveland to public letter writing. And the productions of the two of them are too much for their party's welfare.

EVEN the rich are not infrequently sent empty away from the summer resorts.

PROSPERITY is somewhat insecure in Fayette county, as any thief may rest assured that his depradations will be charged to the account of the uncaught Cooleys.

PENNSYLVANIA will not be alone in its unwonted militia expenses this year.

IT would be interesting to note at the next census taking just how many seven and eight-year-old children there are in America with Columbus as a first name.

IT will take more than one cyclone to sweep the cholera germs out of Russia.

FREE fights are becoming altogether too common at picnics, and the jovial institution is suffering in public opinion in consequence.

THEY have strange methods of enforcing rights of way at Braddock.

THAT parade of the Knights of Pythias to-day is calculated to put the displays of political marching clubs at a disadvantage.

THERE ought to be more convicts in Tennessee.

IN that matter of toll discriminations, the Canadian Government will have to do as it is told sooner or later.

MASTERS OF MEN.

CONINGSBY RALPH DISRAELI, the nephew of Benjamin Disraeli, who has just been elected to Parliament, is only 25 years of age.

THE Czar is never lonely on his splendid yacht, the Polar Star, as he carries a crew of 300 men who are selected from the best sources in the Imperial fleet.

THE only surviving child of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, is said to be living in Poughkeepsie, mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Cray, of that city.

SAMUEL SLOAN, the millionaire railroad president, has a dislike for typewriters, human and mechanical, and writes all his letters in autograph with a large gold pen.

MR. GOSCHEN, the Conservative Chancelor of the Exchequer, can count five of his predecessors in the House—Mr. Gladstone, Sir William V. Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill.

J. E. MINOR, Assistant Treasurer for the Confederacy as long as it had a treasury, still retains $500,000 in Confederate notes, and has no other funds to speak of. He is said to have owned 3,000,000 acres of Western lands at one time.

THE ten honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce are: Ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary William M. Evarts, John Sherman, ex-Secretary Carl Schurz, John Bigelow, George William Curtis, Thomas A. Edison, Judge Enoch Fancher and Whitelaw Reid.

THE Duke of Devonshire yesterday married Countess Louise Dowager Duchess of Manchester in London. The ceremony took place at Christ Church, Down street. It was the intention to keep the fact of the marriage an absolute secret and only the most intimate friends were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury granted a special license the night before.

J. M. DEVINE, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota, is a West Virginian and 31 years of age. He was educated at the Wheeling High School and University of Virginia, is an all-round athlete and plays first base for his home nine in a way that rivals Comiskey or Anson.

A LOOK AROUND.

IT IS about time somebody put spikes in the iron railing about the Court House or that a policeman was kept employed there driving away the sitters. This has become a Paradise for fellows who expect to get a job next week. They foul the pavement with toby butts and tobacco, and the air with anecdotes and oaths. It is about the last place in town suitable for such an assemblage, and it is the duty of somebody to see to it that the splendid building is not polluted by such gatherings. Nine-tenths of the men who go there have no sort of business there. If there is no fund for an active policeman, why not run a wire out from the dynamo and charge the railing with electricity, which is always vigilant and does not do business at any of the saloons?

VALE KNOXIANA! In a neat but tiny little cottage on Highland avenue, on the right hand as you went toward the reservoir and within a few doors of Station street, there was for 20 years and more a shrine sacred to the younger portion of the population of that section of the East End. Thither came boys and girls from the adjacent public school, or from the great or little houses along the avenue or in the bye-streets.

Thither also came nursery maids with helpless charges in perambulators, and thither, too, came even a clientele of elders, and they were all conjured to this wee shop by the magic of lollypops. They were of astonishing sweetness and eternal freshness, and those wondrous arrangements of molasses and peanuts which appeal to the juvenile stomachs in squares at a cent per square; there, also, were to be found small pancake-shaped masses of brown, prickly with stringy cocoanut or cubes of chocolate, within which lurked a sweetened whiteness of paste; butterscotch in neat papers, real old-fashioned, seductive butterscotch, and those bullets which require no gun to kill withal, the cheerful "bulleyes;" and then for extreme youth careering gingerbread horses and astonishing dogs with pink eyes. And above all was the kindly smile and old-time courtesy of Miss Knox herself, who had sold sweeties in her time to the mothers and for aught I know to the grandmothers of those who are now debutantes or belong to college football teams! Alas it has all departed, and where the bit of cottage stood a row of modern brickeries is now in the hands of painter and decorator. The good old lady lives, I believe, and lives in comfort somewhere, and there is many a tongue to wish her peace and sunshine in her time of twilight.

ALL hail Chicago! Would she could lend Pittsburg some of her self-esteem and energy. If there is anyone on earth who can solve the old problem—how can a man lift himself over a fence by his own boot straps?—it is some gentleman from the City of Protoplasm. A few days ago, in speaking of the ill effects of labor disorders upon Pittsburg and the need for corrective action on our part, I alluded to the fact that men who had desired to erect two large manufacturing plants here had given up the idea because of these troubles. Before 48 hours elapsed an energetic agent of a Chicago concern waited upon me in the office to obtain the names and addresses of those concerned in the two ventures alluded to in order to lay before them the advantages of his town. It did not matter what they wanted to manufacture, he felt sure Chicago was just the place for them and could offer unrivaled facilities for their business. If he did not happen to have locations to suit he had friends who did have plenty of the right kind. Now, what can you hope to accomplish against such nerve and promptness as this? It is the very essence of Chicago. It explains the growth of the place by one single incident. Put this in your hat all ye strolling Pittsburgers and forget not the place of your habitat. Let the country hear of Pittsburg occasionally and see what will come of it.

IT was on a street in Algiers. A man was walking along in an aimless manner amid a crowd of all colors and races when he heard some one say: "Hello! Dr. Frank!" He stopped in astonishment and turned quickly to see a stranger warmly shake hands with another stranger near him—both English. One of them was Dr. Frank McDonald, of Pittsburg, who wrote to a friend saving he had just been able to get away from Monte Carlo, but he had a friend who knew a man who had enough money to get them all home. He is still in Algiers.

THE dullness of business is sending many a man away on a vacation who has not had a holiday in years. I know several men, who ordinarily abominate a summer outing, who have packed their trunks and started forth this year because there was next to nothing doing at home. Speaking of holidays, while walking on an East End street recently, I saw the following sign on the door of a prosperous looking general store: "Closed. At picnic at Idlewild."

WALTER.

THE DEAD FORCE BILL

Senator Higgins Says It's No Longer a Factor in the Election.

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 16.—[*Special.*]—United States Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, who has been resting at the Springs since the adjournment of Congress, was seen to-day before taking the train for his home, where he goes to take part in the work of the State Convention, which meets on the 18th, and was asked as to what extent the force bill would figure in the coming campaign in the Southern States. He said:

"It is becoming apparent that the cry of the force bill as an issue is dead for Northern constituencies. It is not a lively question, touching no interest immediate to them, and the march of events is disclosing what has long been known to those having an intimate knowledge of opinion in the Southern States, that it is no longer of any weight there. The Southern people no longer fear negro rule. They know such a thing is impossible. Twenty-five years have passed since that has prevailed, and they will be no longer restrained from taking sides on the living issues of the day, nor be frightened by those who have so long been in power and control in their States and counties, but who have lost touch with the living issues of the day.

"The result in Alabama has opened the eyes of the North to the feeling in the South, and to my mind, the significance and interest of the situation rests not so much on the peculiar views and dogmas as upon the fact of the change itself. It is a profound, if not a wild and violent breaking of the Southern whites, especially the farmers with their Democratic past. The planting class is extinct even in Virginia, the country of the aristocracy of the ante bellum days. It is a thing absolutely of the past. It is now the Farmers' not the Planters' Alliance. The gentlemen, the Colonels, the brigadiers who led the cotton States and drove the border States into the Rebellion, to-day seem to have lost their constituencies. They find they cannot conjure the recalcitrants by the issues of the war.

"The new South, the South of the farmers, of the mine and mill owners, fighting by thrift and industry and economy the battle of life of to-day will not be turned aside by the events of long years before. Whether the movement will go far and deep enough to give the electoral votes of any or many of the Southern States to the People's party or the Republicans, time and the election alone will show, but election prophets will probably have to revise their calculations."

GENERAL HUSTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Malady a Form of Bright's Disease but He May Recover.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—General James W. Husted's condition is much worse, but the physicians in attendance on him at his home in Peekskill, N. Y., say he is in no immediate danger. Dr. John N. Tilden had Dr. Deal, of New York, up for a consultation Sunday. Dr. Tilden said last night that General Husted's heart, liver and kidneys are all affected. The main trouble is interstal nephritis, a form of Bright's disease.

The General suffered all Saturday night from severe coughing paroxysms, but they left him Sunday. His present condition is the result of an attack of pleurisy following his illness at Minneapolis. The doctor said last night that there was a possibility of recovery, but Mr. Husted was a very sick man. The patient rested quietly yesterday and was slightly improved as compared with Sunday. Dr. Tilden did not think it necessary to sit up with the General last night.

A Rather Dry Subject.

Baltimore American.]

A New York minister preached a sermon yesterday on the "Virtues of Tammny Hall." It was a very short sermon.

LEO ON THE SEMITIC QUESTION.

All Violence Against Persons Contrary to the Will of God—All Souls Alike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The *Herald* reproduces the following from its European edition:

"An interview with Pope Leo XIII. by the well-known Parisian lady journalist, 'Severine,' is published this morning by our enterprising cotemporary, the *Figaro*. The object of the interview was to obtain from the Pope some expression of opinion with regard to the prominence into which the Semitic question has recently been brought; or, to adopt the diplomatic language of the *Figaro* correspondent, to find out, not what Leo III. disapproved of, but what he did not approve of.

"After a kind welcome from His Holiness, Mme. Severine spoke of Jesus Christ pardoning his executioner, and asked if it were not a Christian's duty to follow His example.

"The Pope replied that Christ had bled for every man, without exception, but chiefly for those not believing in Him, they having the greater need. He had left the Church the mission of bringing them all back to the truth, not by persecution, but by persuasion. All violence against persons was contrary to the will of God, and contrary to God's teachings. The words 'War' and 'Religion' did not go together.

"'There remains, Holy Father, the war of races,' said the interviewer.

"'What races? All are the issue of Adam, whom God created. What does it matter if individuals have a different color and a dissimilar aspect according to their environments, since their souls are all of the same essence? If we send our missionaries to the infidels, to the heretics and to the savages it is because all human beings are—mark it well—their cultures. There are some happy enough to have faith, and there are those to whom it is our duty to give it. That is all. They are all equal before the Lord, since their very existence is the work of His will.'

"The Pope then referred to the devotion of the Catholic priests toward the Israelites when the Ghetto existed at Rome, and added, 'and when the populace wished to massacre Hebrews, they (the Hebrews) put themselves under the protection of the Pope, and he spread his protecting influence over them.'

"'But,' continued the head of the Catholic Church, 'if the Church is an indulgent mother, with arms ever open for those who come to her or who return to her again, it does not follow that those of the impious who deny her should be her preferred ones. She has no anger against them; they are her grief, her sore; but she keeps her predilection for the faithful who console her and who are her fervent and pious sons. If the Church has a mission to defend the weak, she has also a mission to defend herself against all attempt at oppression. And now, after so many onslaughts, the reign of money has come. They wish to conquer the Church and rule the people with money. But neither the Church nor the people will allow them.'

"'Then, Holy Father, the great Israelites?' put in the interviewer.

"The Pope said: 'I am for the lesser ones, the humble, the dispossessed—those whom our Lord loved.'

"Leo XIII. would say nothing more on the Semitic question.

"Before this interesting interview came to a close the Pope expressed in unmistakable language his wish to avoid politics. 'My kingdom is not of this world,' his Master had said.

"One last question. Did his Holiness approve of the conduct of Abbe Jacot, the Alsacian-Lorainer, who preached to the French of that State forgetfulness of their mother country, telling them that in this he was interpreting the Pope's commandments?

"'I deplore it,' said Leo XIII. 'I love France. It is toward her that my eyes always turn whenever my voice is heard in these chambers where I have wandered for 15 years without ever going out.'"

THE FALL RIVER TRAGEDY.

IT is a grave charge to accuse a daughter of killing her father because the detectives cannot find the murderer.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IF Lizzie Borden is convicted of the murder of her parents, she can plead for mercy on the ground that she is a poor orphan.—*Kansas City Times.*

MISS LIZZIE BORDEN, being now behind prison bars, may thank her stars on having found a sanctuary from the sleuth hounds of the press.—*New York Telegram.*

IT is just as true now as it ever was that murder will out. Both the innocent and the guilty can rely on that fact. The Fall River tragedy is likely to prove no exception to the rule.—*Boston Herald.*

THE arrest of Miss Lizzie Borden does not appear to have been based upon good grounds. The State undertakes a big job when it attempts to prove that no one else could have committed the murder.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

IT may be pretty certain that the Fall River police have bitten off more than they can chew, but they will find their recompense in having their existence chronicled outside of the sounding circle of their City Hall bell.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE Fall River mystery is not solved by the accusation of Lizzie Borden. Her innocence is to be assumed until her guilt is shown. The evidence against her is entirely circumstantial. What the future may reveal remains to be seen.—*New York Herald.*

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Josephine Pollard, Author.

Miss Josephine Pollard, a well-known writer on religious topics and a favorite author with children, died at her home in New York, Monday, after a long illness. Among the best known of Miss Pollard's works are "Bible Stories for Children," "The Old Testament in Words of One Syllable," and "The Life of Christ for Young People." She also wrote hymns, and one of her best was called "Outside the Gate." In addition to this work she did editorial work for the *Sunday School Times* and was connected with that paper from its beginning. For fully 20 years she did work for the Methodist Book Concern, and for some time had charge of a paper that the Book Concern published for the negroes of the South.

John McGurk.

John McGurk died yesterday at the Mercy Hospital while undergoing an operation. Deceased was engaged in an extensive dairy business on the Perrysville road in the sixties and also kept a hotel on the same road. He was 68 years of age and leaves a wife and family of five children. Father John E. McGurk, of Portsmouth, O.; Mrs. Maggie Myers, of Forbes street; Mrs. Jennie Kelly, of Portsmouth; Dr. A. D. McGurk, of Pittsburg and Miss Mattie, of Portsmouth.

Adolph Bungeman, Covington, Ky.

The death Sunday night at Covington, Ky., of Adolph Bungeman ends a romantic life. He came over from Germany when but a mere lad and lived with an uncle who died, leaving an estate of $100,000. A few months afterward Henry married the wife of his deceased uncle, having first secured a permit from the Pope. The couple lived happily in great luxury. The widow is still a remarkably pretty and youthful woman, having first married when but a child.

General Andrew S. Jarvis.

General Andrew S. Jarvis died at Roosevelt Hospital Sunday in his 57th year. He was a native of Weston, Conn., and lived there until four years ago, when he went to New York to engage in the real estate business. At the time of the war he did efficient service as a recruiting officer, and for many years after the war was the principal of a military school at Weston. He was a member of the staff of both Governor Ingersoll and Governor English, of Connecticut, and was active in Democratic politics.

Obituary Notes.

COUNT GINLIO VALENSIUM, owner of the celebrated stock farm at Pleasanton, Cal., well-known all over the country, is dead at Cleveland. His remains will be taken to Florence, Italy.

EDWARD T. STEEL, a prominent citizen and retired merchant of Philadelphia, died at Spring Lake, N. J., Sunday night, aged 60 years. Mr. Steel took a leading part in all reform movements in Philadelphia.

CONRAD JUNKER, a German actor, who was popular with Thalia Theater audiences some years ago, died abroad recently. He was born in Frankfort and came to this country about 1872. About 1881 he left the stage and became a wine dealer.

ANDREW GAFFNEY, who was buried by the Actors' Fund in New York Sunday, was once famous as a circus performer. He did herculean feats with Miles Orton's circus as far back as 1856. Afterward he became noted as a cannon ball tosser.

GEORGE A. SCHULTE, JR., aged 24 years, Recording Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, with offices in New York, died suddenly Sunday, near Circleville, Orange county, N. Y. He was suffering from overwork. Death was due to apoplexy.

THE DEAR, DEAD PAST

Has Come in Coaching, the Drag Being Laid Aside in Pittsburg for This Month—Spite of Thermometers There are Engagements—Amid Summer Society.

AUGUST is not a coaching month in Pittsburg. Either the devotees of this mode of entertainment are out-of-town, or they are pausing for breath and September. Some of our very swell girls are in close confab with their dressmakers and no doubt in a short time will be seen wearing some very smart frocks on the drag, which we may expect in full blast in a few weeks again.

Apropos of coaching, it is interesting to note its decline and fall in England and its revival in France, where Americans are daily distinguishing themselves. England has had her heydey of coaching. Twenty years ago it was in full glory, when the owners and drivers were such gentlemen and genuine lovers of sport as Sir Henry de Bath, the Earl of Bective, Lord Macduff, now the Duke of Fife, and the Prince of Wales' son-in-law, Colonel Clitheroe, and others. It was then that Mr. Tiffany, of New York, who has been a constant lover of the sport, drove his coach over the Brighton road, which was turned over to him by the Duke of Beaufort, the present English authority on the niceties of four-in-hand driving. There is a certain unwritten social law in England, which makes the road a man drives his coach over, his property for coaching, and the man who trespasses with another coach is considered nothing more nor less than a pirate. The Duke of Beaufort had been running a coach over the Brighton road, and when he retired it was his privilege to name a coaching successor. The coaches were patronized by the cream of English sweildom in those days. Now English coaching has degenerated from a sport into a high-priced, long-distance omnibus business. Now in Paris coaching is what coaching was in England, and its existence is due to the fostering care of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. He had a coach established in 1882, which ran from Paris to Versailles.

THERE certainly is need of a fine cafe and restaurant on Sundays in the East End, which is filled with people always this lovely weather, enjoying the delights of pedestrianism in the parks or on the suburban roads. Every Sunday there are lamentations over the necessity of breaking up an agreeable outing party at dinner hour, because there is nowhere it can go, unless some hostess is kind enough to throw open her house and take on the burden of entertainment. Besides, the want is for some picturesque roadhouse, with big piazzas, set in charming grounds, where people can drive to for a good dinner and spend an hour or so pleasantly. What more delightful than if the Kenmawr Hotel would supply this want? But, unfortunately being a residential hotel the combination of general entertainment of the public with natural family exclusiveness could not be conducted successfully. Even boarding houses look on Sunday evening as a period of rest, and usually are satisfied to serve a bread and water, pick-me-up meal, which as pot-luck only would do to invite one's friends to partake of.

SOCIETY women in this country have not yet adopted the English fashion of permitting their photographs to be sold in shops. According to a New York photographer, there are only four women who allow their pictured representation to be hawked around, and they are: Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Jack Leslie and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, who are Lady Randolph Churchill's sisters. Before her marriage, Miss Sallie Harrison affected posing just as much as a professional model.

LADIES are complaining energetically about the discomfort of the low hanging branches of the trees on the boulevards of the East End streets, which, in some cases, have been known to attach themselves to bonnets and hats, very much to their disarrangement. At parts of Shady Lane, Fifth avenue, Alder street Howe and Walnut, it is impossible, to carry an open parasol, and in wet weather the shower bath the unlucky person brings about him who ventures out with a raised umbrella, is not likely to be soon forgotten. It would not harm the trees if they were pruned considerably of their lower branches, and it would be a decided relief to pedestrians.

INDICATION of the coming winter's brilliancy: The Pittsburg Club (theater), Duquesne Club (assembly room), Tuesday Night Club (dramatic), Linden Club House, Bellefield Club House, Union League, University, Harvard and Princeton Clubs, Concordia Club, Washington Cotillion, Alhambra, Monongahela, Allegheny German, Allegheny Cotillion and Pennsylvania Cotillion.

THE engagement has been made public of Miss Christine Lawrence Kirk, daughter of Arthur Kirk, Esq., of Sharpsburg, and Mr. James Richard Walsh, of New York. The marriage has been arranged for the end of September.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Miss May Atwell and Mr. Henry J. Bailey, of Pittsburg. Miss Atwell is a sister of Mrs Charles L. Netting, a young bride now in Europe on her wedding tour. Another engagement announcement is that of Miss Ella McCurdy, of Swissvale, and Mr. George Stevenson, of Baltimore.

A SLIGHT error crept into some of the newspapers concerning Mrs. J. G. Bennett's entertainment "at her cottage in Ligonier." Mrs. Bennett is not at Ligonier at present, but with Mr. Bennett in New York, and the family are occupying rooms in Frank's Hotel. Mr. Bennett is not the possessor of a mountain cottage, and Miss Palmer, Miss McClure, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Balken, mentioned as his guests, are only fellow guests of the family at the hotel.

Social Chatter.

THE bereaved Young family, of Sewickley, did not sail as they had anticipated for Europe on Saturday, but instead, coasted up to Halifax. Mr. Young, especially, claims the sympathy of his friends, for, from the awful bereavement he sustained so great a shock that for some time he only recovered from one fainting fit to go into another. The warmest wishes for returning health and happiness are expressed by friends for Mr. Young and his wife.

THE party of young people at Chautauqua under the chaperonage of Mrs. Wyatt returned on Monday evening, one or two of them having met with a mishap at a toboggan ride. Though not seriously injured, both Mrs. Wyatt and Mrs. A. H. Burchfield received a most unpleasant shaking up and scratching.

THE Rev. Mr. Hemingway, of DuBois, son-in-law of Mr. George H. Taylor, of Herron avenue, supplied Mr. Byllesby's pulpit in Emanuel Church last Sunday. If Mr Arundel, of Trinity, preaches as he expects to do in Cresson next Sunday, Mr. Hemingway will possibly be the rector for the day.

MR. AND MRS. MARION G. BOYCE, of South Highland avenue, are in Cromwell, Conn., for the summer. This place was Mr. Boyce's old home.

MR. BAIRD REED has joined the Speer family at Kiskiminetas Springs, where he will take part in another tennis tournament this week.

MRS. CHARLES E. ALEXANDER, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Marion Lyon, of Allegheny.

MR. JOHN P. SCOTT, of Allegheny, is home from Atlantic City.

PURITANISM AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Discourses by Eloquent Speakers Edify Several Big Audiences.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[*Special.*]—The eloquent Dr. F. W. Gunsaulis took Chautauqua by storm to-day. He was greeted by 1,000 people, every one of whom he made his friend. His subject was "Recent Eloquence of Puritanism." Puritanism, he says, originated almost with the world, and under other names has gradually come down even to the present day. Dr. Gunsaulis' address was by far the most eloquent heard at Chautauqua this season. This afternoon Mr. Leland T. Powers read "The Shagraun." Mr. Powers is a reader whose merit is recognized by the whole country, and is quite a favorite with Chautauqua audiences. Thursday evening he reads "The Rivals."

Dr. Richard T. Ely gave his second lecture on socialism this afternoon, giving the strong points of the propositions for a change in the social conditions of the world. The waste caused by competitive production is one of the leading arguments for a change. He cited the well used case of two railroads running parallel across the country doing the work one should do and employing twice the number of men, many of whom should be in other lines of productive labor. He also gave similar arguments which Socialists advance in favor of public ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. This evening the band gave a promenade concert in the Hotel Park and stereopticon views were shown.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" at 18.

—There are 7,500,000 young men in the United States.

—Forty-nine per cent of the days in London are said to be wet.

—It is said that the "snake stones" of Ceylon will invariably cure snake bites.

—Life is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

—The are 360 mountains in the United States, each exceeding 10,000 feet in height.

—Over 2,000,000 postal cards are necessary to meet the daily demands in this country.

—A giant's skeleton has been unearthed at Brunswick, Ga., which is nearly nine feet long.

—Virginia was called in honor of Queen