ALLUREMENTS OF SOCIALISM.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. GRETNA, Aug. 20.—The allurements o

socialism were placed before the Farmers' encampment this afternoon. This had been

designated as "Labor Day," and A. W. Wright, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, appeared in behalf of his order in general and master Workman Powderly in particular. Mr. Wright is a

resident of Toronto, Ont., and thinks that

while the agriculturist in both sections are

in bad shape, those of Canada have a shade

the best of it. He was the principal speaker of the day. After some introductory re-

marks of a character to be agreeable to the grangers in the audience, Mr. Wright said:

"The labor question, as it is called, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout

the world at present. The reason for this can be readily discerned if we scan the his-

tory and developments of the past quarter of a century. Wealth has enormously increased, and only one-tenth of as much physical labor is required to pro-

duce now as a comparatively few years ago.

The Winner Never Better Off.

"It makes little real difference in the end

whether these strikes are won or lost. How

much better off is the striker, even after be-

ing successful? The vital issue is that the

men who produce the wealth get scarcely

any of it, while those who do practically

nothing toward its production get nearly all of it. You ask whether this can be possible under republican institutions. You do not live under a republic. A plutocracy rules here just as it does in Canada, my own country, and just as it does in the limited monarchy of England, the more absolute monarchy of Germany and the despotism of Russia.

Call Down for the Reading Combine

"Examine the laws by the standard of the

golden rule, and you will soon ascertain the

What right has the Reading combine to put

a tax on consumers of anthracite coal, an article placed in the ground by Providence for the benefit of all mankind. Corporations are a new creation, a soulless monstrosity, and in themselves constitute one of the providence problems of the letter publisher of the

greatest problems of the latter half of the nineteenth century. They must be wiped out of existence. Remember, I don't approve

what reforms are good for the workingmen are good for the farmer.

"The ides that their interests conflict has

long since been exploded, and a great ques-tion that confronts both classes is that of

Government Control of Railroads,

-The Michigan penitentiary has a large log schoolh ouse on the border of a wood located on the side of a country road, and class in telegraphy -The small boys in Omaha, Neb., make noney by selling cat tails.

-A resident in Honeksville, Md., has an old cow that eats chickens. -It is computed that nearly \$700,000,000

are invested in electricity. -The English Derby was established in 1870 by the twelfth Earl of Derby. -Squirrels have taken to eat watermelone

some parts of the State of Oregon. -The first training school for teachers was organized in Prussia in the year 1735. -A cannon ball was recently fired nearly

even miles from an 80-ton gun in Dover, England. -The New Orleans messenger boys truck because they were ordered to was

-A scheme is now worked in Scotland by which a high grade of brick is being made from chipped granite and ciay. -Nickel 3-cent pieces of 1877 are worth 75 cents each, while those of 1878, 1882, 1885 and 1886 are worth 5 cents each.

-Ice cream is served at seaside resorts in the shape, size and color of billiard bails. It is an idea borrowed from Geneva. -Bergen, Norway, boasts of a church t entirely of paper and perfectly water-

-New York will exhibit at the World's

Fair sections of all the trees which are in-digenous to the State. Of these there are forty-three species and eighty-five varieties. -Three men in France competed to see the could drink the most water. One swallowed twelve quarts, the second nine and the third seven. All three died from the -A new clock ("Great Paul") is being

built for St. Paul's Cathedral in England,

-Two women have been appointed bridge tenders in New Jersey, one at Green Bank and the other at Lower Bank. These are be-lieved to be the only female bridge tenders

in the world. -The Indian Government has voted 40,-

000 rupees for the purpose of making an ex-hibit of teas at the Chicago fair and 10,000 rupees for the decoration of the Indian pa-vilion and grounds. -A single glass eye can rarely be worn more than a year without being polished, for the surface becomes roughened by the action of the tears, etc., and irritates the lids

s they rub over it. -Stockings made from human hair are vorn by Chinese fishermen as the best preventive of wet feet. They are drawn over ordinary cotton stockings, being too rough for putting near the skin.

-A young couple at Rockford, Ill., have signed an agreement to be married and make their wedding trip in a balloon. Rockford merchants will present the couple with some \$500 worth of useful articles if they re-turn in safety from the trip.

-The Chinese make what is called "Chiwa-hi," or grass cloth, from the fiber of the common nettle. It is said to make a splendid cloth for tents, awnings, etc. When made into belting for machinery it is said to have

twice the strength of leather. -At the Palais de l'Industrie the Old alon has made way for an exhibition of art objects produced by woman. There are can-vases by old masters and groups of wax figures, as well as oil paintings and water colors by the women artists of Paris.

+Of the 11,000,000 women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor, and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen and jute industries, and in the silk trade there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men. -A country newspaper correspondent in

to his paper: "Brooks is at last provided with a nice hearse, and our citizens can now be conveyed to their graves in decent shape. This is something that has long been needed -During the year 1892 thus far, the as-

cent of Mount Blanc, once considered among the rarest of achievements, has been successfully accomplished by five Germans, -In a recent issue of the Churchman there

appeared an advertisement from "A West-ern Priest," setting forth that he was out of employment and wanted a job. He under-took to "keep a congregation awake on the bottest day"

-Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes 30 and even 90 feet long, the throat is so small that it cannot swallow a bite as large as a tea biscuit. This applies to the common whale: the spermaceti has a mouth large enough to swallow a man.

-In a recently invented watch for the blind, a small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour, the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down and then counts back to XII.

-Savages in various parts of the world plait the inner fibres of tree bark for fishing lines, and the Indians on the Pacific coast of North America use for the same purposes weed—a sort of kelp—which is plent strong enough to hold fast a finny captive of 150 pounds weight.

-Large families are very common among the factory population of Lewistown, Me. Henry McCraw has raised 19 children, of

whom 13 are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of 43. Noel Gaudette has raised 19 children, of whom 14 are living, the youngest 11 years of age and the eldest 33. -Russia has still many old and curious marriage customs which would be interesting to the Mona Caird cult. One is for the

bride and bridegroom to race madly down the aisle as soon as the bridal procession enters the church, because of the belief that whoever places a foot first on the cloth in front of the altar will be master in the house-hold.

ASTEROIDS IN AUGUST,

She (on the piazza)-Thanks, I don't care for the steamer rug, but I should like something to put around my neck. He—What shall I fetch, a shawl? She—No, anything with arms to it,—Clock Re-

"How are you fixed financially?" inquired

"I'm busted,"
"And I," said the packing case, "am strapped
myself."—Bultimore News. The typesetter sat with his Sunday girl,

And his heart with love was warm;
And he slipped his arm round her waist and said
"This is only a matter of 'form,' "

—Brooklyn Bagle,

Cholly-I do despise a man with no fam-

THE DREAM AND THE REALITY.

Her eyes with joy agleam,

His wife showed him her new hat, And, having pretty phrases pat, He said, "It is a dream,"

She then brought forth the bill to him; He eyed it gloomily: "That is," he said, with visage grim, "A stern reality."

About the girls there's one thing sure-

These Coras, Mands and Allers, Although suspenders they procure, They'll never call them galluses.

money we want.

Husband-That settles it. You'll make a howle ug success. - Detroit Free Press. Miss McBean (tourist, from Boston)-

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1892.

THE LABOR SITUATION. The labor struggles vesterday presented an appearance of temporary quiet. At Buffalo the strikers have shown a disposition for pacific settlement by the proposition for arbitration, which the companies have refused. This puts the corporation in the wrong so far as public opinion is concerned. The unfavorable attitude of the railway managers would have been more prenounced if the proposition to arbitrate had not been preceded by acts of lawlessness. But even with allowance for that fact the proposition to transfer a labor dispute from the domain of force to that of reason should not be treated with slight

In East Tennessee the military movements have restored a temporary peace, the belligerent miners having promptly vielded at the first indication of energy. This shows how the supremacy of the law can be maintained; but it does not afford any light as to the removal of the causes of the outbreak. At Homestead the dispute is now confined to allegations and counter-allegations as to the quality of work done by the mills. So far as the public aspect of the case is concerned, this class of contreversy is harmless. If the opposing sides keep themselves within present limits, the public peace will be maintained, and

no rights on either side will be violated. For the present, therefore, the supremacy of the law can be considered as restored. That being the case, it is pertinent to point out that the causes which array capital and labor into hostile camps are still active. So long as no effort is made to remedy those causes, the question is unsolved. It is necessary whenever the law is attacked to enforce its supremacy, but the trouble cannot be removed unless we go deeper and try to remove the influences which put the interests of capital and labor into such an

acute state of antagonism.

As will be seen from our local columns, the city's first effort to abate the smoke nuisance will begin on September 1. The area with which the smoke preventing ordinance deals is a residential district, and one that does not include many great fuel users. But so far as it goes it is a distinct benefit to the comfort of the municipality. and should be rigidly enforced. The fines provided for offenders under the ordinance are not large, but in conjunction with public opinion as called forth by any necessary prosecutions, they should be

enough to insure observance of the law. If this ordinance be thoroughly admin istered, it should, and is likely to be, only the forerunner of larger enactments. In the meantime those outside the prescribed district will find it to their economic advantage to adopt the use of smoke consumers wherever possible. And it is to be hoped that inventive genius aided by scientific research will ere long discover a satisfactory method for, the abolition of smoke even in iron and steel mills and manufactories.

AN UNFORTUNATE ILLUSTRATION.

"The advocates of high taxes now admit that the sugar duty was a tax upon American consumers, although they denied it bitterly as long as the duty was in existence. They will hardly dispute that the existing duty on refined sugar is also an indirect tax upon consumers" remarks the free trade Philadelphia Record. Our esteemed cotemporary should be more ac-

curate in its statements. The Republican party insisted on removing the duty on sugar, because it was a tax on consumers. Nearly nine-tenths of the supply being imported from foreign countries, the Republican position made a very plain recognition of the fact that the duty was added to the cost of the article. It was the Democratic party which opposed the radical reduction of the sugar duty on the pretext that it was a revenue duty. But as the tariff fight was inaugurated under a plea of the necessity of reducing revenue, we are left to the inference suggested by the fact that the ople benefited by the sugar duties were

the Democratic planters of Louisiana. The indiscretion of citing the sugar duties against the Republican party can be made very clear by a few facts. The first is that the Republican party repealed the duty on raw sugar against Democratic opposition. The others are collated in the following comparison of the sugar duties in the Republican tariff measures, with those of the Democratic

tariff measure: Duty on raw sugar 1.15@2.te Duty on refined sugar, 2.4@2.8c Margin to refiners6@1%c the Republicans took it off; and the Democrats did not wish to.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. As authorized by Congress on July 26, the President has issued a proclamation that retaliatory measures will be adopted against the Canadian rebate system on September 1. It is claimed that treaty agreements with this country have been violated by the establishment of a rebate system in the taking of tolls on Canadian canals which distinctly discriminate against American interests. Several postponements of the proclamation have been made to allow opportunities for the Canadian Government to consider the advisability of abolishing the discriminations complained of. So far there has been no official communication from Canada denying that the treaty has been disregarded, nor has any offer been made to abolish the objectionable rebates. Even this proclamation is tentative, and will be suspended if Canada consent to the demands of the United States. But if the present allow the discriminations to terminate only at the end of the navigation season, as they would naturally do of their own accord, then vessels passing through the

·This is an emphatic protest against Canada's injustice, and it remains to be seen whether it will call forth any concession within the ten days of grace now left. There has been plenty of forbearance exercised by the American Government in the matter, and Canada can only blame its own Ministers if it find the eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth method of diplomacy distasteful.

FLIP-FLOPS ON THE TARIFF. The Buffalo Courier says that THE DIS ATCH "insists that it is impossible for any tariff duty to raise the price of wheat, flour, beef, bread, butter, milk, eggs, mutton, potatoes," and thinks that this journal is very indiscreet, because Repubican newspapers and Republican managers are trying "to work up a boom for Whitelaw Reid on the ground that he did more than any other man to obtain an in-

crease in duties on farm products." Our esteemed cotemporary should learn o quote correctly in the first place, and in the second it should learn that the Democracy cannot win the case by declaring that the tariff will "be d-d if it does and be d-d if it don't." What THE DIS-PATCH did say was that it was ridiculous for the New York World to assail the McKinley act as having directly caused the advance on these articles of which several cannot be either exported or imported, while of the rest with one or two exceptions, this country exports a considerable surplus. In the next place we do not think that any intelligent Republicans are claiming for Mr. Reid the credit of increased duties on farm products. They are probably claiming credit for him of increased foreign markets for American farm products, which, if the esteemed Courier will bring its intellect to bear on the subject for a time, it

may perceive to be a very different thing, As to the question whether the general olicy of protection, by creating home industries gives an improved home market for farm products-which would be a result impossible to trace directly to any single act-that, of course, the free trade papers may be expected to deny. But we must warn our cotemporary that campaigns are not to be won by wildly attacking the McKinley act for an advance in farm products at one end of a State and at the other end of the State claiming that stand aghast. Such a legal effort would protection is a failure because it has not done exactly that thing.

THE WRATH OF LABOUCHERE. It is understood that the lively but somewhat uncertain Labouchere is on the warpath with blood in his eye. The reason for his sanguinary disposition is asserted to be that he is not in the English Cabinet. Wherefore, it is asserted that the neglected Labby will stick the knife of ridicule and scorn into the new administration, and will turn it around and iah it up and down to such an extent that the new ministry will speedily wonder what

it was begun for. We can hardly believe the report, for if it is true it will make the most complete exposure of Labouchere. That trenchant journalist and parliamentary wit has made is reputation by sarcastic jeers at those whose political course is swayed by selfinterest. Can it be that after a career of stone flinging Labouchere will expose his that his own allegiance to Liberalism depends on his getting into office? The thought is impossible. The ways of a neglected politician are apt to be as unreasonable as those of a woman scorned; but the Thersites of England must be

wiser than to do what he has feered at others for doing these two decades. Moreover the reason for Labouchere's exclusion is not far to seek. He has posed as an opponent of the Queen and royal family. In that he has our sympathy, His attacks on the royal grants are among his successful public sarcasms. But after gaining fame in that way, what can Labby expect but that the Queen shall strike his name off the list. The traditions of roy alty still exist to the effect that a Cabine Minister must be persona grata to royalty, if not too inconvenient; and Labby has taken pains to make himself persona non orata, Moreover, after earning fame as a Republican, how can Labouchere insist

Ministers? It is to be hoped for Labouchere's sake that he will not kick over the traces. Still if he does, it will be interesting to learn whether he intends to go into the Tory

camp or flock all by himself.

INVESTMENT INSURANCE. A new corporate function has been developed in England in the form of comnanies which guarantee the payment of dividends by other companies. Thus recently two issues of bonds were put on the market with the statement the security insurance companies were prepared to insure the payment of principal and interest at rates of half per cent per annum in one case and a cash payment of six per

The first thought that occurs in contem plating this new branch of business is that the companies must, like the life insurance companies, or even more rigidly, pick their risks. It is learned that the six companies engaged in this business with capital of \$13,000,000 are doing a pros perous business. But a company which should undertake to insure dividends on mining stock, or principal and interest on all the water in the railways of this country, would enjoy what may be correctly described as "a smashing To select the risks, however, makes the function of these companies, like those of the title guarantee companies, merely a certificate and Where the tariff was unmistakably a tax | guarantee of the soundness of the invest-

uestion: "Quis custodies custodiet?" shall guarantee the guarantors? The corporate system affords such slight proection to the ordinary investor that one nvestor must yield up one-tenth to onesixteenth of his investment to get another guarantee that the first guarantee is good. That is the practical presentation of the case by the very existence of these com panies. But when a man yields one-tenth get such a guarantee he likes to have some assurance of the validity of the second guarantee. The imagination can easily picture a man seeking the additional insurance and yielding up further tithes of interest to get until his entire income from the investment is gone, and the ultimate intention of the Canadian Government to and unimpeachable insurance is not yet

are too great for the hope that they wil

IMPOSSIBLE OF ENFORCEMENT.

the Chicago News-Record asks: "Can it exacting than the demands of the parties to the quarrel?"

the liberty of men to work is sometimes interfered with, the liberty not to work is maintained. The compulsory arbitration idea, to be efficient, must take away that justly terms slavery.

civil or military power is one at which nineteenth century democracy might well

he utterly futile—as it should be. Voluntary arbitration, or rather the spirit that calls for it, is very valuable as an emolhent for labor disputes. But for the complete remedy we shall have to go

MISSISSIPPI'S WEAR POINT.

The Mississippi plan of restricting the suffrage still evokes a good deal of discussion. It is obviously within the right of actments on that point are legitimate.

it may be expected to work out its remedy. The day will come in Mississippi, as it has done in South Carolina, when one own house of glass by advertising the fact | party or the other will need the votes of the color line will be obliterated.

be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to

reduction in her representation. But to reduce her vote by the qualification and to try to retain her old representation is an

act of public dishonesty. It is announced that all surviving war Governors are to be invited to attend the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment at Washington next month. But Governors Pattison, Flower, and Buchanan are not in

THE calamitous condition of Kansas is clearly shown by the indignation which greeted Jerry Simpson's highly colored pic-ture of misery and by the freight congestion caused by the enormous harvest.

As a scapegost for hot spells and labor troubles, Mars is useful to dreamy theorists. Now that the Twenty-first district con

ferces are to resume their apology for business at Sairsburg, it is to be hoped that the will be cured of the deadlock ailment.

As oil comes up in new quarters the price of the commodity is apt to go down.

CANADA has ten days left in which to re-

form its ways, and if it fail to depart from

the path of wrong doing, it must be prepare

BIRE took a hand yesterday in the mue iked of removal of the stockyards.

WORLD'S Fair officers are paid handsom salaries, though their work seems to have been confined almost exclusively to solicitng national funds.

PEDESTRIANS are to be free to use the

Aberty street sidewalks henceforth. THE most dangerous thing that ever was seen, is lighting a fire with kerosene. For the can will generally explode, and desolate

GENERAL CARNES is well fitted to put n end to insurrectionary carnage.

THOSE discontented English Radicals will gain little popular support by showing that they love office holding as well as a Tory of he deepest dye.

KEENNESS of competition is being dis

played in the cutting of records. Hrs bitterest enemy cannot deny that Whitelaw Reid is a vigorous worker, and his vigor has a good common-sense backing.

THAT smoke prevention ordinance fails o deal with the cigarette.

still have a good chance to suffer gloriou nartyrdom in Turkey. COAL CREEK suffered a disaster as great s that of Oil Creek.

Ir is evident that American missionaries

TENNESSEE has been behaving more like a South American Republic than one of these United States.

BICYCLE repairers are generally of a retiring disposition. Ir will soon be time for summer suits to pass through the dvers' hands and come out

THE sun might easily take a rest on Sun As campaign funds come to hand the

Tammany tiger will naturally be known as

WITH FAME AND FORTUNE. THE Prince of Wales is at Homburg. There is a large muster of English and American visitors there, and among others

also Dr. Chauncey Depew. REV. DR. MILBURN, the blind preacher and ex-chaplain of the House of Represent tives, has completed an extensive work or the early history of the Mississippi Valley. THE President has recognized Francisco Villa Corta as Consul General of Guatemala at New Orleans and Francisco Geneva Vice Consul of the Republic of Uruguay at St.

SENATOR PERKINS, of Kansas, wears a

rather conspicuous light blue suit; Vest, of Missouri, a cream colored costume, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Quay, of Penusylvania, pure white. GUSTAVE DORE, it is said, had question able taste on women's looks. He seldon drew a beautiful woman. His abnorma

Augustine, Fla.

stroyed his sense of actual loveliness. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER has been layreader at St. Mark's Church, Chicago. It is said that every member of the United States Supreme Court has been actively interested in some phase of Christian endeavor. BEN BUTLER is said to be sadly bent with

massive frame has become an unmistakable

sense of the grotesque seemed to have de

burden. His hands move unsteadily, while his eyes appear swollen and almost hidden by the thick folds of flesh on his cheeks. GREAT regret is felt in the artistic circles of Denmark at the death of Hans Riis, the tamous landscape painter. He was still a comparatively young man, having recently celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of his

birth. He was rich, owning a fine estate or the Isle of Falster, and able to devote his time to his profession. EDWARD BLAKE, the brilliant Canadian Liberal, who was regarded as a possible member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, de-clined the honor of Knighthood offered by the Queen a few years ago, and has set his face against the introduction of Old World ideas into the Dominion. He has a con manding presence, a fine voice, and the

RIGH JINKS AT LAKEWOOD.

Party of Pittsburgers Get Up a Burlerqu

of the Roaring Variety. LAKEWOOD, N. Y., Aug. 20 .- [Special.]-Hart McKee, Charlie Clark and Miss Elizabeth Harmon entered into a conspiracy yesterday afternoon which resulted in an Irish german given in the Kent Honse office court last night. The affair was designated as a danced at the hotel and of a fake mind-read ing performance given here a few days ago by Ellington and Cook. It proved a roaring success and was productive of more merriment than any other event of the season. McKee was the leader and the patrons were Messrs. Clark, Foxand Walker. The favors were tin pails, penny flags, chewing gum, paper flowers and tin horns. Clark was boss mind-reader and his original poetry recited from a screen cabinet was loaded with witty and appropriate shots for various subjects selected from the dancers and guests.

Among the favors danced was a novelty denominated "Moses in the Bull-Rushes. It was performed with the aid of an enormous laundry basket deposited in the middle of the floor and decorated with cat tail rushes. A young lady was requested to by Ellington and Cook. It proved a roaring die of the floor and decorated with cat tail rushes. A young lady was requested to stand near the favor table, and two young men would take seats on the rim of the basket facing each other. At a signal they were to leave the basket and race for the lady, the first one to reach her securing a partner for the next dance as his reward. The scramble to get out of the basket without tipping it over and going down in the wreck was invariably funny in the extreme. The affair closed with a grand march, flag waving, horn blowing and cheers for the originators of the burlesque and the hotel.

A step in the Right Direction. more American. The country is getting to the point where

it recognizes lawlessness as lawlessness, under whatever name it is committed. This Would Put an End to Strikes. Louis Glote-Democrat. It is a great pity that the good sense of the

Cleveland Leader.] The working Democrats of New York don't friends think he is so much better than his party.

IN AUGUST.

The echo of a whispered word,
A fleeting cadence low and sweet,
Fresh as the songs the streams reneat,
Faint as the croon of nesting bird.

breath of sadness scaroely caught, minor note to swell the strain, blossom bowed by falling rain, fold strands with silver su bity wrought.

Lord Salisbury might find a job editing a

KLEPTOMANIA IN GOTHAM. Strange Tales of How the Mania Affected Swell Society People, The amount of thieving in New York, right under the noses of the detectives, is amaz-

in the metropolis, says a writer in the New York Press. A few days ago a lady living in one of the fashionable apartment houses in the neigh-borhood of Twenty-third street called a messenger boy and requested him to take her dog out for an airing, as she was not messenger boy and requested him to take her dog out for an airing, as she was not feeling well enough to go kerself. The boy returned in the course of half an hour looking quite woe begone, and stated that he had lost the dog. The lady was wild with grief at the loss of her pet, and insisted upon having the boy accompany her just where he had been. He said that some one in Park & Tilford's told him that the dog ran in the store and that a lady patted him and took him out with her, but as she did not seem to know his name they thought he could not belong to her. The name of the lady was given as one of their customers, and the owner of the dog proceeded to the address given, in Twenty-first street. It was a private house, and the lady soon made her appearance. The story of the loss of the dog was related, and the subsequent information which had been gleaned at Park & Tifford's.

She expressed the groatest sympathy for the lady in her loss, but stoutly denied having seen or taken the dog.

The lady then repaired to the district messenger office and reported the loss, saying that she would hold them responsible for it. The Superintendent asked her if she would accompany him to the same house from which she had just come.

She replied that "it would do no good, as the lady said she knew nothing about the dog."

He insisted, and together they went to the

duce now as a comparatively few years ago.

Notwithstanding all this, is the individual
man on the farm, mine or factory any better
off! I do not say that the condition of the
workingmen and even of the farmers has
not improved at all, but if it hasn't improved
teniold there is something radically wrong
with our boasted civilization, and the present industrial system is a failure. Distribution of Wealth at Fault, "The production of wealth in the world to day is all that could be expected. It is the distribution which is at fault. There are too many millionaires and too many tramps. We are drifting toward a plutocracy on the one hand and a helpless peasantry on the other. Do not understand me as preaching one hand and a helpless peasantry on the other. Do not understand me as preaching the gospel of despair. I believe that this condition of affairs can be improved and the disastrous ending prevented. What we need is the application of the golden rule, instead of the maxim of 'the devil take the hindmost' which now dominates the commercial system. Both workmen and employers take advantance of circumstances. The manufacturer fluds a man who is in debt or has had sickness in his family, and he resolves that whils the man is worth \$2.50 a day he will only pay him \$1.50, because his necessities force him to take just what he can get, and, in retaliation, when the workmen fluds the employer with a contract on hand which must be out at a certain time, he insists on \$3.50 a day when \$2.50 would be the proper figure."

Mr. Wright then referred to the railroad strike now in progress at Buffalo, but did not enter into the merits of the controversy at any length. He said: "It has been asked of me how I am going to apologize for the violence during the recent labor trombles. That task does not fail on me. Our organization, the Knights of Labor, never countenanced nor tolerated violence. We recognize that the only way to better the condition of the toilers is by aroused public sentiment. the lady said she knew hothing about the doc."

He insisted, and together they went to the house on Twenty-first street. The lady again assured them she knew nothing whatever about the dog. After a short pause the Superintendent said: "Madam, that dog is in this house, and unless you produce him I will have to get a search warrant for the premises."

will have to get a search warrant for the premises."

She was indignant, and said that she would make him suffer for his impudence. This did not move the officer, who started toward the door to put his threatinto execution. She turned very pale and requested him to "wait a minute." She then left the room, but returned in a lew minutes with the missing dog, who flew into his mistress' arms, where he received any amount of caressing.

caressing.

Not a word of explanation was given or asked, for the owner was so delighted to recover her pet that she hastened out of the house as soon as she had him safely in her

A guest at the Malborough had a young woman friend at luncheon a few days ag ortly after her arrival another friend called, whom she went downstairs to see, at the same time throwing a roll of bills which her husband had handed her into her runk. She returned to her apartment trunk. She returned to her apartment after the departure of her caller and found the young friend whom she had invited to luncheon reading a novel. She left soon after luncheon, and the lady having occasion to go to her trunk found that a \$20 bill had been taken from the roll. A tew days after the same lady called and showed a pretty dress that she had just purchased. As she had told her friend on the day of the previous visit that she was entirely out of funds and would be until her next allowance came, her suspicious were confirmed. She went to the would be until her next allowance came, her suspicious were confirmed. She went to the store from which the purchase was made; saw the clerk from whom it was made (who was a friend of both parties) and found that the crisp \$20 note had been paid out for the dress. She did not accuse the young woman, but she has avoided her since.

archy of Germany and the despotism of Russia.

"The leading parties of this country are just now divided upon a great issue—the tariff. The discussion of this question will be a good thing if it sets you to thinking, but it will accomplish no other good. You will find in free trade England and the pretected United States the same conditions. That is, the workers of the people are robbed of all they produce except a bare living. A little less or a little more tariff is not the way out of the woods. You will find the cause of the evil just as widely extended and ramified as the evil itself. It is not a question of the form of Government, even, but under all forms as they now exist, the producting classes are robbed.

Call Down for the Reading Combine. A detective was summoned a few weeks ago to one of the fashionable uptown apartment houses to see if he could find any trace of a handsome pair of pearl open glasses that had mysteriously disappeared The usual number of questions were asked and answered. The lady of the house stated that no outsider except an intimate friend had been in the room in which the glasse were kept. The officer asked her if she would give the name and address of the friend. "That would be useless," she replied, "for she knew nothing about them." She gave the desired information, however, and in the course of two days the detective brought the glasses to the house. He had written to the lady in question, stating that unless the glasses were sent to him at a given time an exposure would be made.

A young bride recently laid her rings and other jewels in the upper drawer of her bureau, intending to put them on after the marriage ceremony, when she should dor her traveling dress. One of her attendants of the methods used by the botheads at Homestead, in Idaho, Tennessee or at Ruffalo. This matter must be thought out, not fought out, and the contest is one for ballots, not bullets.

"Now," continued Mr. Wright, "there is need of radical reform in the land system. Of course I admit the right of one individual person or several of them to become possessed of real estate and make use of it. But under the present methods there is a possibility that some one man or corporation may acquire all the land in the country, a State, or even the nation. What is there, then, to prevent the command: This is my land; get off of it!" And remember that what reforms are good for the workingmen in the drawer. When she returned for them the handsomest diamond ring was missing. the handsomest diamond ring was missing. In the hurry of departure she could not wait for a thorough search, but went away supposing it was only misplaced. Search was instituted next day, but it was not to be found. Suspicion pointed so strongly to the young lady attendant that an anonymous letter was written to her, saying that unless she returned the ring measures would be taken to make her do so. It was returned.

A reception was given last winter in a Madison avenue mansion. The best people in the city were present. After the recep tion a valuable solid silver hand glass was missed from the ladies' room. None but the guests had been in the room. The servants had been in the family ten years and were above suspicion. Some guest had not been able to stand the temptation of looking at her fair presentment in a solid silver back hand glass.

Edward J. Dougherty, Detective,

Captain Edward J. Dougherty, Assistan

in Philadelphia, died Friday. He was born on the banks of the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del., in 1834. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Regiment, Delaware infantry, and served with bravery and distinction. At the close of the war Captain Dougherty settled in Wilmington, serving two terms as Chief of Police of that city. He afterward went to Philadelphia and became connected with the Pinkerton agency, and has succeeded in bringing many notorious criminals to justice.

Rev. Dr. John Van Nest Talmage, brothe

Rev. Dr. John van Nest Islange, brother of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, died in Bound Brook, N. J., Friday. He was born in Somerville, N. J., August 18, 1819, and twas graduated in Ruger's College in 1843, and the New Brunswick (N. J.) Seminary in 1845. He received a license from the Classis of Philadelphia, and in 1845 became a mis-sionary of the Reformed Church in China.

DR. JOHN DRYSDALE, the well-known home pathic physician of London, is dead.

HON, JOHN A. HATDEN, of Bath, Me., died Fri-day, aged 84. He was a scholar and scientific man, and had been Mayor, Representative and Senator. DANIEL KERSTLING, aged 22 years, the oldest

reight car.

WILLIAM A. REED, connected with the Philadelphia postoffice, died suddenly yesterday at Green Castle from paralysis. He was well-known throughout the State as a prominent Republican.

HEMBY F. HEDDEN, Commissioner of Seneca county, O., dropped dead of heart disease in Tiffin Friday evening white attending a social gathering. He was about 55 years old.

DR. Levener N. December 3144 in Washington.

DR. LEOPOLD V. DOLLIVERS died in Washing on Friday after a brief illness. He was a man o

crilliant attainments, and was for many years pro-easor of French at the United States Nava leademy.

tion that confronts both classes is that of taxation without representation. That is, a dozen railroad corporation representatives get together in a back parlor, and by an increase in transportion rates raise the price of living for millions of people. The inter-State commerce iaw has been tried, and it is only a farce. That is the Government control of the railroads, and it has proved a failure. Why not try Government ownershipt Leaving the Men Far Behind, Boston Herald.)
Now the dear girls have taken to wearing ismond buckles on their suspenders. This seems to emphasize their gross usurpation DEATHS HERE AND BLSEWHERE. Mad ame Apparaci, the Female Worth,

ment control of the railroads, and it has proved a failure. Why not try Government ownership?

"You have been discussing the question of good country roads. After you have such roads will you permit a corporation to get hold of them and charge you for their use? Yet the railroad is just as much of a public highway. Of course, I know that when the proposition of the Government railroads is made the cry of paternalism is at once raised. The average politician is very much afraid of paternalism, when his party is not in power. Some countries, even under monarchy, have successfully operated Government railroads. Cannot a Republic do as much? In two States of Germany—Prussia and Bavaria—all the railways are owned and run by the Government, and the destruction of life and property in the operation is much less than on the lines in this country. "But I hear some one say, "That's socialism." Well, I am a socialist. Don't jump. I have no dynamite with me, and I don't think I would know how to use it if I had. You all favor Government management of the postoffice system, do you not? Of course you do, and to that extent at least you are all socialistic, and if the postoffice, why not the railroads and the telegraph, and perhaps leave me aven the coal mines? Madame Apparuci, formerly editor and owner of the Fashion Journal and for some time the female Worth, is dead in St. Petersburg. She was under arrest for manifold frauds. Soon after her arrest she poured petroseum on her nightgown and set fire to it. She was severely burned and was sent to the Evangelical Hos was sent to the Evangelical Hospital for treatment. There a few days ago she clipped with a pair of selesors the veins at the root of her tongue. She died Tuesday. About 100 criminal charges were pending against her, and the Faris pollec were only awaiting her recovery from burns to bring her from St. Petersburg for trial. The amount which she was accused of obtaining by fraud was between 2,000,000 and 2,000,000 francs.

all socialistic, and if the postoffice, why not the railroads and the telegraph, and perhaps ater on, even the coal mines? Explanation of Mr. Wright's Theory. done by the community should be accomplished in that manner. The product of a man's brain or brawn should be his, and nobody should be able to take it away from him. I believe that nine out of ten employers would like to be fair and would rather pay high wages than low ones. But the trouble is with the competitive system.

"It is the favorite remark of many orators that the interests of labor and capital are identical. On the contrary, they are absolutely opposed to each other. By that I mean capitalism and the capitalistic system. The employer must buy his labor as cheaply and sell his goods as dearly as possible. The interests of the two cannot be identical. Before the war the slave owner of the South was forced by self-interest to see that his colored help had at least enough clothes and food to maintain existence. Now he doesn't care if his negro laborers die; there will be plenty more, forced by necessity, into eagerness, to take their places. That is the sentiment which dominates the entire industrial system of the present day, and that system must be totally changed."

J. A. Bower followed Mr. Wright and discussed "Free Sliver" in a most exhaustive manner. But one speaker of the day, Prof. Heiges, of York, confined himself to agricultural topics.

The attendance at the encampment throughout the day was large, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings.

EANCHOFT.

another, a small unpainted frame, near what was then a village, but what is now a thriving, and that, too, not by professionals, but by persons in respectable walks of life, and in many instances moving in the best society ring, prosperous city. In the lanse of 35 years what changes have come! But those old-time school-houses have vanished, the teachers have long since laid down the ferrule and the birch and most of them, "Sleep the sleep that knows not waking."
The girls with their sweet young faces, are girls no more, though others with forms as have taken their places; and the boys, as

they occasionally show up, how changed they are. they are.

Changed? Yes, all of them, and not a few only, have names on graven stone, telling the passer-by the old, old story, of having lived and that they now live no more. And some are sleeping where no man knoweth; resting beneath the cypress, in far off fields where surged the martial fray and rolled the crimson tide of valor, some, "where the marsh reeds quiver," but all so sliently sleeping, mly awaiting the archangel's triumph.

A Picture the Elders Will Recognize. But no palatial edifice can evoke more

But no palatial edifice can evoke more tender recollections, nothing can more entwine into kind remembrance, than those little, plain, unpretentious, but honest and well-meaning common schoolhouses of the long ago. Simple and ruds were the interiors, long, slanting desks against the walls and long benches; somewhat uncouth perhaps, and not over educated, were the teachers, "the jolly old pedagogues long ago," but still there was a heartiness and a wholesomeness, and the very atmosphere was bracing and every urchin feit elated that he lived.

It is true, the modern ornateness was lacking; those who drank from the fountains of knowledge in those days did not stagger under loads of constantly changing books, the day of mental cramming had not yet set in, there were no "examination days" to show off a glittering surface tinsel to school committees, but what tussies there were, what wrestling with the spelling book and readers, and what a Goliath in learning was he that had vanquished the "single rule of three." It seemed so surprising that so much could be accomplished by one person in a lifetime!

Grammar? There still comes an echo something like this:

"Indicative mode, present tense, first person I love, second person you love, third person he, she or it loves" etc., etc., with the other properties and forms of tenses, and the younger fry would indulge in wonderful grimaces, for the science of the thing was as logarithms to them, but the verb in the case was beginning to unfold its definition.

ogarithms to them, but the verb in the

Glory of the Old Day Scholars. There were two great pinnacles of amtion, one, to write as good a hand as the naster, the other, to be the best speller The intricacies of English orthography are such that ready and correct spelling is simply a matter of prodigious memorizing, there being an absolute lack of reason, order, method, seuse, propriety, precedent or justification in the orthographical east of the latters that form multitudes of words and which, once authorized, it seems, have to be endured. But, there were those who got the ways of these words packed away in the gray matter of their juvenile brains, and who, in a duel of orthography, could "stand up" after whole battalions were downed. But the great function of the common school is not comprised alone in letters. It is there that are imbibed the first grand lessons in true republicanism, there it is leasons in true republicanism, there it is that is laid, par excellence, the true founda-tion of genuine American democracy. That that is laid, par excellence, the true foundation of genuine American democracy. That
meeting on a common level, that wiping out
of all petty clannish distinctions, all rank
save that of clean-out inherent merit; that
common jostle and common hustle, and
polishing off of protruding angularities, this
is the supreme condition for practical
citizenship in a representative government.
In the common school are learned grand
lessons in toleration, forbearance, equality
and homogeneity. Here may meet Jew and
Gentile, rich and poor, dull and bright and
learn that, to be simply an honorable, intelligent American citizen, upright, moral,
cultured, is enough: is to be the peer of any
people anywhere on the earth.

What the School Has Undertaken.

What the School Has Undertaken, The common school proposes to deal with the entire weight of the whole rising generation. It proposes to elevate the entire men-tal avoirdupois to a nigher horizon—think of it! What a grand, what a stupendous conception! Does the process seem slow? Certainly. One may not see the motion of the glacier, as that of a snowflake, and yet, when we measure and compare their relative movement, how superlatively greater is the former.

ers declared and committed themselves and their all to the great proposition that "Gov-ernments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." How necessary, ernments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." How necessary, then, that the governed should be intelligent, that they may delegate their "consent" intelligently. No government of the people, by the people and for the people can long endure that does not look carefully to the welfare of all the people. It is the only hope, the one and only anchor of safety. In the common school all the children of toil, of narrow means, the humble, the bare-foot boys and girlsall these are bidden to come to take an equal chance to aims in life, to that goal to which leads no royal road, but which must be apchance to aims in ine, to that goal to which leads no royal road, but which must be approached by rendering an exact measure of mental effort for each gain that is made, where neither money nor fine raiment can avail, where the treasure can only be secured by the digger, and where no delegate can gain admission.

A Foundation Not to Be Shaken. Tempests may come to shake and rock, foes may assail, but so long as lives in the American heart one spark of the love of

American heart one spark of the love of libersy and equality, so long the common school—the jeweled star in the galaxy of American institutions will be safe.

Then prosperity and perpetual youth, to the common school, the people's school, the great lever that lifts the grand total of all the weight of the whole body politic, that gives to the numblest child the same opportunity as any other, that takes the human product of many climes, of varied races and diverse faiths and molds them into a homogeneous mass, broadens them, expands them, transforms them, eradicates all narrow warp and kink and stands them on their feet in a newer, nobler and higher life. May this grand agency then live, the proud pullar of the Republic and may the starry flag that waves over its roof be maintained and sustained long as the constellations these stars typify remain to glit-

liations these stars typify remain to glitr in the heavens.

My alms majer, grand and great,
Hold to the breeze this snowy sail
And safely guide the Ship of State,
When strike the tempest and the gale.
On thee depends her human freight,
Her freight of hopes and tender fears
With all the hopes of future years—
Columbia's banner, hold elate!
Argurer 1822.

THE QUEEN OF THE TURF. MAUD S is deposed and the American pub-

bat it will soon appear.—Baltim

lie bows to a new queen of the turf. Long live Nancy Hanks!—Buffulo Express. NANCY HANKS is not an aristocratic out there are few who would not be proud of an acquaintance with the owner of THE evolution of the two-minute horse is being watched with great interest, and there is good ground for the expectation

natic sulky made a grand combination at Washington Park, and Chicago, as usual, has set the pace for the rest of the world.—Chi-GREAT is Kentucky and great are her quadrupedal offspring. The statesman who said that the cyclone, compared with her horses, became "a puling paralytic," was not far out of his reckoning.—Brooklyn Engle.

NANCY HANKS, Budd Doble and the pneu-

GREAT is Nancy, and the track and the ecord tremble beneath her feet, and Jove's courier, the sight-outrunning thunderbolt, nest distinguished salutations to Nancy .-NANOT HANKS covered herself with new

tiory by covering a mile in the unprece-tented trotting time of 2:07%. It was a great eat, the greatest of a year which inded in brilliant performances on both the trotting and running tracks .- New York Now Nancy Hanks has trotted a mile in 2:07% with perfect case, and Bubb Dobie, her driver, believes that she can do much better

EDWARD F. MANN, General Superintendent of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, died at his residence in Concord, N. H., Friday, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Mann was born in Henton, N. H., in 1845. CHARLES RENYON, formerly a circus proprietor of Gardner & Kenyon's show and other once noted theatrical enterprises, is dead at his home in Peoris, ill. Two of his daughters, Ella and Minnie Kenyon, are actresses. nost pertinent to ask if a horse can make a ecord which some other horse cannot break. Boston Globe. Ar last the mile trotting record on a circu

lar track has been lowered, Nancy Hanks having trotted the distance at Chicage in 2:07%. As the breed of trotters improves and trainers and drivers become more skillful the coveted mark of 2:00 seems not so far away.—Philadelphia Broard.

"Well, to tell the truth," replied the trunk,

ily pride.

Reggy—Haw?

Cholly—Haw. There's that wich uncle of mine. aw instance. Says he cawn't see what difference is to him whethah I weah a lawst yeah's suit of

"Waiter, bring me a dish of ice cream, 'Yas'm. Let it be pink ice cream to match my gown.

Husband (to wife, who is a lady Commissioner)—How are you women getting along with your end of the World's Fair? Wife (doubtfully)-Well, we've got all the

It's strange that the Sphinx keeps slient in the face of the remarks of these vulgar people.

Mr. Bacon (ditto, from Chicago)—It would n't, I recken, if it didn't have lots o' sand,—Smith, Groy & Co.'s Monthly.

cent on the other.

ment, as a result of its own investigation This is undoubtedly a useful function, but one for which charges of one-half per cent per annum, or six per cent in a lump sum

re obviously very steep.

Moreover this view of the case raises the company gives its guarantee that it will pay a certain principal and interest, the of his interest on a five per cent bond to

The ease with which such a business can run into wildcat operations has already been illustrated in this country. The mortgage investment companies under took practically the same function with regard to mortgage securities. Yet the business afforded such opportunities for practical swindling that it was not very long before the unguaranteed mortgages were worth more than the guarantees. The conservative British mind may move less promptly to that conclusion. But the opportunities for using that sort of business to pocket the money of the unwary,

be overlooked. Criticising the argument of Carroll D. Wright that compulsory arbitration would mean "slavery" to the decrees of a court, te that the decrees of a court or other tribunal would be more harsh and more

It would seem improbable to say the least, and yet that admission does not in any way invalidate the ultimate point on which compulsory arbitration must inevitably make its failure. It is evident that any means of arbitration which is equitable must be binding on both parties alike. Such a law might result in forcing the employer to invest his money subject to the demands of the State. But what means are to enforce employes to accept the resuit of an arbitration? Are they to be forced to work, if they refuse, by military power? Are men to be driven to labor as a chain gang is? If this is to be undertaken the liberty of an employe to accept a better position or to seek other work would be in questionable shape. At present, while

liberty. That is what Mr. Wright very The question how compulsory arbitration is to be enforced is made very pertinent from the fact that the labor record of Western Pennsylvania includes two strikes against the findings of voluntary arbitration. If men will refuse to accept a verdict that they have first willingly called for, why should they not do so in a case where the tribunal judges their case without their consent. If they should do so, the task of driving men to work by th

deeper into industrial organization than

any State to place an educational limit on the right of suffrage, and that is what Mississippi has ostensibly done. So far as the prima facie case is concerned the en-It is true that the tests as to the educational qualifications of the voter may be administered so as to favor white voters and exclude black ones. That will, of course, be an act of public bad faith; but

quaitfied blacks, and when that is the case But there is one point which the Mississippi people seem to have overlooked. and which, under the Constitution, deprives her of representation. The Constitution provides that when the right to vote is denied to any citizen for other cause than participation in the Rebellion or other crime, "the basis of representation shall

the whole number of male citizens over 21 vears of age in such State.' This, according to the last registration in Mississippl, would reduce her representation in Congress and the Electoral College very materially. She is now entitled to three representatives in Congres instead of eleven, and five electoral votes instead of nine. Until her representation is reduced, she will commit the injustice to the rest of the country of casting votes on being counted as one of the Queen's in both bodies to which, by the express terms of the Constitution, she has no right. When the Mississippi plan was under discussion in her Constitutional Convention THE DISPATCH said that State had a perfect right to impose an educations qualification and accept the corresponding

Brotherhood of Locomotive Eugineers does

AT its present rate of increase the cholera epidemie will soon have little of Russia left

In the matter of cutting records, ocean greyhounds are as proficient as American COLUMBUS himself will be all that is missing from the forthcoming celebration of his discovery, and as his absence is unavoidable the affair will be made a great success without him.

ot control the other railroad labor orga

A deeper saure in the sky, Fields gleaming gay with green and gold, Closed wings that droning half unfold, As summer passes slowly by.

O, rare unfathomed August days, Rich with the glories of the past, What will you bring as forth at last! What larks beneath your bovering a —Moy Lennon in Ladles' Home

"Now, don't misunderstand me. The a done by them, and that which can best be done by the community should be accom-plished in that manner. The product of a

ST. Louis, Aug. 20.—From inner Catholic circles it is learned that Father J. C. Kuhl man, recently dispossessed of the parochial residence at Mitchell, Ill., will do penance for two years at some monastery. Father Kuhlman's trouble with Bishop J. Ryan, of Alton, began last year, the Bishop having been sustained by Rome. He has the privilege of entering an American or a foreign

MRS. JOHN KENNEDY of Everson, Pa., died Thursday night, aged about 75 years. She was the mother of M. J. Kennedy, proprietor of the Scott-dale distillery, and John W. Kennedy, one of the principal stockholders of the Scott-dale Brewins Comment.