The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1892.

TIMELY POLICE WORK.

The work that the police and sanitary inspectors will undertake to-day, as stated in our local columns, is one of the greatest value for the city. They will make a thorough inspection of every section of the city. Wherever there is a harboring place for filth or disease they will order its cleaning up. Wherever people are using water from springs and wells liable to contaminate they will urge the discontinuance of the practice. In short, a complete and effective sanitary inspection is contemplated which if maintained will make Pittsburg proof not only against cholera but against more common epidemics arising out of unsanitary conditions.

This work should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every citizen. Every suggestion of the authorities as to places which require cleaning up should be promptly complied with. Even if the directions seem unnecessarily rigid it should be remembered that a scrupulously high standard of cleanliness is the best guarantee of public safety. The work is a good one. It is for the public benefit, and it is especially timely. The whole community should unite in giving it active co-operation and assistance.

It is to be hoped that this will be only the first of a continuous series of sanitary inspections. A second inspection, and that at an early day, will be necessary to see that the directions in all places where disinfection is necessary have been carried out; and vigorous prosecutions should be resorted to in every case where the work is neglected after such notice. Then monthly inspections should be maintained against the growth of fresh nuisances. With this work faithfully performed Pittsburg will have the best assurance against epidemics.

SALVATION VS. ANARCHY.

The appearance at the meeting of the Salvation Army in the Liberty Street M. E. Church, yesterday, of an ex-Anarchist who has been converted from anarchy to salvationism puts that class of religious organization in a new light. If the Salvation Army can extend the work of converting Anarchists and inducing them to give up beer and anarchy for salvation and the care of their families it will command the liberal and enthusiastic support of property and capital.

It may be that unconverted Anarchists will dispute that any real member of their explosive sect can be brought to a belief in religion. The basis of the Anarchist cult is to deny all religion. Nothing could be a better demonstration of the power of religion than the turning of the destroyers of law and beer into genuine but inoffensive soldiers of the Salvation Army.

Certainly we advise other Anarchists to follow the example of their ex-confrere and embrace salvationism. Better for them to worship, even if somewhat grotesque, with the Salvationists than to blow up with the country and their own dynamite.

THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The address of the People's party to the voters of Allegheny county, both in the names signed to it and in the representations by which it asks the votes of this section, reminds us of the old Greenback-Labor party of the '70's. We make no doubt that the gentlemen who advance the propositions contained in that address are as sincere now as they were in opposing specie payments in 1876 and 1877. But the fact that their opinions did not stand the test of debate and experience fifteen years ago may create a presumption with regard to the reliability of their political nostrums to-day.

That presumption is strengthened by the character of their address. A large number of general assertions are made as the basis of the indictment of both the Democratic and Republican parties; but no more specific assertion is made than that bad laws are increasing the wealth of the rich and impoverishing the masses. Not a single bad law is specified, nor is it shown how their operation has worked that result. The fact is that while, as THE DISPATCH has often shown, there are many and great privileges to excessive wealth, they are in nine cases out of ten due to violations and nullification of law which if enforced would prevent such things.

The same looseness of reasoning is shown by making the vote of the representatives of this district against the silver bill the only specific indictment of the address. This follows close upon a paragraph which makes the question of wages a paramount one. But they do not know that the shift to the silver standard means, first of all, a reduction of the value of the dollar in which the wages of labor is paid by 30 cents; and, second, the permanent taking away from every workingman who has something laid by in the savings bank, as great a proportion of his savings.

While the address fails to specify the bad laws that are to be repealed, it is more frank with regard to those that are to be enacted. An income tax is to drive millionaires out of existence—if it is enforced; monopoly in land is to be checked by the party which seeks its votes with the class whom the alleged land reformers deem to be the land monopolists; the pauper workman and his products are to be shut out—which is good protection doctrine for a party whose greatest success can be to make certain the election of a free-trade administration; the Government shall loan money at 2 per cent to improve the highways; and the old soldiers shall have their pay in gold. Singularly enough, however, this distribution of universal wealth from a public treasury whence the surplus has vanished fails to do anything about those two great panaceas, sub-treasuries for agricultural products, and Government railroads to be run by the politicians.

All this is very interesting to contemplate—when the People's party get into power. But before that time the leaders of that party will have to cultivate a little more common sense and clearness of perception as to the great problems of the day.

NOT YET ADEQUATE.

The Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service sends a letter to THE DISPATCH with regard to its editorial remarks of last Friday on the order fixing September 20 as the date at which disinfection of foreign rags was to be made compulsory. Surgeon General Wyman quotes from a letter of August 26, to the State Board of Health of Illinois, to show that the order of July 8 required the disinfection of all baggage and merchandise from infected ports. The order of August 17 was supplementary to this, requiring the disinfection to be done on the other side, and the time was given in order to permit the completion of steam disinfecting chambers. "In the meantime," says the Surgeon General, "it was considered that all previous circulars would hold good."

This puts a somewhat different face on the matter, and is well enough as far as it goes; but it fails to reach the vital point urged by THE DISPATCH. The order of July 18 only provides disinfection for baggage and merchandise arriving from infected ports. A supplementary order extends the action of the circular of August 17 to all European ports. But that order does not take effect until September 20, and in the meantime, according to the text of the circulars, rags and other merchandise may be brought here from ports not declared to be infected without any precautions.

This omission, especially with regard to rags, is something for which criminal negligence is scarcely too severe a term. Rags are well known to afford a special vehicle for the transmission of disease germs. Ordinary merchandise generally bears on its face the evidence of its source; but a bale of rags is gathered from no one knows where. The fact that it is shipped from a port where there is no infection affords no evidence that it may not have been collected in the centers of infection. For this reason the loophole in the orders of the Government permitting such cargoes for a month without disinfection is mildly described by the words "half-way measures."

All cargoes coming from Europe should be thoroughly disinfected before they are permitted to land in this country; and rags should be excluded altogether. This country can get along with its own rags for a year better than to take foreign rags with the cholera thrown in.

A DEMOCRATIC EVASION.

A very striking case of shallow evasion is furnished by the editorial reply of the Philadelphia *Record* to a correspondent who asks what is the aim and consequences of the adoption of section 8 of the Democratic platform. Section 8 is that deliverance which calls for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issues of notes by banks other than national banks.

Our free trade Democratic cotemporary essays to give a reply by saying that, as the national banking system must give way to some other because of the cancelation of the bonds of the Government, some safe substitute must be found. "To this end, the first movement must be the removal of the tax on the issues of the State banks." The *Record* then goes on to enlarge on the varied needs of the country for currency, the fact that interest is high in one section and money a drug in another, and the growth of business in all parts of the country. From which it winds up with the assertion that a safe State banking system is the solution of the monetary problems, including the silver question; and that "the Democratic party will always insist that a dollar, whether of paper or silver, shall always have a dollar's worth of value in gold behind it." All of which is careful and painstaking misrepresentation.

There are in this deliberate befogging of the question no less than six assertions on which it depends to make that remarkable plank appear even plausible. They are: First, that the cancelation of the United States bonds must wipe out the national banking system. This is untrue. The *Record* knows very well that the system can be preserved by the selection of other securities on which the national banks may issue notes, or by permitting the system to continue as banks of discount and deposit, with circulating notes issued by the Treasury. Second, that the first step is the repeal of the tax on State bank issues, when it is obviously the last step that should be taken without some guarantee for the stability of the circulation to be put afloat by that repeal. Third, the talk about the need of the country for a more elastic currency system is mere verbiage if it does not carry the assertion that the national system prevents the formation of banks of issue where more money is needed. The contrary is the case. Under the national system capitalists can organize banks in accordance with well-known and prescribed requirements wherever they can find remunerative and safe employment for their funds. Under the State system they would be subject to the vagaries of legislation in 44 different States. Fourth, the assertion that a safe State system is proposed is entirely without foundation. There is no such qualification in the platform. It simply proposes to reopen the door to the old State system, notoriously the most unsafe and inflated known in financial history. Fifth, the idea that giving everybody the right to issue bank notes will settle the silver question is a gratuitous exhibition of monetary ignorance. Even supposing that the redemption of these notes in coin was provided for, the question what coin should be available for their redemption would be just as pressing as before. Sixth, the statement that the Democratic party will always insist that the dollar issued by State banks "shall always have a dollar's worth of value behind it" has not a syllable in the Democratic platform to support it.

The fact is, as the *Record* well knows, that this plank in the platform was yielded to the demands of the South and the Southwest, where the hankering of the influential people, who could run wildcat banks and get the usufruct from them, is of equal strength with their hatred for the uniformity and stability of the national system. By so doing the Democracy indorsed the most outrageous scheme of inflation and fiat money that this country has confronted for a generation. The proposals of the free silver men are sound financial sense compared to this. They simply wish to change from one positive standard to another somewhat lower; while the Democratic platform consents to fill the country with paper money without any guarantee that it shall have value at all. The theory of the Greenbackers that the Treasury shall issue all circulating notes without the intervention of banks is widespread and uniform stability in contrast with the Democratic idea of dollar notes which may be worth 75 cents in Ohio, 90 cents in Kentucky and nothing at all in either State next month.

The last period of Democratic supremacy was marked with a panic due simply to wildcat State banks. The Democratic idea of coming into power by going back to the same conditions is a unique display of besotted Bourbonism.

THE postal slot machine, which proposes to purchase envelopes, paper and postage stamps in return for the nickel dropped in, may yet come to the stage of writing our letters for us. Then when it reaches the further operation of mailing the letters, instead of leaving them to be carried in our pockets for a month, the art of machine-made correspondence will reach its zenith.

AFTER Messrs. Sullivan and Corbett settle their little dispute perhaps the country will consent to Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland monopolizing a share of its time and patience.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which has been swearing by the Reading deal for six months, has recovered from the shock of that New Jersey decision sufficiently to come to the conclusion that New Jersey courts do not amount to much anyhow. The only correct law is given out from the offices of the great corporations—according to the opinion of their organs.

THE report that Senator Chandler's paper is advertising New Hampshire as doubtful creates a suspicion that the Senator considers it needful that he also shall be placated.

THE desire of Colonel McClure to get some one to debate the tariff question with him still remains unsatisfied. This is due to the Colonel's fastidiousness with regard to his opponent. As long as he insists on debating with McKinley or no one, it looks as if he were more anxious for an advertisement than for a debate.

WITH Senator Hoar in Paris and Editor Dana in Jerusalem why should this nation be called upon to let the gray matter of its brain be exhausted with force bill talk.

MR. DANA'S call upon Mr. Whitney to turn loose the fool-killer among the Democratic workers is vigorous, but indiscreet. There is no telling how the Democratic ranks might be decimated by that policy, or what vacancies might be created in the editorial force of esteemed Democratic organs.

THE latest triumph of human ingenuity is an infernal machine which is warranted to kill every time. It should be tested first on its nihilistic inventor.

BY crediting to the "murderous trolley" all the accidents due to going faster than the effete horse car—and some that would happen even with those illustrations of leaden-footed time—some of our esteemed New York cotemporaries are working that bugbear even harder than the McKinley bill.

IT might be pertinent for the law to step in and arbitrate the threatened Sullivan-Corbett strike by sending both parties to the workhouse.

THE application of Judge Holman for ten free tickets to the World's Fair contains a grateful admission that the late cruel war is over, and that all may be lovely when Chicago comes in with its second wind for the rest of that appropriation next winter.

THIS seems to be a year in which the balloon parachute is especially active in usurping the functions of fool-killer.

SENATOR BRICE comes forward rather tardily to remark that he never had any faith in the rainbow-chasing of 1888. Mr. Brice's opinion as to the rainbow-chasing of 1892 is still held strictly in seclusion.

THIS is already a memorable year, and the defeat of the Free Trade candidate for the Presidency will make it more so.

THE rainmakers are to tackle their job anew in Dakota this time. Rain having been predicted in that section, the science of rainmaking discloses itself to consist in timing its efforts with judgment.

IF the McKinley bill could keep out cholera the party that fathers it would be sure of success every time.

THE reported offer of $5,000,000 profit on Chicago's $2,500,000 issue of souvenir half dollars is one of the things that Chicago should accept so quickly as to make the purchaser's head swim.

NEITHER the rags nor the paupers of Europe are wanted in this country.

QUARANTINE against anything and everything that can possibly bring the cholera to this country is one of those things of which we cannot get too much for the next year or so.

KEEP cool and clean and the cholera will give you a wide berth.

UP NEAR THE TOP.

MRS. RICHARD KING, of Corpus Christi, Tex., owns 700,000 acres and 103,000 head of cattle and horses.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH is said to receive but $7 per week for her services to the Salvation Army.

W. K. VANDERBILT has recovered from his sunken yacht Alva $1,630 in money and $3,000 worth of diamonds.

ZOLA is said to believe that the time is not far distant when France will again take up arms against Germany.

HERBERT SPENCER, the philosopher, is said to be a man of singular modesty, "with a gentle voice and almost feminine grace."

SARAH BERNHARDT is 48 years old. She was christened "Rosine," but changed her name to Sarah for a reason known only to herself.

A LETTER from Mrs. G. F. Hoar to friends in Worcester reports that Senator Hoar has almost completely recovered his eyesight.

MRS. J. R. BURTON, wife of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Kansas, is a Democrat, but she is stumping the district for and with her husband.

BY the death of ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, Hamilton Fish is now left the sole survivor of those distinguished men who have held the Governorship of New York prior to 1879.

IN dress Mr. Labouchere follows a style adopted by all well-born and well-bred Englishmen, from which expensive jewelry and other ostentatious addenda are conspicuous by their absence.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERRY, of Portland, Me., is one of the few surviving Congressmen of the ante-war period. He served two terms at Washington prior to 1841. He is well informed, gifted with an excellent memory, and enjoys fine health and has a wonderful store of reminiscences of the statesmen of that day and generation.

A Revolt That Seems Unseemly.

[New York Evening World.]

Revolt is unseemly in the Salvation Army. The warriors should remember that old church hymn: "We are not divided, all one army we."

His Apology Is Too Long.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Having carefully considered the matter General Bidwell accepts the Prohibition nomination for the Presidency, but his written apology for the act is entirely too long.

Where Is Ingalls At?

[Boston Herald.]

Where is Orator Ingalls in this campaign?

A PEEP INTO THE PAST.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

—IT is not always true that the old is better, but the old is almost always interesting. Men are naturally interested in men. An old street along which men have walked time out of mind, an old church in which men have said their prayers for hundreds of years, or an old custom which has come down out of antiquity, provokes curiosity, inspires imagination, takes one out of the present into the past, and has an interest and a value which do not depend on the outward appearance.

I am writing this at Canterbury, beneath the shadow of the most venerable and the most interesting of English Cathedrals. Almost everything here is a window through which to look into the past. Yesterday Canon Dremantle took me for a long walk out to Harbledown, a hamlet named in Chaucer, from whose hill, beside the windmill, there is a wonderful view of the great church towering up over the low red roofs of the town. The path was that along which the Canterbury pilgrims went in the old days bearing there votive offerings to the shrine of Becket. We stopped at the old almshouse of St. Nicholas, which was once a hospital for lepers in the days before scientific sanitation had dispelled that plague. In the little church, where there are benches which date back to the fourteenth century, upon which generations of restless Christians have set to hear the admonitions of the preacher, we saw the lepers' chapel, where, with a screen of oak between them and the congregation, these miserable people said their pitiful prayers.

Where the Past Was Recalled.

—THERE is a long flight of steps down into the road. And down these steps, in the Middle Ages, hurried one of the brothers of the Monastic family whenever the sound of the feet of the horses of the pilgrims came along the way, and in one hand he carried a wooden bowl, in the bottom of which was set a big crystal which had once adorned the shoe buckle of St. Thomas a Becket, and in the other hand a small round wooden box, whose cover was provided with a significant slot for pennies. And the pilgrims would stop and kiss the relic of the holy, blissful martyr and make their grateful offering. One day Erasmus and John Colet passed along that road, and the monk came down and offered the buckle to be kissed, and they declined. It was a sign of the change of thought which was making ready the Reformation. I saw the money box which used to be heavy with the pilgrims' pennies, and the buckle which the pilgrims used to kiss. And all that old life seemed to come back, and I could almost fancy that we were pious and credulous pilgrims making a Canterbury journey of the old kind. The interest of travel depends not so much on what one sees as on what one thinks.

Every morning here, a little before 6 o'clock, one of the cathedral bells is rung. That bell rang in the Middle Ages, when everybody who heard it stopped a moment in whatever he was doing and recited the "Hail Mary." Day after day, from that old time to this, through all the troubles and all the changes, that bell which waked me up this morning has wakened sleepy people into the light of the new dawn. The monks were listening to it before America was known.

Old Customs and Ceremonies.

—EVERY night the watchman makes his rounds here in the precincts, within the walls which stood guard when the cathedral was a monastery church and calls the hours—"Twelve o'clock! a cloudy night! all is well!" I remember at Ripon, when the bell of the cathedral rings for curfew, how the watchman, whom they call the wakeman, stands in the square before the town hall and blows a blast upon an ancient horn. It used to be the summons for the watch to go on duty. To-day it is only a relic of old times.

The other day when Parliament met, among many other ceremonies which once meant a great deal more than they do at present, they kept a custom which began in the days of the gunpowder plot. They sent down a company of men to search the cellars of the Parliament House for Guy Fawkes. And after looking into all the closets and corners, they came back and reported that neither Guy Fawkes nor any other objectionable or dangerous individual was to be discovered. I read of that with pleasure, a pleasure which was emphasized by the fact that just at that There I was looking at the actual lantern which Guy Fawkes carried, kept in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. That battered old lantern was in his hand when they found him beside the casks of powder. What an addition of the picturesque it is to modern life to have that old conspiracy remembered! The present gains immensely by being set against the dim background of the past. In these days of common sense we have need of all the sentiment that association can bring in. The ground was not made exclusively for the planting of potatoes. Flowers grow well in it, also, and we need all the flowers that we can have in our gardens, in our behavior. Life is more dignified and graceful and picturesque here in this old country than it is with us.

Conferring Degrees at Oxford.

—I SAW a number of degrees conferred one morning in Oxford. They were chiefly degrees of Master of Arts. The sight was an interesting one, and illustrated well that element of the picturesque in which they excel here. The great hall of the Sheldonian Theater was crowded with spectators. The dons and fellows were conspicuous in gowns and hoods, set out with brilliant colors. The conferring of the honors was pronounced in the old Latin. It had a most dignified sound, was quite free from the continental pronunciation which in most of our schools makes gibberish out of the language of old Rome, and was listened to with great attention. So far as I could understand it, consent was asked—somewhat as in the marriage service—to the procedure of the ceremony, the names of the men being read out. Then two proctors, in cap and gown and hood, marched up the hall and then down again past the people who were seated on the benches, and whoever would might, as a mark of disapproval, pluck them by the sleeve, and prefer complaint. Hence the slang term "plucking" as applied to a failure to get a degree. The proctors made their procession uninterrupted. That, I believe, is the invariable way of it nowadays, though tradesmen have been known to make threats of interference in view of unpaid bills. After the proctors' march, the gentlemen who were now permitted to write M. A. after their names went out by the great gate where their "scouts" were in waiting, and there attired themselves in masters' hoods of bright color. It was much more of a spectacle than the commencement day sight which is common among us, of a company of monotonous young men in dress coats reaching out their hands for rolls of sheepskin.

Where the New Is Very Old.

—THEY make more of the past over there than we do. One reason is, of course, that they have more past. We are but of yesterday. I dined the other day with Edward Everett Hale, and he told me that he had occasion some time ago to look up some old wills here in Canterbury. But when he went to the custodian he was told that, unfortunately, all the old wills had been taken up to London. "What date was it, sir?" asked the official. "Why, it was 1649 or somewhere thereabouts." "Oh, bless my soul!" cried the registrar, "that is one of the new wills! Everything is new here after 1400!"

It is a delightful experience to come out of a country where everything back of 1620 is ancient history and live for a time where everybody is on familiar terms with the eleventh century. In the little church of St. Martin on the hill, whose walls are built of Roman brick which antedate the Nicene creed, where Bertha, wife of Ethelbert of Kent, said her prayers when Britain was Pagan, where Augustine, the missionary, sang the litany in 597, the past seems more real than the present. And in the Becket transept of Canterbury, where the Archbishop was murdered, and behind the high altar where his shrine stood, the most magnificent in England, imagination grows weary. You climb the stairs whose stones are worn by the knees of praying pilgrims, you stand where they stood, in the line worn by their dusty shoes from generation to generation, and stint your eyes upon the empty space where all was gold and gems before the days of Henry VIII, and all that old time seems both near and distant, distant in the vast change in the thoughts of men, in their beliefs, in their whole outlook upon life.

Between Penn avenue and Mercery lane, between the Court House in Pittsburg and the Cathedral in Canterbury, between shrines and steel works, between the old times and the new, what a diameter of difference!

REPUBLICAN HOPES GROW.

Colonel Cockrill Believes Mr. Harrison's Chances Increase Daily.

Colonel J. A. Cockrill in New York Herald.]

So far as my observation extends there is a steady growth of confidence all along the Republican lines. The belief of the party in its ability to re-elect Mr. Harrison rests largely upon the theory that the recall of the Democratic party to any share in the administration of Federal affairs would mean turmoil and disturbance. The Cleveland platform is a menace to the tariff and the wise, safe and useful national banking system. Importers, merchants and manufacturers have adjusted themselves to the existing tariff law, and while it is true that a Republican Senate stands as a barrier between the country and any revolutionary legislation for the next four years the business interests of the country must naturally array themselves against a party which appeals in a season of prosperity and peace for a restoration upon a promise to "rip things."

The business man who recalls the days of wildcat banking will not readily vote to destroy a system which gives every State all the banking facilities it requires and makes every bank note in circulation as good as gold both at home and abroad. The foolish longing and desire upon the part of the wild and irresponsible horde of financiers behind Mr. Cleveland to return to the old wildcat State banking system betrays the retrogressive character of the Democratic party. This alone serves to alarm the friends of progress, and is a sufficient notice served upon the solid business interests of the country, I think, to keep the Democratic party in the state of exile which befits it under its present leadership.

The feeble cry about the force bill is, I believe, losing its potency already. It is chiefly put forth by the wing of the party in the North which despises Cleveland and is yet compelled by force of circumstances to keep in step with the organization. In the South the shibboleth of "No Negro Domination" has political value, but it cannot be used to secure a single close Northern State for Mr. Cleveland.

Intelligent residents of the West with whom I have recently talked have an idea that the Populists, as they call themselves—the third party—will not figure so largely in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin as was anticipated in the opening of the campaign. The theory is that the farmers have had fair crops and good prices and they are, therefore, less resentful than they were a few years ago. It is the mortgaged and hopeless agriculturalist who is disposed to pull down the pillars of the temple.

The proposition to raise here a popular fund for the education and enlightenment of the West on the tariff question is not meeting with the encouragement which its free trade promoters hoped for. There is nothing cyclonic about the desire of the Eastern free trader to furnish salvation to the Western heathen. That belongs to the professional politician who looks for his cash reward in Washington.

Up in Maine the Republicans are entering into the campaign spiritedly. The Democrats do not seem to regard Maine as good ground for missionary work. The sad attempt last spring to revolutionize Rhode Island has caused them to rest the eye of hope upon the land of the sunset. Maine's response next month will convey to Cleveland and his followers assurances that the party of protection, progress and National integrity is still invincible.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

Their Union in This Diocese Increased Over 50 in the Past Month.

BRADDOCK, Aug. 28.[*Special.*]—Over 60 delegates, representing 25 branches of the Total Abstinence Society of the Pittsburg Diocese, assembled in St. Thomas' School hall this afternoon, it being its regular monthly meeting. Rev. Father Lambing, of Scottdale, President of the union, presided.

Addresses were made by Joseph A. Weldon, Vice President; W. H. Griffin, Miss Bertha McAfee, P. W. Joice, Miss Mary Dougherty and James Brown, of Pittsburg, and William Laughlin, of St. Bridget's congregation. The reports showed that there were 1,247 members, an increase of over 50 since they last met. It was decided to distribute literature in the interest of the cause.

PATENTS FOR A YEAR.

Interesting Figures Gleaned From the Report of Commissioner Simonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The annual report of W. E. Simonds, Commissioner of Patents, to the Secretary of the Interior shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, 45,945 applications for patents and caveats were received.

There were during that period 23,626 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1,563 trade marks registered and 6 labels registered; 12,427 patents expired during the year; the receipts from all sources during the year were $1,268,727; expenditures, $1,114,134; leaving a surplus for the year of $154,593.

DELAWARE TO GET THE FLAT IRON.

Commissioners of That State and Pennsylvania Will Recommend Its Cession.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 28.—The resurvey of the boundary line between Delaware and Pennsylvania, authorized by the Legislatures of the respective States, has been in progress since the middle of May.

The commission will recommend the cession to Delaware of the famous "flat iron," a triangular southward projection of 700 acres of Pennsylvania territory between Delaware and Maryland, over which Delaware has long exercised a quasi-jurisdiction.

Cleveland Entertains C. S. Brice.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., Aug. 28.—Sunday at Gray Gables was as quiet as it usually is. Although the weather cleared, Mr. Cleveland did not go out. A part of the day he devoted to his family, and a part to entertaining Calvin S. Brice and C. E. Baldwin, who spent a few hours with him. It was purely a social visit, the subject of politics not being even mentioned.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Rev. William Ware Howland, Missionary.

A cable message announces the death, Friday, in Jaffna, Ceylon, of Rev. William Ware Howland, for nearly 50 years' missionary of the American Board on that island. Mr. Howland was born at West Brookfield, Mass., in 1817; graduated from Amherst College in 1841, and was ordained for the work in 1845, after completing a course in Union Theological Seminary. Three of his children became missionaries. Mr. Howland was the oldest missionary in that small field, and had not visited his native country since 1861. He lived to see the Jaffna mission grow until it has nine self-supporting churches and 2,700 members, while there are 135 mission schools and 8,500 pupils.

'Squire Massia Beasley, Aberdeen, O.

Aberdeen, O., a small town opposite Maysville, Ky., has been for years the Gretna Green of eloping young Kentuckians. There dwelt Esquire Massia Beasley, who was always ready, day or night, to tie the nuptial knot. The remarkable Justice of the Peace, who has married 5,000 couples, died Saturday morning, aged 81. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1869.

A Very Old Church Rededicated.

CARLISLE, Aug. 28.—[*Special.*]—The old Presbyterian Church at Middle Springs, this county, which is over 130 years old, having been remodeled, was to-day dedicated with religious services. Persons from all parts of the Cumberland Valley and surrounding country were in attendance.

William Murphy.

William Murphy, a prominent member of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, died yesterday, aged 39 years, at his home, 539 Fifth avenue.

Obituary Notes.

P. H. BOLEN, an old citizen of Memphis, is dead, leaving an estate of $150,000. His will provides for large charitable bequests.

WILLIAM DEHERT, one of the oldest residents of Schuylkill county, died at his home in Landingville, Pa., yesterday, aged 82 years. He was for many years a prosperous boat builder.

JAMES O. ARNOLD, 68 years of age, died in Worcester, Mass., Saturday. He was one of the leading Quakers of that part of the country. He was a patent attorney and a man of great inventive genius.

CHARLES ANDRE DE LA JAILLE, Viscomte, General and formerly Senator, is dead in Paris. He won military fame in the Crimean War and in the Italian campaign. As a Senator he represented the Monarchists.

FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Vermont and Maine Will Be Lively for a Week or Two—Rainbow Claims of People's Party Leaders—Some Interesting and Peculiar Political Situations.

ONE week from Tuesday occurs the first State election in the North since the Presidential nominations. Vermont will then choose a Governor and other State officers. Until within the last few days the campaign has not been of an exciting description, but now the Republicans are working with energy to secure a majority which by its proportions will point to a sweeping victory in November. The statement is made that the Democrats have been carrying on a still hunt in the Green Mountain State with the expectation of reducing the usually overwhelming Republican figures, and then claiming the result as indicating a decided gain for the cause of free trade. The announced purpose of the advocates of protection to make the last week of the campaign one of earnest, aggressive work will force the Democrats to contest in the open field, a feature which the Republican leaders of the State claim will insure a majority not far from 25,000.

Six days after the Vermont election, on Monday, September 12, Maine will speak. The Governor and other State officers are to be chosen, together with legislators and four Congressmen. Ex-Speaker Reed is already on the stump with Boutelle and other Pine Tree orators. McKinley is to be one of a party of visiting statesmen who will participate in the closing work of the canvass. It is uncertain yet whether Mr. Blaine will be able to take the platform, but the expectation is that his voice will be heard before the day for voting. Such an event will make the Maine campaign always of importance in a Presidental year, a most interesting preliminary to the November contest. The State and Congressional struggles are being conducted almost entirely on national issues, although the prohibition question, as usual, enters somewhat into the choice of the Legislature. This Legislature will choose a successor to Senator Hale, whose term expires March 4 next. A number of Republican statesmen are more than willing to take the place, though the Senator is a candidate for re-election. The modified Australian system will be tried for the first time.

A Democratic Factional Quarrel.

THE struggle for the Democratic nomination in the one Democratic Congressional district of Philadelphia has assumed a prominence apparently much greater than its importance justifies. It has even gone beyond State lines, and is being used as an argument in the factional quarrels of the Empire State. This is, of course, largely because of Chairman Harrity's interest in the contest. The primaries will be held this evening and there are predictions that blows may play as powerful a part as ballots.

Congressman McAleer's friends claim to have an overwhelming majority of the Democratic voters of the district, and profess to be only afraid of trickery on the part of the supporters of Captain Ker, the administration candidate. The matter of the temporary chairmanship of the coming convention has been taken into court, on the principle so frequently exemplified in Pennsylvania politics that the side with the chairman gets the nomination, the function of the majority of the delegates being of comparatively little consequence. McAleer has the support of the Irish-Americans because of his attitude on the Gallagher case, and it is announced that he will run in November whether he secures a renomination or not.

The contest in this district two years ago, it will be remembered, was between two Democrats, McAleer and Saux, the latter having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Randall. McAleer was then the regular nominee and Saux the candidate of the bolters. The Republicans then took no hand in the struggle except to utilize it for trading purposes with telling effect on the Democratic State ticket. The same policy will probably be pursued this year in case the factional struggle is continued until November.

Rainbow Claims of the New Party.

N. A. DUNNING, of Washington, one of the most active organizers of the People's party, in defining the plans and prospects of that party the other day said: "To my mind there is absolutely no doubt that our electoral ticket will be chosen in Colorado and Nevada, and I look for similar results in the other silver States. I honestly believe that in Colorado General Weaver will receive more votes than Harrison and Cleveland combined. The uprising in that State is practically universal. The old parties cannot get enough people together to hold their regular county conventions. The Democratic organization is practically abandoned, only a few of the old-timers making even a pretense of supporting the Chicago nominee and platform. Such Republican leaders as Senator Wolcott and Teller, while not openly supporting Weaver, are taking particular pains to give neither aid nor support to Harrison. The situation in Nevada is almost identical.

"In Kansas, too, we expect great results," continued the sanguine Populite leader. "A few months ago many of us were a little afraid that the vote secured in an off year would not stand the test of a Presidental contest. This idea has been almost entirely dissipated. Our reports indicate no backsliding in any direction. Senator Peffer, Congressman Simpson and a host of other local and visiting speakers are already vigorously campaigning in Kansas. The Democrats will vote for our electors, and in some cases the Congressional and county tickets are the same. It can hardly be called fusion, though, for the reason that our organization has absorbed the Democrats. The struggle in Kansas is between Weaver and Harrison.

"In the South the case is just reversed. In Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, and even in Texas, with its 200,000 Democratic majority of two years ago, the issue will be between Weaver and Cleveland. In these States, according to locality, we have eliminated either Republicanism or Democracy, and are no longer the third party. I wish our organization were equally advanced in the East, but while we may not elect our candidate this year, we will take a long stride in that direction."

The Only Danger in Ohio.

OHIO politicians are mourning the absence of the lively times occasioned by the former October elections. The changing of the State contest until November has stopped the flow of oratory and more substantial arguments in the Buckeye State in the early fall. The Democrats have not yet recovered from the crushing defeat administered to free trade by McKinley last fall, and are much less vigorous in their claims than usual. A well-posted Ohio Republican (temporarily in Pittsburg) said yesterday:

"The only danger in our State this year is from over-confidence and a quiet campaign on the part of the enemy. The Democrats in Ohio usually win when everybody, including themselves, believes it is going the other way. In 1883 Hoadly, the Democratic nominee for Governor, gave up the contest in disgust, and went to the seashore for his health. Practically everybody conceded Republican success, and yet when the returns were counted it was found that Hoadly had beaten Foraker by 12,000 votes. In 1885 the conditions were reversed. The Republicans were discouraged by the change in the national administration, and their opponents were claiming the earth, at least within the Ohio boundary lines, apparently without much opposition. But Forraker defeated Hoadly easily, and it was not until 1889, when the Republicans had again become over-confident by repeated success, that Campbell surprised everybody by his remarkable victory. Not until within a few days of the election did the Republican managers realize their danger, and then it was too late.

"Allen W. Thurman a few days ago conceded that the State would go for Harrison by more than 20,000, and the election of 15 Republican Congressmen. The Republican Campaign Committee, though, is thoroughly on the alert, and no chance will be given the Democrats to conduct a successful still hunt. Remembering the emphatic Buckeye tariff verdict of last year, it is difficult to see how Cleveland's friends can have a ray of hope in our State, as he is not as personally popular as Campbell. The Prohibition and People's parties will cut no particular figure and the Republican majority will be about the same size as four years ago."

Interesting Congressional Situations.

THE Republican conferees in the Twenty-first Congressional District will soon be confronted with the necessity of ending their prolonged summer vacation and making a nomination, or practically surrendering the district to the opposition. Months have already been devoted to useless balloting, and only about two weeks now remain before the certificate of nomination must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg. The conflicting elements still show no signs of weakening. Huff has made a number of propositions, which the other candidates have declined to fall into, and the possibility of the intervention of the State Committee is becoming more marked every day.

Just across the State line in Ohio the Democrats have an equally interesting situation to deal with, which is particularly complicated by the recent frequent Buckeye gerrymanders. The death of Warwick makes it necessary to nominate to fill the vacancy for the district composed of Stark, Wayne, Medina, and Holmes counties, while the new district which the Congressman to be chosen for the next term will represent consists of Stark, Mahoning and Columbiana counties. One district has a normal Democratic majority of 2,000, and the other usually goes Republican by a slightly larger figure. If, as seems possible, the same candidates are nominated by the two parties for both terms, one will probably be successful in one race while the other would have the short session as a consolation prize. The friends of John McBride and B. F. Weyhcott, though, claim that either of them could wrest both terms from Candidate Morgan. L. D. B.

WHO SQUELCHED THE REBELLION?

Several Ohio Regiments Claim the Honor and May Fight It Out Yet.

STEUBENVILLE, Aug. 28.—[*Special.*]—Grand Army circles in this city and East Liverpool are threatened with disruption over the question: "What Ohio regiment put down the Rebellion and saved the day at the battle of Chickamauga?" On the evening of the camp fire held by G. M. Stanton Post, G. A. R., held August 15 in this city, Comrade W. H. Surles, of East Liverpool, gave a history of the 2nd O. V. culled from the official roster. He took especial occasion in his history to give all the credit of the battle to the 2nd regiment, O. V. I., whose heroic deeds he said completely eclipsed the fighting of others.

A comrade of the 98th, which is known as "The regiment that put down the Rebellion" when the soldier boys joke, took Comrade Surles to task in a card. Then J. D. Porter, another member of the 98th, came out and said the 2nd O. V. I. were ready to run when the 98th came to their rescue. Comrade Surles'