NEXT SATURDAY

THE DISPATCH WILL COMMENCE THE PUBLICATION OF

A New and Brilliant Story of Love and War, Romance and Adventure,

—BY—

G. A. HENTY,

AUTHOR OF

"The Lion of the North," "With Clive in India," "True to the Old Flag: a Tale of the American War," "Through the Fray: a Story of the Ludlites," "In Freedom's Cause: or With Wallace and Bruce," "Under Drake's Flag," "The Bravest of the Brave," "The Dragon and the Raven," "Facing Death," "In the Reign of Terror," "By Sheer Pluck," "For Name and Fame," etc., etc.

The publication of this thrilling Novel will be COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889, And will be continued weekly.

Our new and forthcoming work of Fiction will be entitled

— THE —

Curse of Carne's Hold,

A Story of Adventure,

And from our perusal of the manscript we have no hesitation in declaring that the story will be enjoyed by all classes of readers. Their sympathies will be at once aroused in the characters first introduced to their notice, and in the circumstances attending a lamentable catastrophe, which breaks up a happy household in grief and despair. The hero of the story, broken hearted and despairing, flees to the Cape, determined if possible to lose his life in battle. He joins the Cape Mounted Rifles and in active service finds the best solace for his dejected spirits. Romance is again infused into his life by his success in rescuing from the Kaffirs a young and beautiful lady, whom he gallantly bears on horseback beyond reach of their spears.

From this point the story takes up novel and startling developments. The hero's affairs in the old country are adjusted by a surprising discovery, and "The Curse of Carne's Hold" is brought to a happy and satisfactory conclusion.

The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 125.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—97 and 99 Fifth Avenue.

News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

Average net circulation of the daily edition of The Dispatch for six months ending June 1, 1889,

27,824

Copies per issue.

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of The Dispatch for May, 1889,

47,468

Copies per issue.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, per quarter	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one month	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, one year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, one year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including the Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

BOUND TO GO AHEAD.

The action of the Exposition Board, yesterday, in deciding to go on with the work on the machinery building and hold the exposition this fall, shows that the society is determined to rule the situation and not permit the situation to rule them.

There is no doubt that the policy outlined by this action is the correct one. If there are dangers of slackness in business, the best remedy is to take a course which will attract people to the city and stimulate activity on a sound basis. No better method of reaching that end can be devised than the work which the Exposition Society is to do, and Pittsburg should be prompt to recognize the public service which the society undertakes to perform.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are needed to build the machinery hall. During the musical festival the public had an opportunity to become acquainted with the ample proportions and attractive character of the main exposition building. They can see that with the addition of the second building, we will have accommodations for such an exposition as has never been seen in Western Pennsylvania. The returns from these buildings will be prompt and permanent; and, as a business investment, the enterprise of the city should be prompt in furnishing the funds.

Let the work go on energetically; and for that purpose let Pittsburg be equally energetic in putting up the money for it.

LEVELING THEM UP.

The action of the Amalgamated Association in extending its lodges to the Eastern mills is an effort in the direction of removing the one just cause of criticism concerning its effect on Pittsburg. There has always been some force in the fact that the scale of wages in Pittsburg is so much above the rate in Eastern mills that it permitted work to go there which should have been turned out in this city. The ironworkers no doubt felt quite certain that this hardship could be endured from their standpoint. But the public interest was necessarily affected by the existence of wages in Eastern Pennsylvania so low as to rob Pittsburg of some of its natural and legitimate business. The Amalgamated Association shows no appreciation of the hardship; but instead of leveling Pittsburg wages down it proposes to level Eastern wages up. Everyone in Pittsburg will wish it success in its endeavor.

POSTMASTER VERSUS PRESIDENT.

The postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn., appointed by the Republican administration seems to be ambitious of emulating the work of Vilas and Stevenson during the last administration in reducing the reform pledges of the President to a by-word and humbug. He recently called before him a clerk who was left in the office from his predecessor, and stating that the clerk did his work admirably and much better than could be expected, and that his duties could not be better performed, informed him that, as he was not "with us in politics," the papers were made out and signed for his successor. While the clerk was thus given to understand that he had got to go, he was requested to stay and instruct his successor in the duties of the office.

Here is a deliberate statement that a clerk, who was exceptionally capable and trustworthy in performing the public duties for which the office is established, was to be turned out to make room for some one less capable and uninstructed, solely on partisan lines. In other words the public service was not the first consideration, but political rewards and services are the sole criterion. The efficiency of the postoffice at Bridgeport will be deteriorated necessarily on account of this avowal that useful and efficient service is not to be rewarded; but that makes little difference to the Bridgeport postmaster, so long as the spoils are distributed among the faithful.

Now it so happens that the head of this administration, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, declared that the first consideration should be the efficiency and welfare of the public service. Indeed he went farther than that in saying: "Only the interest of the public service should suggest the removals from office." This is the exact opposite of what the Bridgeport postmaster avows; and the practical result seems to be that the postmaster has overruled the President.

It might be important to have it definitely determined whether the President of the United States, or the various postmasters who have been appointed upon political considerations, are to sway the policy of the Government with regard to appointments.

ASSUMING WHOLE RESPONSIBILITY.

To-day Governor Beaver takes charge at Johnstown, if not personally, then at least practically, as the whole responsibility hereafter will rest with him. What his means or his methods are can hardly even be surmised. There has been no disclosure of them beyond the $1,000,000 bond loan scheme, which meets little encouragement so far. It is impossible to think that in rejecting the simple and generally approved expedient of calling the Legislature together to appropriate the necessary funds, the Governor has not had some assurance of being able otherwise to provide them. If not, then, indeed, he has taken a responsibility upon himself which will very soon prove enormously embarrassing.

Much as the Governor has been condemned for his dilatoriness, for his obstinacy in refusing suggestions whose only fault seemed to be that they did not originate with himself, and for finally falling back on a scheme which had little to commend it, the public will still wish, on behalf of the Johnstown sufferers, that he may succeed in getting the work of the State quickly and thoroughly done, without further trenching on the funds contributed by the whole country distinctly for the personal relief and use of the survivors.

So too, as in doing this State work, Governor Beaver deliberately assumes legislative functions to the extent of saying how much shall be expended in the Conemaugh for sanitation and other kindred purposes, it is to be hoped that he will show such firmness, knowledge and watchfulness in respect to the expenditures and the conduct of the operators as may stand the test of criticism afterward. The occasion is extraordinary. The Governor has voluntarily, though slowly, assumed extraordinary responsibilities. It now remains to be seen whether he is equal to carrying out those plans of his own which he has preferred to those which the public would have approved. What the details are is hardly yet known. The public are merely left to judge by the results.

So much for the situation. Governor Beaver will come out very much better than most people expect if the relief committee do not have to be called on again before long and the Legislature assembled also. Meanwhile the suggestion of a correspondent that a Survivors' Association be formed to look after the interests of the destitute and see that the contributions of the generous public reach those for whom they were intended, is eminently in order. The signs are that it cannot be started a moment too soon.

A STUBBORN PROBLEM.

We regret to observe that our esteemed cotemporary, the Atlanta *Constitution*, has got hold of a financial problem that is too tough for it. As its inability to solve the problem is shared with the vast majority of the American people, the *Constitution* has the comfort of companionship in its ignorance; and the fact also makes the difficulty worthy of a statement, in the hope that somebody may solve it.

There has just been a consolidation of the gas companies in Atlanta. The old gas company sold 70,000,000 cubic feet of gas per year, at $1 a thousand, and at this price made so much money that the stock ruled at $130 per share. The consolidation starts out with a business of a 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas per year; it uses the water gas process, which is known all over the world to be a very much cheaper way of producing the gas, and it proposes to tax the consumers of Atlanta a dollar and a half per thousand feet. The *Constitution* is unable to perceive how, when a dollar a thousand paid a profit on an expensive process of making gas and on a smaller business, so that the stock ruled at thirty per cent premium, it is necessary for the consolidated company, using the cheaper process and doing a larger business, to increase the price of gas fifty per cent in order to yield fair returns.

Of course Atlanta has been dosed with the usual proclamation that the combination of competing companies was resorted to in order to adopt the most improved economic processes and to guard the interests of the consumer. The usual care for the advantages of the consumer in this case, as in all other cases of combinations, results in making the consumer pay a bigger price, and, therefore, practice the strictest economy; but exactly where any public advantage comes out of doubling the profits of the combined concerns, the *Constitution* is unable to see. What other result there is to this sort of combination than this enhancement of already large profits for the benefit of the members of the combine that journal, in common with the rest of the country, is entirely ignorant. The problem is insoluble so long as the infinite factor of greed is left out.

Of course the apostles of combination will go on, in Atlanta as elsewhere, telling the public that combination is only for the purpose of securing fair profits and preventing competition from ruining the investment of capital.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' CHANCE.

This is the season of the year when most actors, managers and the theatrical profession generally take a vacation, and the public takes a rest. It is a beneficent arrangement, though we are puzzled to tell who needs the abstention from the theater most, the actors or their patrons in parquet and galleries. The actor, and we mean the actor who acts and not the charlatan who masquerades in the name and clothes of the Thespian workman—the actor has more need of rest and recreation to-day than he used to a score of years ago. Why? Because the actor in these days is forced to appear in shocking bad plays of all sorts, to support tanks and fire engines, modistes' models and tailors' dummies. And the public needs rest badly because it has to see such undramatic rubbish and tolerate such miserable stars, or forego the theater entirely.

These reflections have suggested to us the excellent opportunity this summer vacation presents to all of our playwrights—America has two or three well worthy the name now—to produce say half a dozen plays, dramas strong in the old style, or subtle in the new, which may illuminate the dramatic heaven when the season of 1889-90 shall open in September next. The thanks of the actors and the applause and money of the public will make a fair return to the benevolent author of a good American play.

A REPUBLICAN cotemporary remarks that Jeff Davis' attitude in his old age indicates that he "will probably register from the Southern Confederacy when he arrives on the other side." As the Southern Confederacy is among the list of the decidedly defunct, the probabilities seem to be rather in favor of Jeff Davis joining the Southern Confederacy again when he reaches the abode of the dead. A newspaper writer recently in noticing the death of Aimee, the French opera-bouffe singer, after recounting a number of her immoral pranks, closed with the salutation, "Au revoir, Aimee," thus indicating a decided confidence as to the place in the next world in which both the opera-bouffe singer and the newspaper writer were to join company. Perhaps Mr. Davis has the same confidence with regard to the section of eternity which he and the Southern Confederacy will occupy.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, announces that his proposed visit to the Paris Exposition is abandoned on account of "sickness." The sickness is probably that which struck the money market when it was learned that his Hawaiian Majesty desired to borrow the money to pay the expenses of this trip.

THE proposition of a survivors association to be formed among the Johnstown sufferers, is made by a communication elsewhere. The object appears to be to get hold of the funds which Governor Beaver is at present holding back. But it is doubtful whether the Governor would be any more ready to yield up the money to a survivors' association than to a relief committee or any other organization which gets ready to spend money for relief while the Governor is making up his alleged mind to think about doing something.

THE California man who recently shot and killed his wife when she was reading a poem of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's to him, used unnecessarily severe measures. It ought to be adequate in such a case to correct the offender with a poker.

THE annual report of the Grain Exchange shows a gratifying enlargement of business and a good financial condition for that organization, which, while not a very large one, occupies the very creditable position among grain exchanges of doing business in actual grain and eschewing speculation. The report also shows a creditable recognition of a favorable policy on the part of the railroads, which is just as much due to the railroads and the public as to pitch into them for their unfavorable course.

EVERYBODY interested in the expenditure of funds for the Conemaugh Valley should know that a watchful account will be expected by the public. This applies as well to the relief funds as to the State expenditures.

DEVOE, the Hackensack weather prophet, is now on hand with the prediction of a cyclone which is fixed for June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and which will be the culmination of catastrophe on the Atlantic coast. Devoe is evidently under the impression that since he missed the Johnstown disaster and the Seattle fire, he must keep on predicting catastrophes until he happens to hit the right one.

IT is a mitigation of the gloomy baseball situation to observe that when the Allegheny team get hold of the Chicago representatives they have at last struck something they can beat.

WHEN the New York Stock Exchange sums up the total result of its recent great stroke in the line of abolishing the ticker service, and finds out that it consists in permitting Jay Gould to charge $25 for tickers where he previously got $10, it may deem it worth while to inquire whether the Stock Exchange has any other object of existence than the enhancement of Mr. Gould's income.

HAVING got its Johnstown work pretty well closed up, Pittsburg can once more tackle the problem of getting that pond at Minersville pumped out.

IN referring to the fact that there have been strictures on Governor Beaver's "financial management at Johnstown," the esteemed Washington *Star* fails to catch the true inwardness of the complaints. The criticisms are based on the absence of financial management on the part of the Governor, and his prolonged absence of body from Johnstown.

UNLESS we can have two consecutive days of bright weather before long there will be grave doubts as to whether the administration is a success.

THE information that three Paris editors are in jail for saying hard things concerning the President of the French Republic, is calculated to make American editors catch their breath. A legal system of that sort in this country would put the State in the business of furnishing free editorial quarters for the entire press of the country.

PUBLIC PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE is one of the most popular women orators in England.

THE Vice President and Mrs. Morton are at their summer home near Rhinebeck.

IT has been discovered that M. Eiffel is a direct descendant of William Tell.

BOULANGER says that he likes the Londoners, but he can't admire their climate and dinners.

JULES FERRY is beginning to show his age. An American who saw him recently in Paris says: "He is bent and gray and has aged ten years in the last two."

IT appears that the heroic self-sacrifice of Father Damien is not absolutely unique. In 1818 a Moravian missionary and his English wife undertook the charge of a leper hospital for the South African Hottentots. In 1867 a similar work was commenced at Jerusalem, and four Moravian missionaries are now devoted to this service. Both these leper hospitals are still in operation.

KING HUMBERT is something of a wit. His hair grew white almost of a sudden three years ago. He is a great smoker and fruit eater; hardly touches meat, and drinks nothing but a little weak claret and water. Coffee and tea are forbidden beverages to him, as they excite his nerves. When out shooting or maneuvering with troops he seems to live mostly on bread, apples and oranges. His favorite amusement is billiards; but he likes chess and whist, and plays a very good rubber.

He's a Goner, Sure.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

A Baltimore paper speaks of the mysterious disappearance of a citizen as follows: "As he was last seen in a feed store with $8 in cash in his hand it is feared he has been foully dealt with."

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Some Small Incidents of the Days Succeeding the Great Disaster.

INCONGRUOUS incidents have come to light in great numbers amid the horrors and tearful scenes at Johnstown. Their incongruity—little bits of curious color against a hideously black background—seems to justify the telling of some of them.

For instance, two days after the flood had devastated Johnstown, Mr. Oliver S. Richardson, the Pittsburg attorney, was serving out clay pipes and tobacco, which some kind hearted soul had sent out among the relief stores, when a young woman presented herself before him. The line, of course, had been made up of men prior to this, and Mr. Richardson asked the girl, who was extremely pretty and refined in appearance, what she wanted with a pipe. She blushed and repeated that she wanted a pipe.

"Why, you do not smoke?" said Mr. Richardson.

"No, but please give me a pipe."

"If you will tell me what you are going to do with it, I'll give you one."

The girl hesitated, and then raising her hand to her bangs, which hung limp over her forehead, she said, "I want to curl these!"

She got the stem of a broken pipe and went away laughing, and yet she had only been rescued 24 hours from the wreck at the bridge, was almost on the verge of starvation, and when she sought the pipe to curl her bangs was evidently badly in need of clothing.

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ONE of the ladies who are doing the noblest kind of charitable work in Johnstown spent Monday at her home, and while there told a good deal about the Johnstown sufferers that has present value.

"You would be astonished," she said to me, "to see the very bad judgment and lack of thought displayed in the selection of clothing sent by some to the poor people up at Johnstown. In one package which I opened I found the remains of a green silk dress, cut low in the neck; a ball dress composed principally of very dirty lace, cut low with a square corsage and no sleeves to speak of; a pair of worn out tennis shoes and two silk handkerchiefs so full of holes that it would require great dexterity to put them to their proper use. These things were literally useless; yet they were evidently sent by a wealthy woman. But they were not alone. There was a very great deal of flimsy finery in the mass of stuff sent. There is need still of sensible gifts of clothing. Underwear of any kind for women is particularly desirable."

This was on Monday, and it is presumable that a great deal of useful clothing has been sent by the churches and individuals. Still it is better to send too much clothing than too little.

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THE number of sightseers or illegitimate visitors who were turned back from Johnstown must have been enormous, until the report that such persons would be set to work on the ruins upon arrival became noised abroad.

A Pennsylvania Railroad official told me that one day last week in the train which took him to Johnstown were a curious looking couple. The man had a large photographic camera, while with him was a young woman carrying a banjo. They were both sent back to Pittsburg of course. What the woman intended doing with the banjo amid the ruins and graves at Johnstown I cannot even hazard a guess.

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THE sanguine persons who are reckoning on the Pennsylvania Railroad to be open for through traffic in a week or so should have heard a gentleman relating to me a conversation he had had with one of the highest executive officers of that road, who had come through from Philadelphia on handcars, locomotives, ferry boats and wagons, over what was the grandest railroad track in America.

According to this authority there are five bridges broken down by the floods in the Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys between Harrisburg and Altoona. The damage done to the roadbed about Johnstown has been more than paralleled at a dozen other points along the middle division, and in some places miles of track will have to be rebuilt. One thing is pleasant to think of; the triumphant piece of railroad engineering known as the Horseshoe Bend is not a bit the worse for the storms.

SALT CHOKES OIL TO DEATH.

A Singular Situation in the Northwestern Ohio's Newest Field.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

FINDLAY, O., June 11.—Some time ago THE DISPATCH correspondent made mention of the fact that salt water was destined, sooner or later, to play sad havoc with many of the oil wells in the Northwestern Ohio field. It did not then seem possible, or, at least probable, that before three months would pass all such predictions would be fulfilled; but such is the case to-day.

The Syndicate Oil and Fuel Company, of this city, has a number of wells in the vicinity of Cygnet, some of which, when first drilled, flowed as largely as any in the field. Others again were light producers, but the average has been about the same as all other operators secure.

From Mr. Howard, the Superintendent of this company, information is obtained that some of these wells now yield from 100 to 200 barrels of saltwater per day, and, in almost every well owned by the company, more or less of this briny substance has made its appearance. This seems especially the case in the North Baltimore section of the field, where it affects the life of the wells much earlier than anywhere else. Here some of the most prolific producers stop flowing before the end of the third day after being drilled, and to saltwater is charged the cause direct. There is much apprehension all over the field on account of this menace, and numbers of operators are discouraged.

The daily output of oil in the Northwestern Ohio field has not been increased to any great extent the past three months, notwithstanding the increase in the number of wells completed within this period.

FOR WOULD-BE MIND READERS.

The Madness of Fostering the Development of Abnormal Mental Conditions.

The London *Lancet*, commenting upon Mind Reader Bishop's case, says: There is, finally, a third subject connected with this case which in public importance overrides all the rest; we mean the madness of fostering the development of mental conditions leading to states so abnormal as that which the late Mr. Irving Bishop cultivated, practiced and did his best to disseminate.

The tension of brain to which he subjected himself in his performances—of what good could it be, even if it enabled him to make shrewd guesses, construed from the severe practice of taking in at a glance of the eye, an acute attention of hearing, a refinement of touch, of what was not appreciable to others less observant? And what more is such tension than an exaggerated susceptibility; what more than the refinement of touch and hearing which we witness in the blind? This, and nothing more: that without necessity it brings the healthy mind, for the sake of morbid desire or art, into states of disease, the certain end whereof is the vanity of mental aberration and physical dissolution.

EVERY DAY IMPRESSIONISM.

How to be Charitable to the Man Who Enlarges—He's an Impressionist.

Impressionism, too, explains and vindicates a good many proceedings in ordinary life which are often, but mistakenly, blamed, says the London *Globe*. There is the man, for instance, whom we all know, who "romances," as we say, in his daily conversation—tells the tallest stories and the most astounding adventures. We are apt, in plain and private thought, to set him down as a liar, but he is only an impressionist. He endeavors so to paint things to you that they shall make the same impression upon you as they do upon himself, and he only enlarges his canvas because he knows that you will stand a long way off it.

Ladies, too, though not quite pre-Raphaelite in their minute observation of detail, are often very impressionist in the pictures they draw. They like to retire a certain distance from the facts and give the impression as a whole, as it appears to them, and of course as it ought to appear to you.

A BUILDING INSPECTOR WHO IS.

He Closes Akron's Academy of Music, as Its Exits Are Small.

AKRON, June 11.—Akron's Academy of Music was closed to-night by order of State Shop Inspector McDonald, because it was not provided with exits enough to insure safe and speedy egress. It would cost $3,060 to make the change required by law, and the owner of the building refuses to make it.

This is the only place of amusement in the city, and a new ground-floor opera house is being agitated.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

A Survivors' Association Strongly Recommended—Prospects of Early Need for It.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Reason or something else has resumed its throne. The Governor, his Adjutant, the Dictator, the committee and others have at length after ten days met in Johnstown the Sorrowful, and on the Sabbath day. Ten days had passed since the greatest disaster of modern times has taken away the lives of 5,000 of his subjects, before the Governor of this great State could find time to ride around the ruins.

It was too late for recriminations. It was time for an understanding as to what was going to be done in the future; for the articles in THE SUNDAY DISPATCH had evidently stirred all up to a sudden sense of the error of cleaning up Johnstown and the Conemaugh Valley, by contract, with the money donated to the sufferers, which was rapidly diminishing. The promise is now given by all concerned that every dollar which has been spent of the sufferers' money will be returned to them—some time—but how? We are familiar with the suggestion that the Governor should sign a note for $1,000,000, and have it indorsed by 200 rich men, and have the State Treasurer lend the money—and then the Legislature would pass an act two years hence to refund to those gentlemen their $1,000,000.

Suppose that 200 men will indorse it? Does anybody imagine the State Treasurer will discount it? Would he not be violating his obligation? And suppose he would, human nature never changes. A violent emotion is like a storm, always succeeded by a calm. When the graves of the 5,000 poor victims are green with grass, and Johnstown, Phœnix-like, arisen from her desolation, the violent emotions of sympathy now prevailing will have calmed down and the horrors of this occasion will be forgotten, and then who that knows the jealousies in a legislative body could expect ours to pass with conflict and bickerings, if at all, such appropriation to pay for what had passed. They look out for what is ahead, but never far behind.

Some other plan will have to be tried after this one has failed; and meantime the sufferers must go on scattering from Dan to Beersheba, unable to wait any longer for the chances of distribution; for the prospects are that if they have to depend on Governor Beaver's plan going through they will get nothing for a long time to come; and for the large amount now expended out of their funds it is possible they may whistle, unless they form a Survivors Association, which will demand the whole amount donated, and demand it at once.

The committee has worked hard and given much valuable time without apparent recompense; but the common sense of them should have called a halt many days ago, for it must certainly have occurred to somebody that they were increasing their speed daily and getting into trouble. Had that halt been made earlier the Governor would have had to call the Legislature at once. BUMBALO.

PITTSBURG, June 10, 1889.

Aid From St. Xavier's Young Ladies.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

It is a touching fact that the spirit of noble charity and sympathy which stirred our people at the Johnstown calamity, awoke spontaneously in the hearts of their children. Everywhere their young hands have been extended to offer, like their parents, their best aid. The young ladies of St. Xavier's Academy, among whom are daughters of our best citizens, not only have offered their pocket money in the cause, but have occupied all their recreation hours the past week in making a wardrobe for one of the sufferers, whose sister was of their number. Swept from a home of affluence, like so many others, these stricken young girls at least have found loving hearts to greet them and loving hands to help to soothe their sorrow. The noble old academy is still at the front in all things good and beautiful.

BEATTY, PA., June 10, 1889. OLD PUPIL.

WATER VERSUS WHISKY.

A Whisky Advocate Bears Testimony and Formulates His Creed.

There was another meeting in the Allegheny Diamond last night in the interest of Constitutional amendment under the auspices of the Twin City Club, conducted by Mr. L. Moony. C. L. Rose made an appeal to the workingmen. He pointed out the great number of benefits to be gained by the wage worker by an absolute stoppage of the sale of liquor.

Rev. Mr. Means, of Woods' Run, followed, and quoted statistics showing the amount of taxes paid in prohibition States before the law went into effect, as compared with what are now paid.

A drunken man had been crying out for an opportunity to speak, and at the conclusion of Mr. Means' speech he was allowed to mount the platform by Mr. Moony. The crowd set up a yell and poked fun at him. They called, "two more swankeys," "introduce yourself" and "put your face in front of you." At this Mr. Moony got angry and took the drunkard's part. He said it was a shame to make fun of the man. That his condition was not his fault, but that of the saloon keeper who sold him the liquor. In defending the man, Mr. Moony made the speech of the evening. He said the saloon keeper was the robber who took the money from the hard-working man. He bought pianos and other fine furniture, dressed his family well, built fine houses and spent money lavishly, while the drinker contributed to it all. The intoxicated man said he would only be a minute, and wanted to say that if he had the drawing of a set of resolutions he would put in them "free tariff, free excise law, free sumptuary and everybody mind his own business."

Will J. McConnell addressed a meeting in Armory Hall, East End. Alderman Means presided, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. McConnell speaks to-night at the corner of Frankstown and Lincoln avenues.

A meeting was held in the Forty-third street court last night in the interest of the Constitutional amendment. It was conducted by Rev. J. D. Sands, who introduced a man from Cincinnati named Cowan. Mr. Cowan announced that he was a blacksmith, and that he wanted to talk to the working men in particular. He cited a number of instances that had come under his personal observation that proved to him conclusively that liquor was the greatest enemy the working man had. He was loudly applauded.

ONE OF THE GENTLEST MEN.

An Incident Illustrating the Exquisite Charity of Father Field.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

JOHNSTOWN, June 11.—A story of exquisite delicacy is told of Father Field, of the Society of St. John, now acting as chaplain of the Red Cross Relief Corps at Johnstown. The order of St. John is an English Society but little known in America. They are ritualistic Episcopalians, and the great principle of the order is Christian charity. The members are pledged to aid suffering humanity on every occasion. One horrible stormy night last December the doctor in charge of the surgical department of the Episcopal Hospital was surprised to receive a visit from Father Field. The reverend gentleman announced that he had a patient suffering from delirium, for whom he desired quarters in the hospital. The surgical ward being full there was no place for the man except the cells, which, being located in the basement, could not be utilized, as patients in that condition are extremely sensitive to pneumonia. The clergyman was so informed, and told that he might quarter his patient at the police station, a short distance from the hospital.

The surgeon offered medicines, which Father Field accepted, and departed. Every few days he called for further supplies, and the institution, of course, supposed that the patient was at the station. Judge of their surprise when it was discovered that the clergyman had taken him to his own room, and carefully nursed him back to health. For two weeks he had not occupied his bed, but slept in a chair, watching for any change for better or worse, and it was not until the patient was discharged, cured, that he would seek relief from his self-imposed task.

This story is thoroughly characteristic of one of the gentlest men who lives, and is but one of the many instances of his self-sacrifice in the cause of charity and religion. The Red Cross Society are ably seconded by such a man.

CATHOLICS' OPEN MEETING.

The C. M. B. A. Had a Pleasant Time at St. Paul's Cathedral Last Night.

An open meeting of Cathedral Branch No. 52, C. M. B. A., was held last evening in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral. The object of the meeting was to give the male parishioners of the church who are not members, an opportunity to analyze the organization and allow them to see wherein it would be to their advantage to join the association.

There was a large crowd, made up of the best element of the congregation, present, who heartily enjoyed the performances and listened attentively to the addresses of the officers. The opening speech was delivered by Very Rev. Father Wall, rector of the Cathedral. He was followed by Father Kenoy, of Crafton, and an influential member of the organization. The following gentlemen spoke on the aims and objects of the association: Messrs. J. W. Sullivan, Molamphy, Deer and Burns. Miss McDermott rendered a charming piano solo, and Messrs. Maxwell and Ferguson sang a number of patriotic songs. The branch at the Cathedral now has a membership of 50. The total number of members in the organization is about 27,000.

Car Works Compelled to Quit.

LIMA, O., June 11.—The Lafayette Car Works, of this city, employing 300 men, were shut down to-night, the general dullness in Railroad traffic and want of orders being the cause.

ANOTHER COMPARISON.

The Flood of Bengal, in '76, in Which 200,000 Persons Were Drowned.

At first flush it was stated, and half believed that, with the exception of great flood disasters in China, a few years ago, and of some sort of great inundation in India more than a decade past, the Conemaugh calamity was the worst in its results of anything at all like it in modern times, on any continent. That was true. Still it may be interesting in instituting such comparisons to recall the exact published proportions of the flood in Bengal in 1876, which is done by quoting from the files of this journal for that year, as follows:

The awful calamity in Bengal, intelligence of which comes to us by cable, is unparalleled in history. A number of islands lying about the estuary of the river Megna, which in part of its course is identical with the Brahmapootra, were entirely submerged by a storm-wave on the 31st of October (1876), and nearly all their inhabitants were destroyed. As the wave swept onward for five or six miles inland, and as one island alone—Dakhin Shahabpore—had a population of 240,000 souls, probably not less than 250,000 human beings were overwhelmed in the catastrophe. With the exception of the great earthquake at Antioch, in 450 A. D., when, according to Gibbon, 250,000 people perished, history affords nothing like so wholesale a destruction as this.

The only other convulsion of nature which can be compared to these is the great earthquake of 1783, in Calabria, which probably caused the death of at least 100,000 people, and was felt distinctly in a large part of Europe. Originating under the center of Calabria, the disturbance passed under the sea, and rolled up a mountain of water which destroyed the city of Messina. On the morning of November 1, 1755, an earthquake threw down the principal part of Lisbon; the sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and then returned in a wave 50 feet high: in six minutes 60,000 people perished.

The battle of Actium was fought 31 years before the Christian era, while the ground rolled and rocked under the feet of the soldiers on land as they watched the sea fight in which they could take no part. This convulsion of nature destroyed about 10,000 people. In 1812 10,000 persons perished in a similar way at Caraccas. Of memorable inundations the following are noted down: In the early part of the Fifteenth century the sea broke in at Dort, in Holland, and drowned 72 villages and over 100,000 people, and about 100 years afterward a general inundation, caused by the failure of the dykes in Holland, is said to have destroyed 400,000 souls.

It is not too much to say that within historic times recorded calamities by flood and earthquake have killed off between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 people. Of all that have occurred in recent years the flood in Bengal is by far the most disastrous.

INSPECTING RUINED TRACKS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Officials Look Over Their Damaged Property.

JOHNSTOWN, June 11.—The wrecked condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad was viewed to-day by a party of distinguished officials. President Roberts, First Vice President Thomson, Assistant Engineers Brown and Richards, and General Superintendent Robert Pettit came to South Fork from the viaduct, where they left their private car. At bridge No. 6, which was reached by handcar, they were entertained by Superintendent Robert Pitcairn, General Superintendent of Transportation Pugh, and General Manager McCrea. A consultation was then held. President Roberts expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the progress made in repairing the damage. He was assured that trains would be running over the viaduct bridge to-morrow.

This afternoon the party arrived in Johnstown. They took a view of the ruins, but did not wander far from the railroad, not liking the fumes from above the stone bridge. They left with Superintendent Pitcairn for South Fork, whence they will journey eastward in the morning.

In the few moments they were in Johnstown a correspondent interviewed Vice-President Thomson. He could give no estimate of the company's loss, but said this was the hardest blow the Pennsylvania ever received. He thinks it will soon recover, however, as the work of repair is going on with remarkable rapidity. The ruin is equally great on the Cumberland Valley and Williamsport branches, while on the middle division it is something appalling.

DO THE BULLETINS DECEIVE?

People in Johnstown See More Diphtheria Than Has Been Reported.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 11.—A great deal of indignation is daily expressed here at the erroneous reports issued each day in the shape of bulletins from the State Board of Health. The people are not at all deceived. They are thoroughly alive to their danger and are doing everything in their power to prevent contagion.

Can it be possible that the State Sanitary Commission do not know how bad the condition of things really is? If not, it would be a good idea for them to take a walk over the town and acquaint themselves therewith. At the Red Cross Hospital yesterday there were three cases of diphtheria, and two more are known to be in town and expected at the hospital, and yet the bulletin says there have been only two cases known.

As a popular official (Dr. Jessop, at the Presbyterian Church morgue) said this morning: "Some of the sanitarians who are here on duty would not know the difference between a microbe and a hornet, unless they sat down upon it." The people resent the inference that they are not capable of being trusted with the truth. MORTON.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

Johnny Jenkins' Heart Won by Miss Hinckley's Kindness.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 11.—The Ladies of the Pennsylvania Childrens' Aid Society made a general report to-night to the headquarters of what they have done since they came here. It has been published from day to day in THE DISPATCH. Little John Jenkins was found wandering on the streets this morning, homeless and without friends. All his relatives were lost. Miss Hinckley, who was going to Philadelphia to attend a wedding, undertook to take him with her. The little fellow refused, and finally he was committed to the ladies' care by a Justice of the Peace.

The kindness of the lady soon overcame Johnny's obstinancy, and it wasn't long before he was throwing stones, boylike, into Stony Creek, and watching them skim the surface of the water. He was entirely satisded to leave, and will be well taken care of in the Quaker City. The ladies are receiving numerous applications for children daily. A man from Pittsburg was in town to-day offering $30 to any one who would obtain for him a child from 4 to 8 years of age. ISRAEL.

PROOF OF ITS TRUTH.

That Statement About the Chicago Committee and Funds.

An attempted "special" contradiction, from Chicago, of THE DISPATCH news of yesterday morning regarding the shutting off of Chicago's flood contributions, is itself contradicted by the reliable Associated Press advices from that city. In that confirmatory message, Mr. Charles L. Raymond, one of the Chicago committee, is quoted as saying:

We retained the funds because the money was raised to relieve distress, and for that purpose only, and if it had been turned over on our arrival there (in Pittsburg), part, if not all, of it would have gone to pay for clearing away the debris that has accumulated in the river bed and at the bridge at Johnstown. The Relief Committee at Pittsburg is composed of men who are entirely above reproach, and our action is in no sense a reflection on them.

EDUCATIONAL ECHOES.

The High School Building Growing Too Small—General Reports.

The Central Board of Education met last night. Secretary Reisfar reported the expenditure of $34,446 59 in May. Superintendent Luckey reported 573 teachers employed. The total enrollment of pupils in May was 25,280, and the average attendance 21,831. Principal Wood, of the High School, reported 577 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 531.

The High School Committee recommended that steps be taken to enlarge the High School building. Major Hartzell moved reference to the High School Committee, with instructions to report a plan and estimates of the cost. Adopted. It is probable that in September pupils will be placed in the halls for lack of accommodations in the study rooms.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries presented the schedule of teachers for the year beginning September 1. The number to be employed is the same as at present, except in the Colfax, Franklin, Hancock, Liberty, Oakland and Ralston schools, each of which will lose one teacher.

FORGERY AND A BRIDAL SUIT.

The Two Are Considered Quite Incompatible Out at Franklin.

FRANKLIN, June 11.—This afternoon, while J. W. Perry was taking out a marriage license, he was arrested on the charge of forging a check which he had induced a Franklin tailor to accept in payment for his wedding outfit, and in default of $500 bail he was jailed. The marriage is indefinitely postponed.

O'Brien Was in Johnstown.

At the meeting of the Humane Society yesterday there was no business done, owing to the absence of Agent O'Brien in Johnstown. The resignation of Mrs. Emma V. Stowe, of the Board of Managers, was received, but not accepted. Donations were received from Armstrong & McKelvey, $10, and from George A. Berry, $5.

A DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Gathered Together Once More.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, June 11.—Hundreds of veterans have been gathering in Orange, N. J., all day, in anticipation of the Army of the Potomac's reunion to-morrow. About 1,500 members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and 1,000 or more old soldiers from G. A. R. posts in New Jersey will march, eat and picnic together for the next two days. General Joshua Chamberlain will preside at the society's annual meeting