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PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1889.

TRANSMITTED FEATURES.

The declaration which marked the action of Governor Beaman in coming to the relief of Johnston, appears to be reproduced with some of its typical features in the action of the commission which he has instituted. Promptness is not vital a necessity now as it was two weeks ago, and therefore we may take a philosophical interest in observing this example of transmitted qualities.

It took the Governor the best part of a week to find out that there had been any catastrophe. Then, in view of the fact that others had been before him at Johnston, he made a display over the fact that he had got supplies to Williamsport, which city had lost a good deal of lumber and 2 1/2 per cent of the mortality at Johnston. The second week was occupied in getting up his loss scheme, which, palpably unaccountable on its face, was rejected, as shown by a dispatch elsewhere, the moment it was presented to the man who is responsible for the State funds.

The Governor's acceptable substitute for the loan idea, the Governor organizes his commission to take charge of the relief work. The Pittsburg members of it were notified of their appointment yesterday, but the commission, we are informed, has decided to put itself in motion on Monday next. It is going to copy the Governor's plan of going to Williamsport first, where the losses in comparison to those at Johnston are as a flea bite, and the Johnston sufferers can rest in the hope that the commission will reach that place three or four weeks after the date of the calamity.

In the meantime Pittsburg can continue its work of supplying the stricken valley and getting the cold shoulder from the official world for doing so. It is fortunate there was some one to take hold of the relief work promptly, without waiting for red tape, consultations and visits, so that supplies were started on the road to Johnston before any one had reached the place from the outside world.

THE STRONGEST QUALIFICATION. The selection of Calvin S. Brice, for Chairman of the National Relief Commission, after the large number of names that were suggested for it, proves that the qualification which is regarded as most essential in practical politics on the Republican side, holds an equal supremacy among the Democrats. The Democratic choice in this case is evidently based upon the hope that Mr. Brice's experience will make him less liable to chase rainbows, but will place at the disposition of the Democratic party a man who is familiar with the fabric of machinery long located at the end of the rainbow.

IN OTHER WORDS, Mr. Brice's qualification to take charge of the Democratic campaign, consists in his ability to draw a very large check, gained by a career of railroad manipulation and stock watering. For a party which professes antagonism to corporate abuses and the prominence of egregious wealth in politics, the Democratic organization shows a rather singular affection for men of the Scott, Brice and Tilden stamp. Big bank accounts and the power to secure them through corporate jugglery are about as potent in one political organization as another.

EXECUTIONS MUST BE PUBLIC. New York State is having considerable trouble over the enforcement of its electric execution law, and before a murderer is executed under its provisions its constitutionality is to be examined in the courts. The law seems to have been drawn very carelessly. There is no doubt about the unconstitutionality of the section of the law which says: "The execution of any person shall be by the electric current, and the details of the execution shall be ascertained by the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law at the prison shall be published in any newspaper."

ports of the conclusion of the law's decrees. The newspapers have the authority of the Bill of Rights to sustain them in publishing details of capital executions, and there is really nothing to hinder them in so doing. In the case of the application of a new system of killing it is especially manifest that a full account of the process is demanded by the public and is rightly due them. If Kemmler is finally executed by electricity it may be expected with confidence that every newspaper in the country will publish a full account of it. The Legislature can scarcely justly deny the Constitution of the Government or the constitutional principles of the American press.

THE GNOXIOUS STORE ORDER. The "store-order" system of paying miners has always been a thorn in the side of that class of labor. It is not surprising that they back up the strike on which they enter to-day by a strong appeal to the public, and that some of the employers who are not united in their sympathy are ready to join them. As in speaking of the efforts of the Amalgamated Association to have the Eastern and Western wages made the same, THE DISPATCH in respect to the agitation against the "store-order" system must recognize that the miners' move is entitled to the consideration which is due to an effort to secure equal terms for all employees. The man who pays in cash for his work is certainly at a disadvantage compared with him who pays in clothes or groceries on which there is a greater or less profit.

THE "LIBERTY OF CONTRACT," and all that upon the other side—but whether considered from the standpoint of labor organizations, or of the interests of those operators who do not run stores—the strike is one which cannot be regarded as improvident or without cause. The mining industry has been reduced to far from its old-time prosperous condition, both for operators and hands. It is made tolerably plain that store-order payments have played an efficient part in this by enabling the store owner to sell coal at a rate to shut out the operator who paid cash for mining; they, in turn, compelling the latter to ask reduction after reduction of wages.

The strike will by no means solve the difficulty of dullness in the market; but if the "store order" is abolished, and capital in different hands can operate on equal terms, it is clear at least that one prolific cause of bitter and perennial dispute will be removed.

INDOMITABLE STANLEY. The receipt of news from Henry M. Stanley indicates that the intrepid explorer has again confounded the people who make a practice of killing him whenever he disappears into the wilds of Africa, by practically completing another march across the continent. The news comes from Usiri, a town to the southeast of Lake Victoria, and 350 miles from the eastern coast of Africa. The details which are published, concerning his arrival there, are so confused and contradictory that they would throw doubt upon the veracity of the report if they were not accompanied by a letter from the explorer himself to Sir Francis Vinton. This makes it practically certain that Stanley has come within reach of the eastern coast of Africa, and is bringing Emin Pasha with him away from the Equatorial Province.

Thus Stanley will victoriously accomplish the work which he set out upon some years ago of relieving the heroic Governor of Equatorial Africa. The abandonment of the work of civilization at the head waters of the Nile, is to be regretted, but it is certainly better so than to leave the pioneer whose work has been so self-sacrificing and successful, to the fate of Gordon. The success which Stanley has secured in the face of predictions and reports of failure, adds another to the list of his great achievements in African work.

The work of civilization in Africa now seems to lie along the line of the Congo. If Stanley can complete his work by freeing that valley from the depredations of the slave traders, he will have accomplished a life-time's task, which will be rivalled by few men in the history of civilization.

ROBBING THE HOUSEHOLD. The public issues which are involved in an artificial enhancement of the price of sugar, are very well stated by the New York Evening Sun. That journal asserts that "high sugar means misery to every civilized race," and goes on to explain that high-priced sugar means more costly coffee, tea and other household beverages, higher prices for many expensive delicacies, preserves, and all such delicates, which may be regarded as luxuries; but the deliberate cutting off of the luxuries of the common people for the benefit of a clique of speculators may very well take rank as a crime against the public interest.

Our contemporary which puts the case in this terse and lucid manner, says that present indications are that "the present scarcity of sugar will continue to give the world a fresh supply." It is possible that the supply of raw sugar is somewhat diminished, but that is not the only, nor indeed the main, cause for the present high price of this household staple. The real cause is the combination of the refiners which imposes a double or triple charge for refining the sugars that are used by the people of this country. They may thus use the diminished supply of raw sugar, but they will pay for it at a rate which will be prohibitive to the consumers of refined sugars. It is a vital part of the problem that this illegal tax upon the consumers of the whole country is levied in defiance of the law. The decision of the New York Court against the sugar tax is conclusive upon this point. Ought not the public to find some method of protecting itself against illegal exactions of this sort, or more prompt in its operation than waiting until increased production rectifies the wrong?

AN OUTLAWED PLEDGE. The officials in charge of the Postoffice Department seem to be fully convinced that the President's assertion in his letter of acceptance that "only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office," is a barren idealism. Their opinion is that to effect such a concrete expression in their action on the appointment of a postmaster at Huntsville, Ala. The postoffice there was held by a lady who was appointed on the 9th of last January. When it was reported that she was to be removed in favor of a leading Republican politician, the collection was made chiefly in the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Georgia, Michigan and the Mississippi region, and was enlarged by exhortations to "boycott" in all parts of the world.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

The Newspaperman's Whore—How an Editor Was Nearly Deceived—Gossip of Several Sorts. EVERY newspaperman in the city, from editor-in-chief to the newest reporters, have known what it is to work in double jeopardy the last two weeks. The consequence is that most of them are decidedly the worse for wear. Naturally those who were assigned to work in the street during the flood the last week, and who were not yet met a man—with one exception—to whom the experience in Johnston has not done considerable damage. Most of the reporters in the present district complain of acute dyspepsia or stomach disorders. The diet of hard tack, salt beef, and such things, and the irregularity of meals taken at intervals of several hours, and the long hours of work, and the great heat of the day, and the appearance of my friends in the other office told the same story.

The Society of Danmarks has prohibited the wearing of gold watches as productive of the greatest danger in making his own large fortune, but taught others "the vast importance. The quick apprehension which he showed in this particular was not less displayed in other respects. The mercantile property of Pittsburg, and more particularly yet of Allegheny, owes a great deal to the individual force and to the example of William Semple.

THE NEW RULES for representation in the Oil Exchanges seem to be based on the legitimate foundation of giving the largest exchange the more votes. But when the size is fixed by cleanings which may practically constitute a considerable proportion of washed sales, the situation is ripe for the rumor that this is the first step in forcing "future" trading into that business. Well, it is doubtful whether the lambs will yield up their fleeces any more promptly to that form of speculation than to the present one.

It is remarked by the Denver News that "Ray Templeton seems to be making a reputation." The inference might be that the gay actress can manufacture a reputation to replace the one she has lost. But it seems to be the same old reputation.

MR. DANA reports from his Southern trip that all traces of the civil war have disappeared. He must have omitted to call upon the Southern Confederacy residing at Beauvoir, or to note the revivals of that defunct cause in the speeches of General Jubal Early and the editorials of the Atlanta Constitution, which speak about "Confederates who deserted their cause since the war has ended."

THE papers are now kept busy in publishing dispatches showing first that Hippolyte was whipped and next that Legitime is the conqueror of Hayti. Cannot they get a reliable reporter to go down and decide who is ahead?

MR. JOHN C. NEW writes to his paper, the Indianapolis Journal, and after asking himself the question, "Do I like London?" replies in the affirmative, with the assertion that strangers generally like London the better the longer they stay there. Mr. New might have added especially that those like who are able to lay up from \$17,000 to \$23,000 a year by remaining in the huge metropolis.

PALMER, of Illinois, has just undergone retirement from politics by means of a Presidential nomination from the brilliant but, as regards such nominations, unreliable Sun, of New York.

A NEW IDEA in the line of drinking facilities has just been started in Berlin, where for \$100 a man can obtain all the drinks he wants for a year, with monthly subscriptions in proportion. If a place of that sort could obtain license in Pittsburg, some of our old drinkers would understand it and go into bankruptcy before the year was up.

STANLEY has again defeated the correspondents who persist in killing him every time he starts out to cross the Dark Continent.

THE NANSIN, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Successful End of His Trip Across the Plateau of Greenland. CHRISTIANA, June 14.—On their return to their native country the members of the Nansen expedition were rendered a reception such as no King ever received in Norway within the memory of the oldest now living. As will be remembered, Dr. Fr. Nansen, a young Norwegian scientist, athlete and expert on "skis" (Norwegian snowshoes) last year organized an expedition for the purpose of exploring the interior of the great ice plateau of Greenland, the part consisting of six men, all expert and daring ski-runners.

This expedition was the fourth organized recent years for the purpose of exploring the ice deserts of Greenland, and the only successful among the four. Dr. Nansen and his men effected a landing on the eastern coast of Greenland about a month ago, and in the middle of that month were ready for the difficult march across the ice plains. Nothing was so difficult as the starting, and the most serious and great anxiety was felt regarding their return to the coast. It was only through the aid of Greenland lads that the expedition was able to start, and the lads, who were taken along, were the only ones who were able to start, and the lads, who were taken along, were the only ones who were able to start.

THE steamer which the explorers on board was met in the middle of the fjord by a fleet of small boats, and the lads, who were taken along, were the only ones who were able to start, and the lads, who were taken along, were the only ones who were able to start.

ANOTHER JOAH. An American Sailor Who Was Within a Whistle's Mouth. From the Philadelphia Press. J. W. Kiesler, late Commander of the United States Navy, now a resident of Honesdale, Pa., has been making a most interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the experience of an American sailor with a whale.

THE white, now maddened by his fast-drowning wife, who was in the act of drowning, and the white, now maddened by his fast-drowning wife, who was in the act of drowning, and the white, now maddened by his fast-drowning wife, who was in the act of drowning.

THE Payment of a United States Liquor Tax Not an Evidence of Sea Sickness. BELFAST, ME., June 14.—An interesting liquor case has been decided by the Law Court of Maine. The amended liquor law of Maine says that the payment of a United States liquor tax is not an evidence of sea sickness.

THE French Water Who Passes Himself Off as Admiral Blair. NEWBURY, N. Y., June 14.—A few days since a slick-looking fellow, who had been in the Hotel de Revere, and who had been in the Hotel de Revere, and who had been in the Hotel de Revere.

THE Service They Performed for the World in Getting Flood News. From the New York Graphic. The value of the modern press service has never been so strongly emphasized in late years as in the tragedy of Johnston. The collection was made chiefly in the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Georgia, Michigan and the Mississippi region, and was enlarged by exhortations to "boycott" in all parts of the world.

THE Study of Heraldry. There is an organization in Baltimore, Md., devoted to the study of heraldry. Its coat of arms is a shield with a rampart in a field of golden mushrooms.

ONE MAIL POUCH.

The Privileges of Movers Discussed by One Well-Paid. To the Editor of the Dispatch: It seems to the writer that there was a great oversight at the meeting at City Hall, called by Mayor for the relief of the Johnston sufferers, on June 1. The Mayor of Pittsburg and Allegheny were ignored all through. The Mayor of Pittsburg should have been put at the head and front in respect to his position as the representative of the people. He should have been Chairman of the Executive Committee, with the Mayor of Allegheny City Vice Chairman.

THE Mayor of a great city, at the head of its affairs, should be a member of a committee of the dignitaries of other cities than his own. Had the Mayor of Pittsburg been a member of the Executive Committee, the Mayor of Allegheny would have known that Pittsburg Philadelphia, and that the Mayor of Allegheny would have known that Pittsburg Philadelphia, and that the Mayor of Allegheny would have known that Pittsburg Philadelphia.

TO KEEP STAMPS FROM STICKING. A Novel Method Adopted by a Woman of a Scientific Turn. I saw a nice-looking woman buy 50 cents worth of stamps last week at the post office, and after she got them she opened them out, and deliberately rubbed the backs of them over her back hair. I regarded with insatiable curiosity this ceremony, and when the other woman with her hair also looked at me, and said:

"What on earth are you doing?" "If you intend for the reply, it was: "Oh, I had to do that your stamps won't ever stick together. There are a lot of people who try to keep them from getting in the tight wad to which they incline in hot weather."

A HUSBAND'S NAME. Judge Beach Gives His Opinion as to a Plaintiff's Right in It. NEW YORK, June 14.—Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, has decided an interesting question regarding the use of a trade name, in which it was claimed that the name of a husband's name, Mr. Kurzman, was used by a woman in the teeth of grinning postoffice officials and starting clerks, and once when I brought them from a post office with many stamps have dropped off.

DON'T WANT TO BE LIKE MEN. The Reason Women Never Read Newspapers on the Street Car. "Anyone riding much on the street cars will notice one peculiarity in regard to women passengers," said an old conductor; "they never read newspapers on the street cars. There is one woman that reads a paper just like a man when she rides down, but then she is a politician and has to go."

THE latest man in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, said to reside in Rochester township, near the borough line. He is a husband and father, and is said to be so lay that when he is in the house he is in the house, and when he is in the house he is in the house, and when he is in the house he is in the house.

THE latest swindle practiced on housekeepers in New Castle, Pa. is the sale of what is purported to be a chemical article for cleaning wall paper. It is sold for 25 cents per box, and at first appearance when sold seems to clean paper admirably, but when laid away it will dry up as hard as rock. An examination of the box reveals the fact that it is nothing more than four pounds of water.

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GREAT GOTHAM'S GOSSIP.

Of sixteen applicants for charity who were referred to about by an officer in Chicago, 12 of them had gotten articles from houses whose friends missed him, and just for fun, he had given his residence, where they found him and his wife, and he said that he might slip away, and she had given him one that he might slip away.

THE French Court of Appeal has confirmed a judgment annulling the will of a French money lender, who had died in London in 1881, and left his money to the London Workhouse or poor. He instructed his executor to consign his body to the deep just off the English coast, and that the English law should apply to his estate. The executor, who was a Frenchman, had been a member of the French Court of Appeal, and he had been a member of the French Court of Appeal, and he had been a member of the French Court of Appeal.

THE relative hardness of woods is calculated by the hickory, which is the toughest. Estimating that at 100, we get for pignut hickory, 80; white oak, 84; white ash, 71; dogwood, 74; scrub oak, 75; white hickory, 75; apple tree, 75; black birch, 62; yellow and black oak, 60; hard maple, 56; white elm, 56; red cedar, 56; cherry, 56; white pine, 56; chestnut, 56; poplar, 56; butternut and white birch, 48; and white pine, 45. According to this formula, woods are not so hard as they are generally supposed to be, and it is not so hard as they are generally supposed to be, and it is not so hard as they are generally supposed to be.

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CURIOS CONDENSATIONS.

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