The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 146.—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.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Tribune Building, New York.

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, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 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 Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

A START AT THE PARKS.

The action of the Committee on Public Works in recommending the ordinance for the improvement of the grounds about the Herron's Hill reservoir, to be known as the Herron's Hill Park, is a step toward the establishment of a park system that is pleasant to note.

Some acres of space are available at that point, which is comparatively accessible to a large share of the working population, and will be more so when the Central Traction road is completed. In availability to the class that most needs parks it is far superior to the grounds at the Hiland reservoir, which can only be reached by those who have horses and carriages. It commands one of the most striking and expansive views in Western Pennsylvania, and if the grounds about the pumping house, on the eastern side of the hill, are included in the improvement, it will make a very neat and attractive addition to the permanent open spaces of the city.

This is a gratifying start, but the work should not be permitted to stop there. Other open spaces are available on hill tops close to the thickly built up city, and the grand and expansive park which is to decorate the Pittsburg of the future should not be lost sight of.

NO USE TO ARGUE.

The learned license judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, who were overruled by the Supreme Court decision on wholesale licenses, seem disposed to take it rather hardly. Some indications have been reported that Judge White was not well pleased with it; but the deliverance of the Philadelphia judges given in our special dispatches makes our own Judge's reception of the reverse appear by comparison like the most philosophical calmness. There does not seem to be much use in recalcitration by the lower courts. The Supreme Court's decision may not be wholly above criticism, but the philosophy of the old courtier who declined to dispute with a monarch who had an army of half a million men applies in this case. It is of no use to argue adjudicated legal questions with the Supreme Court.

SHEPARD CAN GO.

The appointment of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard as Minister to Russia is objected to by the esteemed New York *World*, on the ground that this country cannot spare him. The nation is on the brink of a new outbreak of the Civil War, as is very well known by those who have followed the Colonel's literary efforts; and, therefore, the *World* thinks that the country should not deprive itself of the presence of a fighting man of so much pugnacity as Colonel Shepard.

This might be a cogent argument if it did not ignore the well-known fact that all the pugnacity of the present juncture is stored up within the breast of the good editor. Other Americans had their appetites for the pomp and circumstance of war fully satisfied during the struggle of a couple of decades ago, in which Colonel Shepard was prevented by circumstances from bearing any part. This accounts for the gallant Colonel's surplus and superabundance of bellicose spirit; and it also indicates that with the Colonel safely housed at St. Petersburg, the peace of the country will be secure until he returns.

In view of the fact that the nation can keep out of war if it deports Shepard, we think that it can safely afford to let the religious editor go to the Muscovite capital. Besides, the missionary work which that eminent diplomatist can find to do in the way of forbidding the Czar's Sunday reviews, is something that should not be neglected.

A POLITICAL ENTERPRISE.

Further reports in regard to that summer trip of the two Republican lights, Senators Platt and Alger, to Alaska, reveal the fact that the lease of the Alaska Commercial Company of the seal fisheries is to expire within the next year. Messrs. Platt and Alger have doubtless duly pondered the fact that numerous millions have been made by the holding of that lease in the past, and have perceived the conclusion that the possession of the lease for a term of years for the future would be a very nice reward for their political services in the past campaign, which, in their view, have not received the recognition they deserve. Consequently, it may be well for them to go and look over the ground. There is no doubt that the seal fishing monopoly is a very rich bit of plunder, or that Platt and Alger would willingly forego the glory of legislative fame for the sake of the millions which they could make out of that piece of spoil. But other political millionaires are interested in the ring; and with the probability of competition for its possession, there is a possibility that the public interests will get a little show.

AN ILLOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The general tenor of the Supreme Court decision on the subject of wholesale licenses affords satisfaction in overruling the extreme and severe restriction of the wholesale liquor business which had been enforced by the License Courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. Nevertheless, there are some points in the decision, which, from a purely logical view, are open to criticism. One of them is pointed out by the Philadelphia *Press*, to the effect that in passing judgment on the Pittsburg case, Chief Justice Paxson cited and relied upon the liquor law of April 3, 1872, which is applicable to Allegheny county only; and when he reached the Philadelphia case, treated it as governed by the decision in the Pittsburg case. Thus, it appears that a Philadelphia case is decided by a local law of Allegheny county alone.

As this apparent anomaly is corrected by the fact that the general law of 1856 uses the same language with regard to the qualification of wholesale dealers as is to be found in the local law which the court cited, it is less important than another apparent measure in the logic of the ruling. The Supreme Court lays down as a necessary qualification for a license of any sort, American citizenship, temperate habits and good moral character. Having done this, in the course of this decision, it takes up the Philadelphia case, in which a corporation is the applicant for license, and after severely and somewhat sarcastically criticising the course of the Philadelphia court in inquiring into the moral character of a corporation, decides that the corporation must be granted its license.

In this case the court evidently oversets its own argument by a false conclusion. Starting out with the clear statement that a good moral character is requisite, it then proceeds to ridicule the idea that a corporation can have any moral character at all. The inevitable conclusion from these premises would be that the corporation, being destitute of the necessary requisite, by the very condition of its being, is debarred from the ability to receive a license under the law.

Of course, the mistake that the court makes is in failing to perceive that while a corporation, as such, may not have a moral character, the manner in which it transacts its business can possess such a character, and that for its course in the sale of liquor the corporation is legitimately responsible under the license law.

THE DRUGGISTS AND THE LAW.

The report which is developed in our local columns that the druggists of the city are preparing for a new struggle over the question of selling Sunday soda water and other cooling beverages, indicates the danger that the struggle may be waged on a false basis.

It is our opinion that during the heated term the sale of non-intoxicating beverages to the heated people on our streets should be permitted. It is as much of a necessity as the delivery of milk and bread on Sunday; and in some cases, where people are suffering from thirst and can get nothing but the questionable hydrant water, it is even more so. If the druggists will adopt a policy for the purpose of testing the law anew and carrying it to the highest court, they will command the public support. If defeated in the movement, an appeal for the amendment of the law to permit the sale of such beverages under such necessity as in the present weather will be assented to by the vast majority of liberal and intelligent people.

But if the course is taken of nullifying and blocking the law, as is intimated elsewhere, the people adopting that policy place themselves in antagonism, not only to the extreme view of the law, but to all enforcement of law whatever. They cannot afford to take the course of overriding the administration of law. That is a very big undertaking for any person; and in the case of a business interest dependent on the law for protection, it is one in which success would be more disastrous than defeat.

Properly construed, the law should not be held to forbid the sale of soda water on Sunday. But the efforts of the druggists should be in the direction of securing a proper construction and not of defying the law altogether.

PRINCE AND PEOPLE.

The unpopularity of the German matrimonial connections of the English royal family, and the disgust which Queen Victoria's liking for Germans has excited among her subjects, are no new things. The anti-German feeling in Great Britain has not been diminished by the lack of filial respect shown by Emperor William to his English mother. But it is only recently that the anti-German sentiment has received the indorsement of the Prince of Wales. Why the Prince, who is a very politic person, has allowed it to become known that he bears no good will toward his German nephew and the German royal family is not clear, but he has certainly permitted such an impression to be made upon the public mind.

It is said, though the authority is rather doubtful, that he will not allow his children to seek husbands or wives among the German royalties, and that he intends to drop the name of Albert when the Queen dies, and reign as Edward VII. The latter report is not at all worthy of credit, and as to the former it is not very easy to see whom his children are to marry if the German princes are barred. Children of reigning monarchs are not plentiful in Europe. The marriage of English royalties to subjects has not been popular with the latter since the Marquis of Lorne committed matrimonial suicide.

But there is considerable significance in the Prince of Wales' actions of late. He pointedly rebuked the English Government for its discourtesy to France by taking his family to the Paris Exposition. In his attitude at home he has delighted to show an unusually democratic spirit. It looks as if he were preparing to play a new role in England—to be the darling of the masses rather than the classes. Perhaps his common sense, for which he has always been noted, will prove more valuable than rarer mental gifts might have done.

A LEGAL EXAMPLE.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in his address before the Yale Law School, placed considerable emphasis upon the fact that the moving spirits in the Revolutionary movement that created this country were lawyers. When we consider the prominence in that struggle of men of the character and calling of Washington, Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin Franklin, and the host of "embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world," the exact accuracy of the assertion may be questioned. But admitting that the lawyers of the revolutionary era bore a very prominent part in upholding the liberties of the colonies, it is worth while to remember that there are lawyers and lawyers.

Mr. Depew was correct in holding up the example of the lawyers of Revolutionary fame for the emulation of the embryo lawyers of this day. It is a much better example for them than the quality of some lawyers who are prominent in the present day. The lawyers who advise rich corporations as to the devices by which they can override public policy and nullify constitutional obligations, are not of the class of lawyers that would lead a weak and struggling colony in upholding its liberties against a powerful Government. There may be more immediate profit in legal services to enable the powers that be to disregard law and right; but there is more fame in the public services of the lawyers of Revolutionary times, than in the fortunes that may be gained by perverting the laws so as to make corporate aggressions safe and easy.

THERE is apparently much more than the usual difficulty this year in fixing the wages in the Pennsylvania and Ohio iron mills," says the Providence *Journal*. This shows the failure of the esteemed *Journal* to understand the situation. The wages scale is being adopted with the slightest possible degree of friction, by the simple device of the Amalgamated Association presenting a moderate scale and the manufacturers accepting it. There has not been a year, for a long time, in which the wages scale was settled with so little trouble and such practical unanimity.

VISITORS to Paris this year are making the discovery that, while the Eiffel tower is very high, there are two or three things that are higher. One of them is the price of hotel accommodations, the other is the time which some of the visitors to the French capital are having.

THE plan of having the Johnstown sufferers make affidavit to their losses; to have the affidavits examined and approved by the local committee, and to have all of them registered before the relief is distributed, appears to be full of precautions against numerous possible mistakes. But as *Hamlet* remarks, while the grass grows the horse starves, and the proverb is as musty as the relief may be before it reaches the destitute sufferers.

THE Pottery Trust seems to have come to the appropriate termination of a grand smash before it got into operation. Pottery combinations are too fragile affairs to swim down the stream of commerce where they will come into collision with the law of competition.

A REPUBLICAN organ turns up its nose at the report that Bishop Oberly proposes to establish a paper in Washington to advocate civil service reform of the Democratic variety. A journal of that sort might be a proper subject for jeers, but it would not have half so difficult a task as the organ which tries to advocate civil service reform of the Clarkson variety. Such an organ would have to be published with blank editorial columns.

THERE is a suggestion of ghoulish glee in the point raised in an esteemed Philadelphia cotemporary, that in view of the recent wholesale license decision, the title may come into use, in connection with the Supreme judicial tribunal, of "the Supreme Quart."

THE dissatisfaction of Cleveland that it cannot continue to have the advantages over Pittsburg, in the matter of freights, that have transferred to that place a large share of the iron and steel industries that belonged here, is a natural outcome of old inequalities in transportation. People who have had the benefit of discrimination for a long time always squirm when they have to give it up.

THE friends of Henry M. Stanley have received authentic information that the explorer is safe and well. The only trouble that he is likely to experience from this time on will arise from the necessity of rescuing his rescuer, the bicycling Stevens.

THE greatest stroke of policy comprised in Chicago's recent act of annexation has only been developed within the last day or two. It appears that Chicago has annexed some half dozen of the suburban cemeteries. It may be relied upon that when the census enumerators go around next year Chicago will not miss a single dead man.

THE tri-weekly railway wreck and fire was located in Virginia yesterday. Only five people having been killed, the public will not regard the affair as worthy of much attenion.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW certifies that the President means to do what is right. As an illustration of the idea of what is right entertained in the Vanderbilt mansion, the President can hardly do less than make good this indorsement by sending in the nomination of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard as Minister to Russia.

THE year 1889 seems determined to make its record as exhibiting the most abrupt and unmitigated varieties of weather which suffering humanity has ever known.

As United States Minister to Hayti, Fred Douglas will find some difficulty in transacting the business of the United States with the numerous governments that are claiming to hold power in that island. A man who represents the United States in a country that has two Governments ought to have a double salary.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A DAUGHTER and two sons of Sir John Millais are going to Iceland on a six weeks' photographing tour.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the richest woman in the British kingdom. She has accumulated a fortune of $20,000,000.

THE Rev. Drs. Philips Brooks, of Boston, and William McVickar, of Philadelphia, are traveling together in California.

LORD TENNYSON is to receive $1,000 for the poem he is now writing. His first accepted poem brought him the munificent sum of 10 shillings.

HERR JOACHIM some time ago became the owner of the baton with which Haydn used to conduct his orchestra. He has since presented it to Herr Richter.

GENERAL NEAL DOW has an invalid daughter who has been confined to her chair for years. She has devoted herself to the study of languages, and is now perfectly conversant with Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French and Russian.

THE eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, who is to marry the Earl of Fife, is said to have but little claim to good looks. Her face is long and angular, but the expression is pleasing. Of the three princesses the youngest is the prettiest. They all dress alike and are very quiet in public, but are vivacious enough when by themselves.

MRS. FELICIA GRUNDY PORTER, who died at Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago, was one of the notable women of the South. She was a daughter of the late Felix Grundy, Van Buren's Attorney General, and before the war was a leader in the brilliant society of the National capital. In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied herself in establishing hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers and spent a great portion of her large fortune in this work. During the last quarter of a century her time has been devoted to charities.

WEDDED AWAY FROM HOME.

Two Pittsburgers Seek Their Mates in Other Cities.

The wedding of Miss Vesta Lockhart, daughter of Mr. L. B. Lockhart, of the Standard Oil Company, this city, and Mr. Frank Stevens, a well-known business man of Cleveland, took place yesterday at Chautauqua. It was witnessed by a large gathering of friends from this and other cities.

Yesterday Mr. Bert Smith, of Ben Venne, and Miss Ada McFall, of Indianapolis, were married at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Hastings Beloved in Johnstown.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 2.—Without doubt there are few ladies who worked harder here than Mrs. General Hastings. The ladies of Johnstown appreciate her uniform kindness in their distress, and there is a movement on foot to present her with a substantial token of their respect.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

He Feared His Clothes Would Disappear—The Odd Local Storms—The Word Dam—Farming on a Small Scale.

"I AM glad that Johnstown is no longer in pressing need of clothes," said an elderly gentleman to me yesterday. There was a twinkle in his eye as he said it, that prompted one to ask him why he rejoiced that one of Johnstown's needs was satisfied.

"Because," said my friend, "I can sleep now with a serenity and calm that I have not known since the first appeal was made for the sufferers on June 1. You see my wife, bless her generous heart, as soon as she heard that clothes were needed in Johnstown, gathered up everything in the shape of wearing apparel she could find in the house and packed it off to the scene of the disaster. Every day she found some article of attire that could be dispensed with by herself or by me and off it went to Johnstown. Pretty nearly everything I own in the way of clothes I have on my back now. For weeks I have gone to bed haunted with the fear that in the morning I should find my last suit of clothes gone. Now I've got my wife to understand that I need some clothes—just a few—as badly as the Johnstown people, and I do not have to wake at daybreak and keep an eye on my clothes."

THE way heavy rain and thunder storms have been careering around Pittsburg during the past week is, in classic phrase, a caution to snakes.

A great mass of black clouds has been wont to gather almost every afternoon in the valley of the Ohio, and then proceed to Pittsburg in the form of a semi-circle. The storm of Monday afternoon was a very fair example of what we've been having in the way of storms. It struck Pittsburg on the Allegheny bank pretty hard, but on Fifth avenue only a few drops fell. The storm lashed Allegheny City with sheets of water. Out in the East End it put North Hiland avenue under water, and left South Hiland avenue untouched.

On the Fort Wayne Railroad the second Beaver Falls express, leaving Allegheny at 5:20, ran through very thick rain from the outer depot to a few hundred yards beyond Emsworth, and after that the ground showed no sign of rain at all. A similar local storm burst over Sewickley on Saturday afternoon, but made a circle of Pittsburg.

In Texas and in the Southwest generally storms are often found that proceed with such regularity in a given direction that a careful observer can often get out and keep out of the rain by simply crossing the street. This phenomenon is not often seen in this latitude. But the other day it was actually raining hard on Fifth avenue when the superb cobblestones of Diamond street were basking in the sun.

***

THE word dam is being used by a good many people as a synonym for reservoir, lake or any piece of standing water. Perhaps the definition of the word dam from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary may not be inopportune at this time. Here it is: Dam, noun; a mole, bank or mound of earth or any wall; or a frame of wood raised to obstruct a current of water and raise it for the purpose of driving mill-wheels or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin or causes it to rise.

Consequently it is not correct to speak of a dam overflowing, or being emptied, or of being in any way an active, mobile thing.

***

FARMING on a small scale struck me as having plenty of drawbacks when I saw a nice old man wrestling with the potato bug the other evening. It was his first experience, so I heard afterward, with the gaudy and greedy Colorado beetle.

In the first place he had stirred in in equal parts a lot of paris green and flour, and this mixture he put in a can through the bottom of which he had bored many holes. Then he started to sift the paris green and flour over about half an acre of potatoes. He had about half finished the job when along came a wiser farmer who gazed with astonishment at the other's methods and said: "If you want that stuff to keep off the bugs you'll have to put it on wet."

So the dry mixture was laid aside and a sort of paris green soup prepared. And the way that nice old man lugged out a tub and several buckets of water, and took off his coat and tried to hang it to a tree and failed six consecutive times, and went to work stirring up the paris green and the flour and the water, and the way he dabbed the potato plants with the bug sauce and poured it into his boots and over his pants, and the way he tried to work around it without swearing, all these sights compacted into one vision of farming on a small scale were enough to make a sympathetic man weep, and determine to buy his vegetables of the man with the unpainted wagon and the lame white horse as long as he lived.

ON LIGHTNING'S WINGS.

Why the Wonders of Telegraphy Are no Longer Marvelous in Our Eyes.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

We Americans are so addicted, as one might say, to the use of the telegraph (we send more than 50,000,000 messages annually by one system) that this marvelous slave of man is no longer marvelous in our eyes. So Byron played with old ocean's mane. Yet every hour it is doing things that are, one is almost tempted to say, impossible. It takes a stiff faith to believe that maps and pictures may be transmitted over the wires, or an autograph, yet the telegraph makes nothing of such a task. And when it tells us the exact spot at which a cable has parted, down in the depths of the Atlantic, it seems to have "more sense than a man." When again we learn that several messages can be sent along one wire simultaneously, we would be disposed to draw the line and ask what people took us for, did we not know that the ears of the lovelier portion of mankind are capable of receiving and transmitting to the brain, without confusion, all the various currents of conversation that may be circulating in the vicinity; she, too, having more sense than a mere man.

One singular reflection in regard to the telegraph is that, although it seems to be as far removed, in its essential nature, from a locomotive as from a sewing machine or a reaper, yet the invention of the railroad made imperative the invention, in some form, of a system of telegraphy. Without the telegraph it would be simply impracticable to operate any great and complicated railroad system.

THEY WANT THE LAKE'S BED.

Ohio's Canal Commission After the Bottom of a Big Body of Water.

COLUMBUS, July 2.—The Canal Commission will go to Massillon Thursday to consult with the authorities of that city in an effort to discover whether Sippo Lake, connected with the water works, does not properly belong to the State. Sippo Lake is artificial, and is a dam across a valley down which runs Sippo stream. The dam was authorized in 1845, a rolling-mill company securing the contract for $5,000 and a perpetual water lease. It was afterward owned by an individual and was used as a feeder for the canal. In 1853 the dam was blown up and shortly afterward rebuilt, and is a part of the city water works.

The commission lays claim to the 600 acres covered by the dam, as they say it was purchased by the State before 1845 at $50 an acre. Deeds from the original owners have been found, and there is no record of the State's transfer to other parties. The land is worth about $25,000.

The Uncertainty of Life in Chicago.

From the Chicago News.]

In order that there may be no uncertainty about the intentions of Camp 20 it would be well for that mighty institution to issue to inoffensive citizens of Chicago certificates reading as follows:

"The bearer, John Smith, has permission to live until further notice.

This certificate is not transferable.

"CAMP 20."

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Eglinton Francis.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Mr. Eglinton Francis, late manager of the American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, dropped dead from heart disease last evening on the street on the way to his home, on Mount Auburn. Mr. Francis had been an underwriter here and in Philadelphia for 25 years.

Charles Parkins, Jr.

Charles Parkins, son of Manager Parkins, of the Crescent Steel Works, died at the home of his father, at Parnassus, early yesterday morning. The deceased was pursuing a course at Lafayette College, where he received the injuries which developed into heart disease and caused his death.

MUSIC TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Preliminary Preparations for the Meeting to Begin To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The Music Teachers' National Association opened their thirteenth annual convention in the Academy of Music this morning. None of the business of the convention was taken up, but the day was devoted to preparations for the regular session, which begins at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Richard Zeckwer, Thomas B. Becket and Frederick S. Law, who compose the Executive Committee, were in attendance at the Academy the entire day for the purpose of supplying the members and the public with tickets for membership and the concerts. Secretary H. S. Perkins, of Chicago, and his assistant, Miss Woodhead, were kept busy supplying the demand and arranging the official record.

The Board of Vice Presidents representing the different States and territories met at 4 o'clock, in the green room of the Academy, and organized by electing J. H. Gittings, of Pittsburg, President, and H. C. MacDougall, of Providence, Secretary. President W. F. Heath, of Ft. Wayne, was present, and addressed the members on the question of the best methods of organization, and extending the work of the association. The place for holding the next meeting was decided upon, but will not be made public until it is reported to the convention. Various other subjects were discussed informally, but the important work of the board was postponed until noon tomorrow, when a meeting will be held in the Continental Hotel, and the officers for the ensuing year nominated.

The vice-presidents who attended the meeting were: Mrs. L. Heerwagan, Little Rock; N. H. Allen, Hartford; C. B. Rhodes, Wilmington, Del.; D. F. Ziegfeld, Chicago; Max Leckner, Indianapolis; Rudolph DeRoode, Lexington, Ky.; Henry L. Roy, Lewiston, Me.; Henry Schwing, Baltimore; E. S. Story, Boston; J. H. Hahn, Detroit; S. W. Mountz, Minneapolis; A. I. Epstein, St. Louis; Anna L. Melendy, Nashua, N. H.; Charles W. Landon, Claverick, N. Y.; Henry Harding, Freehold, N. J.; J. H. Gittings, Pittsburg; H. C. MacDougall, Providence; Mrs. E. T. Toney, Memphis; F. R. Webb, Staunton, Va.; Lily R. Church, Parkersburg, W. Va.; F. A. Parker, Madison, Wis., and W. H. Neave, Salisbury, N. C.

In the evening a new feature at the annual gathering was inaugurated. At former meetings there has been a want of sociability, and with a view of breaking down all formalities and bringing the delegates into closer relations with each other, they were tendered a reception in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel, tonight, followed by a banquet.

ELECTRIC WIRE FENCE.

A Revelation to Cattle—They Never Touch It a Second Time.

Speaking of the completion of 30 miles of electric fence around the L. X. ranch, the Amarillo *Northwest* says: "The engine was turned loose and the current turned on for the entire line, and since then and from this on she hums on in wonderful shape—she stands a system of practical fencing neither surpassed nor equaled by any other. It extends from a point about two miles out to a point way over in Carlson county beyond the Southern Kansas road, and to say that the management which grasped at once its utility and had it built—to say that this management of the people who have inspected it are pleased would be a mild expression. It is simply one of the wonders of science and is a monument to its inventor. On Saturday a party had a demonstration of its effectiveness. On one side of the fence stood some dozen or 15 steers, on the other stood one alone. He undertook to break through and go over to the majority. He had no idea he was tackling a buzz saw when he struck that smooth wire fence. Well, sir, he jumped like he was hit at once with forty million hornets, and with his tail coiled over his back he wheeled and only struck the ground in high place. Then the 15 made a dash to join and follow him. One by one they rubbed that electric fence, and as fast as they did they jumped, bawled, kicked, wheeled and sailed on as though they had urgent business at the North Pole, and only had a few hours in which to make it. That electric fence is a stunner—it is the eighth and greatest wonder of the world. Not one of these cattle was hurt, but not one of them will go near the fence again.

When You're Exercised Too Violently.

"When your man's asleep is the time to tell how he stands work," says William Muldoon, speaking of the amount of training an athlete should have. So long as he sleeps well he's all right, but when he begins to be restless and to have night sweats, and shows similar evidences that his nervous system is strained, then let up a little on the work. You've heard men say they were so tired they couldn't sleep; well, that's literally true when a man has had too much exercise. But you need never worry as long as your man sleeps soundly."

California Atmosphere and Newspapers.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Newspapers printed in San Francisco can never have a national circulation. The type is so fine that nobody beyond the Pacific coast can read it without powerful glasses. Yet if the publishers were to resort to ordinary type, such is the clearness of the California atmosphere, the papers would look like circus posters, and their home subscribers would all drop off, declaring that they were being swindled out of their regular quantity of reading matter.

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

THE green midges which lately alighted in the Washington, Pa., wheat fields had a brief career. Nothing now remains of them but "dirty little dried-up sacks." They have not harmed the wheat. The theory is that they found it too hard to pierce, and died of starvation.

AT the house of a family named Wheatland, in the First ward, Williamsport, Pa., a large extension table, which had repeatedly baffled the attempts of several men to get it through a door in an adjoining room, was found, after the flood had subsided, to be all safe in the other room, and how it got through that door is a mystery.

THE valuable colt of A. T. McKirsch, of Oil City, Pa., which had been found in the stable with its tongue cut off, and subsequently with its ears cut off, was found still later lying dead in its stall with its throat cut. Feeling runs high among the people at the repeated and daring acts of brutality.

A. FISHER, a New Castle merchant, showed an ostensible ignoramus how to draw up a $50 check, and finds that the lesson has cost him that amount.

HENRY S. SWEISFORD, an octogenarian of Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pa., is afflicted with whooping cough.

A KENSINGTON, Pa., teacher explained that "postpone" meant to put off, and told a boy to use the word in a sentence. His answer glibly given was: "I am going to postpone a pack of shooting crackers on the Fourth."

PHILADELPHIA has received a number of carloads of wool recovered from the Johnstown mud to be scoured.

THE latest thing in Philadelphia is a plush piano stool, showing no wood, and resembling a toadstool magnified.

THE warm weather yesterday made Amos Wallace, of Columbiana county, Ohio, seek an ice house to keep cool. He fell asleep, and when found six hours afterward was nearly frozen to death.

A LAD named Dick Rowley, who lives in Preston county, West Virginia, while bathing in the Cheat river, caught a fish in a curious manner. He was standing in shallow water just about to take a step when a large trout took hold of his big toe. He gave a kick to free himself of what he thought was a turtle, when the fish went flying up on the bank. The Rowley family enjoyed the fish hugely for supper that evening.

LANDLORD LISK, of the Columbia Hotel, at Portland, shot a garfish day before yesterday that measured 23 inches.

THE whistle of the bob-white is heard in Mifflin county, Pa., denoting that the harvest time is near.

JOHN LUBBURS, an old man, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, while bending over his pigpen fixing the trough the other day, lost his balance and fell inside the pen. He was attacked by a mad hog and doubtless would have been killed, had he not had the presence of mind to take his pipe from his pocket, that being the only thing he had with him, and with it stab the hog to death. He was injured quite severely, but is now recovering rapidly.

FARES MUST COME DOWN,

Or There Will be No General Attendance at the Grand Army Reunion.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The following was issued this evening:

We, the undersigned, representing the following departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, to-wit: Departments of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri, representing 145,000 comrades of the G. A. R., having met in Chicago this 2d day of July, 1889, for the purpose of presenting to the general passenger agents of the Central Traffic Association, now in session here, the claims of the Grand Army of the Republic for the same rates to our National Encampment as heretofore made to us, and only recently made to other associations and societies, and having received the same evasive answer which has been made to the repeated requests of the Commander-in-Chief and the local committee at Milwaukee for a 1-cent rate per mile traveled, and protest that the Grand Army of the Republic is entitled to at least as much consideration on the part of the railroad companies as such other societies and organizations, and that we should resent this unjust discrimination against the veterans who saved the life of this nation, hereby insist that the proper railroad officials throughout the United States fix and establish on or before the 10th instant a rate of 1 cent per mile to and from the National Encampment, to be held at Milwaukee, beginning August 27, and in case of failure so to do within the time specified, we hereby declare our determination to carry out by general orders in our respective departments the spirit of the resolution adopted at the twenty-second National Encampment (page 220 of the journal), which reads as follows:

"Resolved, Further, that unless the railroad companies now furnish the required relief to comrades, then the various departments will discourage the attendance of all except members of the National Encampment."

And further, That we shall call upon the Commander-in-Chief to issue a general order requesting only the duly authorized representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic to attend said encampment. Very respectfully,

MICHAEL SHOWN, Com'r Dept. Mich.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Com'r Dept. Iowa.
J. V. M. MANTON, Com'r Dept. Ky.
A. SANTO, Com'r Dept. Minn.
CHARLES M. TRAVIS, Com'r Dept. Ind.
JAMES S. MARTIN, Com'r Dept. Ill.
J. H. DAVIS, Com'r Dept. Neb.
EUGENE F. WEIGEL, for Com'r Dept. Mo.

POKER PLAYING ON SUNDAY

Sufficient Excuse for the Immediate Removal of Democratic Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Postmaster General Wanamaker still retains his piety and horror of iniquity notwithstanding the fact that he has been associated with his wicked partner for over three months. Clarkson is the headsman of the fourth-class postmasters and, by the way, has the unprecedented record of 12,000 victims in three months. There are only 50,000 in the entire service. The other day a Western Congressman was importuning Wanamaker to remove a Democratic postmaster who had two years to serve.

"Well," said Wanamaker, "you will have to file charges against him or we cannot take the case up now. Is there anything against him?"

"No," responded the Congressman in an offhand way, "he is a good upright fellow, tends to his business, but he sometimes plays poker."

"Plays poker! a gambler!" shouted Wanamaker, jumping up and ringing four bells at a time.

"No, not a gambler," said the congressman, trying to quiet the Postmaster General, "he only indulges occasionally in a penny ante 10 cent limit game on Sunday.

"On Sunday," fairly shouted the Sunday school teacher who is chief of the Postoffice Department, with whose brow the beads of sweat looked like teacups at the thought of a man being in his employ who played cards on Sunday. "Horrible! George," he continued, addressing the messenger, who had by this time made his appearance at the door, "bring me the docket. We will make this case special immediately, instanter." Before the dawn fell that night another man had been appointed to succeed the poker player. This may furnish a cue to Congressmen who are trying to fasten something tangible on Democratic postmasters in order to displace them.

DISAPPOINTED BUT CONSOLED.

Failed to Get One Work of Art, but Secured Another.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The trustees and friends of the Corcoran Gallery of Art are very much disappointed at their failure to secure Millett's famous painting, "The Angelus," which was sold for 554,000 francs at the Secretan sale in Paris yesterday. Special agents of the gallery were sent from America to the sale, with the requisite funds and instructions to bid for "The Angelus" up to $100,000. Of course, when the French Government entered the lists as a bidder, it meant that it was determined to retain the picture in that country as the property of the nation, at any price, and it was therefore practically useless for other aspirants to contend for the prize. Still, as stated above, the bidding went up to $110,000, when other contestants withdrew from the struggle for that particular picture.

Some consolation for the disappointment experienced by the gallery in this respect is found in the fact that it has succeeded in securing one of the best paintings in the collection—a landscape by Theodore Rousseau. It is entitled, "The Farm in the Woods," and though not large, is an exceedingly fine example of the artist's best work. It is also likely that other pictures in the collection will be acquired by the gallery before the sale closes, as its delegates have ample means and authority to that end.

MADE TO DO RIGHT.

An Amish Farmer Forced by his Church to Pay Five Years' Taxes.

MILLERSBURG, O., July 2.—The Amish people in this county are noted for their honesty, but a case of peculiar dealing has come out against one of their number named Yoder, who worked a sly scheme to avoid paying taxes. Some years ago this man, it is alleged, sold a large farm to his boys for $10,000, taking long time notes. Afterward he conceived he would have to pay more taxes on the money than on the farm, and it is said he destroyed the notes and then affirmed to the assessors that he had no notes. The county auditor got onto it, and finally the church of which he is a member. A committee of Amish church members was appointed to investigate the matter, and it called on the auditor and found out the facts. Then the committee called on Yoder and demanded the righting of the wrong under pain of expulsion from the church. He called on Auditor Uhl and settled back taxes for four or five years. He said he would get no rest from the church until he did it. The matter raised a big commotion in the Amish church.

A CHANGE IN THE CODE.

The American Morse System of Telegraphy for Use in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—By a general order issued from army headquarters the American Morse code will hereafter be used by the army for all purposes of signalling, whether visual or accoustic, and the use of the English Morse, or Continental code, will be discontinued. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the chief signal officer, with a view to the simplification of signal instruction and to the ready employment and utilization in time of war of skilled civilian telegraphers for military purposes.

Fewer errors are supposed to result from the English system, but it is slower than the American system, and its continuance would involve the employment of specially trained experts, who could not be procured in sufficient numbers in an emergency.

A Clerical and Wise Politician.

From the New York Sun.]

The philosophy developed in the Rev. J. W. McKay, of Pittsburg, by the late temperance election in Pennsylvania, is not for a day nor for Prohibitionists only. When it was his turn to discuss the last prohibition defeat, at a meeting in Silver Grove, according to THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, he submitted this conclusion:

I say again that we will never carry the amendment until we get a party behind it. We can never harmonize the Republican and Democratic temperance people.

This Presbyterian clergyman has reached the bedrock of politics. No political principle can be established or maintained without a party for it. All new principles need new parties. Sometimes an unimportant or transient idea can be realized through the machinery of an old party, but prohibition is too big and revolutionary to achieve success in this manner.

The Prohibitionists have been dreaming of working out their salvation through the organization of the Republicans; and on the other side of the great divide the free traders have been attempting the same insane and pernicious scheme in the camp of the Democrats. Yet neither can succeed.

Mr. McKay thinks that parties can neither be converted nor perverted. Before they experience either fate they must break up and go out of business. And he is right.

Second Sight but No First Sight.

From the New York Tribune.]

A Nebraska clairvoyant has just lost $1,000 by investing that amount in a bogus mining scheme. It is a mournful fact that many people who are gifted with second sight have very little first sight.

GOSSIP OF GREAT GOTHAM.

Brother Talmage's Pilgrimage.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—Three hundred members of the Rev. DeWitt Talmage's congregation started on their annual summer vacation from the Weehawken Railway station for Saratoga this morning. They occupied two parlor cars and ten coaches of a special train. On the side of every car was a wide strip of linen bearing this inscription in letters three feet long: "Brooklyn Tabernacle Pilgrimage." The excursion party dined in Saratoga this evening. Dr. Talmage, who is now lecturing in Maine, will be with them on Thursday to deliver a Fourth of July oration and to help them let off fireworks. A cottage has been engaged for Dr. Talmage's family, which consists of his wife, his son Frank and his daughters, the Misses Maude, May and Daisy. The pilgrims will return to Brooklyn next Friday evening.

More Monuments at Gettysburg.

About 90 veterans of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, under the command of Colonel William L. Tidball, left for Gettysburg this morning to unveil a monument to their comrades who fell on the battlefield. The monument will be unveiled by the daughter of Adjutant O'Mara, and Lieutenant Ruf